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C O N T E N T S

[Seventh Series, Vol. V. Third Session, 1980]

No. 16, Tuesday, July 1, 1980 /Asadha 10, 1902 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 1, 1980/Asadha 10, 1902
(Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Retention prices for fertilizers

*326. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the retention prices for fertilizers;

(b) if so, what are those prices;

(c) if not, what are the reasons for the delay in fixing retention prices; and

(d) what action do Government propose to take to fix the prices at the minimum level for the agricultural consumer?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). The Government introduced a scheme of retention prices for nitrogenous fertilizers, namely, urea, ammonium sulphate and calcium ammonium nitrate with effect from 1st November, 1977 and for the phosphatic fertilizers (excluding single super phosphate) with effect from 1st February, 1979. These retention prices were valid up to 31st March, 1979. The necessary exercises for the fixation
923 LS-1.

of retention prices for the next pricing period commencing from 1st April, 1979 and ending on 31st March, 1982 are presently in hand and a decision on the revised retention prices is expected to be taken soon. Pending the announcement of revised retention prices for the pricing period commencing from 1-4-1979, the Government have granted *ad hoc* payments to the various fertilizer units for the entire year of 1979-80 in order to ensure that the units do not suffer the problems of liquidity in the absence of a Government decision on the retention prices. The usual monthly payments of subsidy under the retention prices scheme have also been continued in 1979-80 on the basis of the previous retention prices.

(d) The selling prices of most of so as to keep the retention prices at the major fertilizers are under statutory control. The maximum retail prices of various fertilizers have recently been fixed under the Fertilizer Control Order with effect from 8th June, 1980.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: In its exercise to fix retention prices, what measures does the Government on the one hand, and the fertilizer units on the other, take to cut down the production costs so as to keep the retention prices at the lowest level?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: By referring to the cutting down of costs, what the hon. Member means to say is that the cost of production is very high. If it is very high, certainly we will take steps to reduce it—if there is any scope for reducing the cost of production.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: I am referring to the Minister's reply to (d) of my

question. So far as the prices of the agricultural products are concerned, the prices of fertilizers have very great effect. In fact, in 1973-74 the fertilizer prices were increased by 40 per cent whereas the prices of agricultural produce were raised only by 5.5 per cent, with the result that there was a fall in the production of agricultural produce. The prices of fertilizers have now generally increased by about 40 per cent, and with the result that there is likely to be a fall in the agricultural produce for two reasons: rise in prices and the indebtedness of the agriculturists. In view of the steep rise in prices of fertiliser and also in view of the inability of the farmer to secure credit from banks due to their indebtedness, whether the government thinks it necessary, just and proper either to reduce the fertiliser price or to grant subsidy to the farmer, especially small and marginal farmers in respect of fertiliser and to raise the procurement prices of the agricultural produce.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way to put a supplementary; this is too much. You should put a supplementary; this is not a supplementary; this is a full speech; this is not the way of putting a supplementary. I am surprised at this.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: In view of the steep rise in prices of fertiliser and also in view of the inability of the farmer to secure credit from banks due to their indebtedness, whether the government thinks it necessary, just and proper either to reduce the fertiliser price or to grant subsidy to the farmer....

MR. SPEAKER: I disallow this question. Next question. This is not the way. I cannot allow it; no, no, not allowed.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: While fixing the price of fertiliser by this Ministry, whether government works in isolation to have steep rise or to they also consult the Ministry of Agriculture for the prices that the

farmer gets for his produce? How do they fix the prices—in isolation or in consultation with the government as a whole?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The government as a whole will take into consideration so many factors while fixing the retention price. It is not one Ministry which is going to fix the retention price. With regard to retention price this is the retention price which is based on fixed norms of efficiency and production. If the efficiency is less, they will get less profit; hence built-in incentive is there on the retention price. Therefore, whatever price is fixed, retention price is fixed and it is fixed by the government, not by one Ministry.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: If it was in consultation with the Ministry, how is it that the price of fertilizer is so steep and not according to the cost of production of the farmer. Whether there is a unanimous decision. How is it so?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: There are so many factors which are to be taken into consideration for the cost of production. The cost of input has to be taken into consideration and other factors have to be taken into consideration while fixing the prices.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Do the prices of Fertilizers contain an element of subsidy even now?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: In the statement I have made it clear that it contains an element of subsidy.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: What are the reasons for delay for fixing the retention prices for the period commencing 1st April, 1979 and ending 31st March, 1982?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The reasons for the delay are that the representations were received from the industry about the methodology of calculating the return on the net worth. The industry represented that the net worth should be calculated on the basis of equity plus free reserve.

The earlier methodology adopted by the committee was deferred and it was based on capital employed method, which means net assets plus working capital. Since the issues raised by the industry were complicated and had financial implications, the scrutiny took some time.

श्री राम सिंह यादव : मैं जनता चाहता हूँ कि इफको को कितनी प्रांट दी गई है और दूसरी कम्पनियों को कितनी प्रांट दी गई है ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: *Ad hoc* Payment is made on the basis of escalation of the prices.

Himalayan rivers Potential for Hydel Power

*327. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) do Government propose to explore the possibility of utilising the potential of Himalayan rivers for the generation of hydro-electric power;

(b) if so, do Government also propose to enter into necessary agreements with our neighbouring countries like Nepal; and

(c) what concrete and time-bound steps are proposed to augment the generation of hydro-electric power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government is anxious to exploit the country's hydro-power potential. In this connection, following steps have been taken:—

(i) The reassessment of hydro-electric potential in the country is being carried out in the Central Electricity Authority.

(ii) In pursuance of the above reassessment, the Central Electricity Authority has undertaken a study to identify further hydel schemes that could be taken up for execution in a phased manner.

(iii) With a view to increasing the hydro component in the power plan, the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation and North Eastern Electric Power Corporation have been established in the Central Sector, for taking up the execution of suitable projects and thus supplementing the efforts of the States, in this regard.

(iv) Serious attention is also being given to improving the methods of investigation and construction with a view to executing the projects within the shortest time-frame.

As regard agreement with neighbouring countries, Nepal has evinced great interest in the development of hydro-electric power and the matter is under discussion with the Government of Nepal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You will be surprised that in the statement laid on the table of the House there is no reference to the Himalayan Rivers at all. I would like to know from the hon. Minister out of the total power requirements in the country what component of these requirements is the hydel power. Out of that how much power we have been able to generate through hydro-electric power stations and if we are not able to meet that requirement, in that case what concrete steps are being taken to have this generation in a time bound manner.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as the Himalayan Rivers are concerned, the present capacity of the hydel power project under construction is 3399 mw and the installed capacity is 3099 mw.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My question was very sharp and pointed. What is the total power requirements of the country and out of that what is the component of hydel power and out of that requirement what is the actual production?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): 11,000 mw is the

hydro installed capacity. It has already been harnessed. During this Plan period 1980—85 we are intending to have another 5,000 mw capacity. At the present moment we think that 75,000 mw can be harnessed from hydro.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In view of what the hon. Minister said in the statement, I would like to know if for instance the full potential of river like Brahmaputra is to be utilised and of other rivers also is to be utilised, in that case we will have to have some agreement with countries like Nepal—the one you have already indicated in your statement that you are trying to make necessary efforts.

You have only expressed a pious desire that good results will be produced. But if you have already started the negotiations, at what stage are the negotiations or just as there is power shortage so far as hydel power is concerned, is there shortage in the negotiations also?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: We are having discussions with the Government of Nepal but we have indicated that we are interested in three major projects—Karnali, Pancheshwar, Kurangi, Western Rathi, one having 3600 mw capacity costing Rs. 11000 crores; another having 1200 capacity costing over Rs. 200 crores and so on and so forth. We have so indicated and had discussions on it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the projects in the Sixth Five Year Plan and what is the total number of schemes to be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: That has already been answered.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would also like to know so far as Seventh Five Year Plan is concerned.

श्री शारङ्गदे राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह सूचना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की पन-बिजली उपकरण करने की प्रायोजना में एक सबसे बड़ी

कमजोरी यह थी कि बग़ाय हिमालय के बड़े बिन्द्याचल पहाड़ के सूखे इलाके में इसका प्रयास ओबरा में कर रहे थे ? इसको ठीक करने के लिये अब टिहरी योजना चल रही है ? उसके बेसमेंट का, और तमाम शुक्रपाती काम हो चुका है। क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में, और सार उत्तर भारत में, बिजली की कमी को देखते हुए उस योजना को जल्दी पूरा करने का प्रयास करेगी ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Yes, Sir.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The Minister in his statement said that the C.E.A. is having a re-assessment of the hydro-power potential in the country. May I know as to what was the original hydro potential available and of that, how much has been utilised so far, how many project reports based on hydro-power projects have been submitted to the Government of India and for the rest of the potential what efforts the C.E.A. has made to see that the projects reports are submitted by the respective State Governments. If the reports have been submitted by the State Governments, what action has the C.E.A. taken in the matter?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as the Himalayan regions is concerned, about 20 schemes are in progress and the potential is over 3000 MW. 72 schemes have been identified all over the country, out of which 21 belong to the Himalayan region. The capacity so far as the Himalayan region is concerned is 3000 MW. As for the all-India figure for the 72 schemes which have been identified, the capacity is over 16,000 MW.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: It is common knowledge that the largest unexploited hydel potential is from the rivers flowing from Nepal into India. The Minister gave a rather general answer that negotiations were on and talks were on with Nepal. So far as Karnali is concerned, it has a potential of producing 4500 MW almost one-sixth of India's total production today. 4 groups were going to be set up—A, B, C and D. Groups A, B and C were going to meet and submit their reports to D, which would co-ordinate the reports and then put up a report

to an overall committee. I would like to ask a pointed question: Have the committees A, B and C for the Karnali Project met and if not, what are the reasons for the delay? Mr. Ram Saini, Foreign Secretary, had suggested on his trip to Nepal about four months ago that a joint river waters review committee should be set up which could look 60 years ahead on the exploitation of waters of Nepal and India. What is Nepal's response to this suggestion? Is this committee going to be set up?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: From our side, we have taken a lot of initiative on this, but unfortunately Nepal has not shown so much interest. I am talking of Karnali. Unless Nepal comes forward and the negotiations are settled, investigation work cannot start. After all, we are talking of two sovereign States. Nepal also is a sovereign State and Nepal has to agree.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Harinatha Misra.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: My question whether committees A, B. and C have met has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: He will answer it along with this.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: In view of the fact that major rivers like Kosi, Kamla, Gandak and others have their catchment areas in Nepalese territory....

MR. SPEAKER: This question is relating to Himalayan rivers.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I am not repeating the question. These catchment areas have great potential for development of hydroelectric power. Do the Government attach the necessary importance to the development of these resources? Is negotiation being carried on at ministerial level?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I have already answered this question.

I have said that we are carrying on discussions with Nepal regarding these projects.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: According to the United Nations survey the Brahmaputra takes a sharp U turn in the territory of China. If we make a tunnel of 200 metres, we can get 15,000 megawatts of firm power. And for your information there is such a project within the border of Brazil and Paraguay on the river Parana which generates nearly 14,000 megawatts of power. In view of the better relations with China, is the Government of India thinking of starting negotiations at least for a preliminary survey?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: We will look into this suggestion.

DR. KARAN SINGH: This is a question regarding the Himalayan rivers and two of the most important Himalayan rivers, of course, are the Indus from which we derive our very name and the Chenab. Will the hon. Minister be kind enough to tell us as to what is happening with regard to the Sthagna Hydro-electric Project on the Indus near Leh which has been under consideration for many years, and the Salal and Dulhasti projects on the Chenab because the Chenab has millions of watts of power going waste into Pakistan, and the Indus also has not been tapped at all?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Salal project is under execution. About Dulhasti we have decided to entrust the execution of the project to NHPC.

Coal-Based Fertilizer Plant in West Bengal

***331. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal State Government has a proposal to set up a coal-based fertilizer plant in the coal belt of the State; and

(b) If so, the details of the project and Union Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No such proposal has been received from the Government of West Bengal.

(b) Des not arise.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In view of the fact that the price of fertiliser is likely to go up and it will cost more and more, will the Central Government take initiative in finding out the possibility of coal based fertiliser plants in different parts of the country including that of West Bengal?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I may say for the information of the hon. Member and also the House that the two coal based fertiliser plants have already been set up. One is at Talchar and another one is at Ramagundam. But, unfortunately, due to power shortage, these could not be commissioned. Since we have been able to find sufficient gas, we are now giving preference to gas based plants. We are thinking of setting up 10 fertiliser plants based on gas of Bombay High. Out of that, four are going to be set up in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Do I understand from the reply that the idea of coal based fertiliser plants is not honoured any more?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I said that two coal based fertiliser plants have already been set up. We are thinking of setting up another coal based fertiliser plant at Korba. After gaining experience, we will think whether it is advisable to go in for coal based plants.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Are you going to set up one such plant in West Bengal?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Let the proposal come.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: The Minister has just now said that because of power shortage, the Ramagundam fertiliser plant has not been commissioned. Has the Minister asked the Andhra Pradesh Government as to when it is going to be commissioned?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I said that there is no power supply. That is why, we have not been able to commission that plant although mechanically it is complete and ready for commissioning at any moment. In this connection I had correspondence with the State Chief Minister and requested him to provide power in order to commission that plant but they have not been able to give any power because there is power shortage in Andhra Pradesh. I feel that by December, 1980, it would be possible for us to commission that plant.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: After commissioning the Talcher and Ramagundam coal-based fertiliser plants, may I know whether the Government will take up another coal-based fertiliser plant in West Bengal near the Raniganj coalfield where coal is available in abundance?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I have already replied to that question. I have said that the Government's policy is to give first preference to gas-based fertiliser plants because they are cheaper by 25 to 30 per cent. When we exhaust the gas, we will go into the question of having plants based on coal.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: As you know, Andhra Pradesh is better placed in the matter of electricity supply, and in the rainy season a lot of hydroelectric power is available. May I know whether the Central Government is going to ask the State Government to start supply of electricity at least from August?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: So far as the commissioning of the plant at Ramagundam is concerned, much depends upon the State Government.

As soon as they are able to supply power, we will be in a position to commission that plant.

DR. KRUPASINDEHU BHOL: Election work was completed up to 90 per cent in 1975. So, may I know why there was so much delay in commissioning upto 1980.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I do not have the details, but my information is that so far as Talcher is concerned, it has been mechanically completed and it is ready for commissioning. There might have been some delay in the past in erecting the equipment.

Auction of Fertilizer Plant under Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India

*332. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a proposal to auction the old coal based fertilizer plant under Sindri Unit of the FCI if so, facts in details;

(b) whether many of the units and equipments to be auctioned are in good running condition, if so, names of such units or equipments;

(c) whether the value fixed is less than the market value as the bidders organised themselves into a syndicate causing huge loss to the company;

(d) whether it is a fact that the auction has been arranged without the approval of Government; and

(e) do Government propose to make a probe into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to

(e). In view of the uneconomic and unsafe operation of the old plants at Sindri which went into production in 1951, it was decided that these should be closed with the commissioning of the Sindri Modernisation and Sindri Rationalisation projects. After retaining such of the equipments as were required by Sindri and other

other plants and after consulting other public sector companies, FCI invited tenders through advertisements in All India News Papers for the sale of the balance of equipments and spares. Based on the offers received, FCI issued acceptance letter to the highest bidder. A probe in the matter is not considered necessary.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Before putting a supplementary, I want to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: In the Question Hour there is no point of order.

SHRI A. K. ROY: It is the custom, convention and rule in the House that whenever a question is asked in parts, answers are also given in parts. I have put some definite questions from (a) to (e), but the Minister has given one single answer to all of them.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is a point of order, it is out of order.

SHRI A. K. ROY: The Sindri Fertiliser Plant is not only the first public sector fertiliser plant, but the first public sector unit in the country. It was commissioned in 1951. It is a coal-based plant situated in the coal area. It is a very serious thing that the Government of India is auctioning a public sector enterprise to the private sector. It is a very serious thing. I am coming from that factory. I know it cost Rs. 200 crores; at that time first Rs. 35 crores and then Rs. 15 crores, which at the present value would come to Rs. 200 crores. They are going to auction the total factory, coal-based factory, the biggest factory in the country employing 8000 people. First, the highest bid was Rs. 7.7 crores and it has come down to Rs. 4 crores. No explanation has been given. Why is it that a factory, which costs Rs. 200 crores, is being auctioned for this amount? (Interruptions) It is the concern of all of us. Everybody knows about the Sindri Fertiliser factory. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us be reasonable. Let us not get agitated over it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: You please read the answer. I had put pointed questions. This is no answer at all.

Let me put my first supplementary. I want to know whether he is aware that the highest bidder has not been given a chance and that the original bid for Rs. 7.7 crores has come down to Rs. 4 crores. If so, what are the reasons for the same?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: If the hon. member has got the patience, I will reply to all his questions. He is under the impression that one coal-based fertiliser plant, which was established in 1951 was sold out to a private sector for a song. It is not so. The position is this.

Unfortunately, right from the inception of the Sindri Plant, the factory suffered from the progressively deteriorating quality of the main raw materials viz., coal and gypsum. With the further passage of time, due to the ageing of the plant and accelerated deterioration of equipment and machinery the production came down, frequency of unforeseen breakdowns increased. Besides, handicaps were faced due to the old technology and non-availability of imported spare parts. Heavy maintenance of old equipment and machinery was also a bottleneck. In view of the foregoing, it was decided that the old plants that had outlived their usefulness should be scrapped and renovation work undertaken on other plants. Accordingly, Sindri Modernisation Scheme at a revised cost of Rs. 183.19 crores was undertaken to change the feedstock from coal/coke to LSHS/fuel oil. This went into commercial production on 1-10-1979. The Sindri Rationalisation Scheme at a revised cost of Rs. 60.77 crores also went into commercial production on 1-10-1979, yielding by-product gypsum to be used in place of natural gypsum in the manufacture of ammonium sulphate. The old Sindri Plants were progressively shut down on account of deterioration and for safety reasons

since 1976. That is why the old plant had to be shut down and new plants have been erected at a huge cost. Now the question arises how the old plants had been disposed of. The FCI has adopted a procedure, I have gone through the records and the procedure that has been adopted, I must say with full confidence, is a perfect one. I am giving the details.

Before disposing of the plant, items required by different units of FCI and other sister companies were transferred/reserved for the company concerned. 141 other public sector concerns were also contacted. Of these, some companies stated that they did not require any of the items, some did not come with firm offers and a majority of the companies did not respond. After tenders were opened.... (Interruptions) I am giving the details. Some of the parts of the plant were disposed of after inviting tenders.

The hon. Member says that the highest tender was rejected. It was not so. The FCI accepted the highest tender of Rs. 672.25 lakhs. Now, he wants to know why it came down to Rs. 400.25 lakhs. I will give the reasons for that.

The highest bid was Rs. 672.25 lakhs. That was accepted. What happened afterwards was that after the tenders were opened and the Tender Committee recommended acceptance of the highest bid, FPDIL gave their requirements of plants/equipments, required by them for purpose of research, out of the redundant plants. After accepting the highest offer, this organisation said that they required some more components. Ramagundam unit of FCI also gave a small list of equipments required by them. In view of this, it was considered appropriate to explore the possibility of retention of the equipment by Sindri for disposal to FPDIL. It was, therefore, decided to negotiate with the highest bidder for reduction in the price that would be offered on account of deletion of such equipments.

The Tender Committee initiated discussions with the party in this connection. After negotiations, an offer of Rs. 277.78 lakhs for the equipment desired to be retained was accepted. The Tender Committee accordingly recommended the offer of the highest bidder, namely, a sum of Rs. 394.47 lakhs for the remaining plants and the related spares.

The House should not be under the impression that we have sold it for a reduced price. We had to sell it at a reduced price because these two companies FPDIL and Ramagundam unit, after opening the tenders and after accepting the highest offer, wanted certain equipments which we had decided to dispose of in favour of the highest bidder. The value of the components which were proposed to be retained was Rs. 277.78 lakhs. The Tender Committee accordingly recommended the offer of the highest bidder, namely, Rs. 394.47 lakhs for the remaining plants and the related spares.

But we have not accepted that offer. When the matter was put up to the Board of Directors on 14-5-1980, it was decided that the Tender Committee should ask the first six firms who had earlier given tenders for a value exceeding Rs. 4 crores to give their financial bids for the deletion of the equipments proposed to be retained by Sindri for FPDIL and Ramabundam keeping the original bid in tact. Action was accordingly taken and the six parties were given opportunity to offer their bids. These parties after visiting the concerned plants and receiving the necessary clarifications, submitted their sealed offers for reduction in closed covers on 23-5-80. The offers were opened on the same day by the Tender Committee in the presence of tendering parties. This time, M/s Ganpatral Rishiwashi whose offer was the highest reduced the value of the list of deleted items from Rs. 277.78 lakhs quoted by them earlier to Rs. 272.00 lakhs. The Tender Committee considered the offer advantages and recommended the offer of this party that they may be given the sale order for the remaining plants at Rs. 400.25

lakhs. This was approved by the Board of Directors on 20-5-80. Accordingly, a letter of acceptance was issued to the party on 30-5-80.

The House should not get any such impression as to why after having accepted the highest offer, that is, of Rs. 672.25 lakhs, it was reduced to Rs. 400.25 lakhs. I do not want to give any room for any such suspicion. That is why I gave all these facts.

The General Manager of FCI constituted a Committee. This Committee worked out the reserved price on the basis of the residual value of the plant. The assessed market value as worked out by the Committee, less the cost of dismantling, is Rs. 277.32 lakhs against which the offer accepted is Rs. 400.25 lakhs.

SHRI A. K. ROY: The second question that arises is about the desirability of the auction itself. A chemical plant cannot be cremated like a dead body. If we keep some parts and they become old, there are standard methods of replacing them, after calculating the depreciation etc. But what have they done? They have totally closed down the coal-based plant and they have spent more on a naphtha-based plant....

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a supplementary.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Now both the plants are closed. .

MR. SPEAKER: Now, come to the question.

SHRI A. K. ROY: They are now talking of again having a new coal-based plant. In view of that, I want to know whether the Minister will consider constituting a Committee of Members of Parliament to go into the fact whether the old-coal-based plant cannot be renovated at much lesser cost, and started.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: There is no question of constituting a Committee to go into the affairs because

we are satisfied that there is no irregularity at all and the procedure adopted is a perfect procedure. On the other hand, whatever has been done is in the interest of the fertilizer unit.

Mini Television Centre

*334. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up mini television centres at Mangalore, Mercara and Mysore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Proposals are under formulation to have relay TV centres covering a substantial part of South India in the micro-wave communication system. This is likely to cover Mangalore, Mysore and Mercara, when implemented.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: In view of the answer given that proposals are under formulation to have relay TV centres covering substantial parts of South India, on the micro-wave communication system, will the Minister please state which are the other Centres in Karnataka that are going to be covered by T.V. Centres?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The most important Centre is of course Bangalore, the capital of Karnataka. In addition, my friend had asked whether Mangalore, Mysore and Mercara will be considered. I would say that Mangalore and Mysore, being directly on the micro-wave system, will be considered first and, later on, Mercara also, which is in between, will be taken up for consideration.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I would like to know whether a full-fledged TV Centre at Bangalore will be located in between Mysore and Bangalore to serve the interests of the viewers.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, how can the TV Centre at Bangalore be located in between Bangalore and Mysore?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: There is lack of TV facility at Ernakulam and Trivandrum. Has it come to the notice of Government, and what steps are being taken to have one at Ernakulam or Trivandrum.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: For Trivandrum, a TV Centre has already been sanctioned and it is in process.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Almost every other day we hear that a relay centre will be established at some place or other in the country. May I know whether there are any broad criteria or a policy for the establishment or creation of these relay centres? Will you permit me also to ask when he is going to have a relay centre in Goa?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The criterion is that wherever there is a micro-wave system started by the P&T, we want to utilise that micro-wave system for television relay centres as well because it is now technologically possible with a little modification to utilise the micro-wave system for TV purposes. Wherever this micro-wave system is there, the P&T has already laid some lines, and there are some lines which are proposed in the Plan. We have to place a firm order for having our relay centres of the TV, which we are doing. Therefore the criterion is wherever there is this micro-wave system, we would like to utilise that for TV relay centres. And that is what we are doing. If Goa is linked with micro-wave system, the hon. Member can be hopeful of having a relay station.

Production and distribution of soda ash

*335. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of soda ash is much less than the need of the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the demand; and

(c) the criteria adopted in regard to distribution of soda ash to actual users for manufacturing washing powder, detergent etc. in the small scale units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The production of Soda Ash during 1979-80 was 5.56 lakh tonnes only against the estimated demand of 6 lakh tonnes during the year.

(b) While the demand for Soda Ash has gone up, the local manufacturers have been unable to increase their production due to constraints in the availability and movement of the essential raw-materials, namely, coal and coke. To meet the situation, Government have placed the item of Soda Ash under Open General Licence list with effect from 14-1-1979 so that any actual user of Soda Ash can import it directly if he wishes to do so. Since the international price was high, the duty on imports was reduced from 75 per cent to 5 per cent in case of dense and 35 per cent in case of light Soda Ash to make the price of imported Soda Ash slightly costlier than the indigenous price. Government also imported 19,100 tonnes of light Soda Ash through the State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. (CPC) which was distributed to Public Sector Undertakings and small scale units

through different State Governments. Government have further authorised the CPC to import Soda Ash on behalf of any actual users who are unable to import directly but are willing to purchase the imported material through CPC at the existing rates of customs duty.

Taking into consideration the long-term requirements of the country, Government have also sanctioned an additional capacity to the extent of 9.82 lakh tonnes by way of substantial expansion of the existing units and capacity for new undertakings and the same is at different stages of implementation. Most of the increased demand for Soda Ash is likely to be met by the implementation of this capacity.

(c) There is no statutory control over the distribution of Soda Ash. Nevertheless, Government have issued guidelines to all the manufacturers of Soda Ash which ensure that all industrial consumers who were taking Soda Ash direct from the manufacturers continue to get atleast the quantity they got in 1977, a year of normal supply. As a result, about 80 per cent of the soda ash produced by the manufacturers is going direct to industrial consumers at the manufacturers' price. These guidelines are applicable to industrial consumers in small scale sector also including the manufacturers of washing powder, detergent etc.

श्री अमर सिंह जी० राठवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन-कौन सी कम्पनियों को सोडा एश आयात करने की अनुमति दी है और वे कम्पनियों कितनी मात्रा में सोडा एश आयात कर रही हैं?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: There are four firms which are manufacturing soda ash: Tata Chemicals, Mithapur, Gujarat; the installed capacity is 3,60,000 tonnes; Saurashtra Chemicals, Porbandar; the installed capacity is 1,68,000 tonnes; Dhrangadra Chemical Works, Gujarat; 65,000 tonnes, and New Central Jute Mills Varanasi, U.P. 39,600 tonnes. The total installed capacity of these four units is 6,32,600 tonnes.

श्री बजर सिंह बी० सठवा : सोडा एश के जो निर्यात हैं उनकी कुछ मुश्किलें हैं । उन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार उनकी क्या सहायता कर रही है ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : उनकी क्या मुश्किलें हैं अगर माननीय सदस्य बताएं तो फिर मैं सोच सकता हूं और कुछ जवाब दे सकता हूं ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: May I know from the hon. Minister whether, in view of the facts that there is no statutory control on the distribution of soda ash, much of the quantity of soda ash is sold in black market by the manufacturers, and if so what steps Government propose to take to check this and whether any complaints in this connection have been received by the Government?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: So far as distribution of soda ash is concerned, with regard to price and also with regard to distribution, there is no statutory control. So, they can sell it at any price they want. I admit that soda ash is in short supply. Therefore, we have taken the following steps in order to see that supply is ensured to the consumers: (1) The Ministry has constituted a Standing Committee consisting of producers and consumers and representatives of the various Government Departments to monitor production and distribution of soda ash the Standing Committee meets once in three to four months; the duty on imported soda ash was reduced; (2) Government have placed the item of soda ash under OGL, that is, Open General Licence, with effect from 14-1-1979, so that any actual user of soda ash can import directly; (3) an additional capacity of 9.82 lakhs tonnes has been licensed to several firms; and (4) Ministry has also prevailed upon all the manufacturers to supply about a thousand tonnes of soda ash per month to the National Consumers Cooperative Federation for distribution amongst small consumers through retail outlets spread all over the Country.

Import of Diesel

*336. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imported diesel oil from other countries; and

(b) if so, the quantity imported this year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Our total imports of HSD during January—June, 1980 would be of the order of two million tonnes.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I want to know whether it is sufficient for our country or we have to import more quantities.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: We have been reviewing every month and whatever quantity is required, to that extent we are getting it from outside.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I want to know whether diesel has been supplied for tractors and diesel engines.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: So far as the distribution is concerned, we make bulk allocation to the State governments and the State governments, in turn, distribute it to the consumers. So far as internal distribution in a particular State is concerned, the Central Government do not come into the picture.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In answer to part (a) of the question, the Minister has just said, 'Yes, Sir.' But, Sir, actually the Parliament should be told which are the countries from which diesel oil is being imported and which are the other countries with which you are negotiating for further imports.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: We are importing from other countries only crude oil and not the petroleum products. Whatever petroleum products we require we make spot purchases and we do not know from which countries the suppliers are bringing and supplying.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: May I know whether the government have issued any instructions or given any advice

to the State governments to give priority for supply of diesel to agriculturists.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: We have given clear instructions to all State Governments that while distributing the diesel top priority should be given to agriculture.

श्रीमती लुणा साही : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों को जो डीजल भेजा जाता है उसका क्या क्वांटिटीया है और कितना कोटा राज्य सरकार को भेजने के लिये निर्धारित किया जाता है ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : क्वांटिटीया यही है कि 1979 में उस वक्त डीजल का कोई शॉर्टेज नहीं था उस वक्त जितना कोटा हम स्टेट को देते थे उससे 10.5 परसेंट ज्यादा दे रहे हैं ।

श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनकी जानकारी में यह है कि हम वर्ष जनवरी से लेकर मई तक कुछ प्रदेशों को जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश भी शामिल है जितना कोटा डीजल का मिलना चाहिये था वह समय पर नहीं मिला ? जो कुछ मिली भी वह भी कटौती कर के दिया गया और पिछले दो महीने का परा कोटा नहीं मिला है ? इसके सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय क्या कहते हैं ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : कोटा न मिलने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं । हर महीने एलोकेशन की जाती है । अगर कोटा नहीं देंगे तो लोग खामोश नहीं रहेंगे । इस लिये कोटा देने या न देने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है । हम स्टेट्स के लिये एलोकेशन करते हैं उसके बाद कम ज्यादा के लिये एडिशनल एलोकेशन की जाती है ।

MR: SPEAKER: Shri Ahmed Patel—absent.

Shri S. M. Krishna.

Minister's views of Code of Conduct for Newspapers

***SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether while speaking at a meeting of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference on the 7th June, 1980 he said that he was distressed very much that no code of conduct was being followed by newspapers to ensure fair and correct reporting; and

(b) if so, what measures he has devised to ensure implementation of the code of conduct and to advise the ANIEC to evolve a healthy system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Minister had urged the All India Newspapers editors' conference to enforce the code of ethics and see that the basic norms of fairness and objectivity were followed.

(b) In a democratic set-up with a free press such a code should appropriately be voluntary.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Is the Minister aware that such assurances from the newspapers have been coming about enforcing a voluntary code of conduct? But is it not the experience of the Minister that in the name of the freedom of the Press some other precious freedom are slowly but certainly being eclipsed? Now, if the newspaper editors have faith in enforcing the code of conduct among themselves as when I say newspapers. I include news magazines also—now how does the Minister propose to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, there are two ways by which this question can be taken care of. Firstly there is a Press Council Act and under Section 13 of the Act, there is a provision for evolving a code of conduct. We are taking up the matter with the Press Council that such a Code should be evolved by the Press Council which is a body of the press; secondly it is for the all India Newspapers' Editors Conference who have also set up a Committee to go into this question; thirdly this matter in terms of rights to privacy of the citizens is also before the Press Commission. So, I thought that all these organisations will evolve a code which should be voluntary. Government does not want to impose any-

thing on the Press regarding the code. I believe if such a code is evolved, precious right, as you say, of the citizen may be taken care of.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sir, there is a kind of character assassination and scandalising of public men both who are within and outside the House which is going on. Does the Government contemplate to tackle this problem so that the respectable citizens are protected from the kind of scandalising that has been going on in some of the newspapers in this country?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I thought that this can be dealt with only by evolving a code. We cannot do it by law. Of course, the normal law of the land is there. A person can file a defamation suit in the court. But that itself is not enough. A damage is done. The pen is more powerful. I quite agree with my hon. friend that when damage is done by newspapers by writing something about a citizen, he has very little right to defend himself. Therefore, I am very keen that this matter should be dealt with by a proper authority like the Press Council and by evolving a code. We are attending to this.

SHRI RATAN SINGH RAJDA: Will the hon. Minister tell us whether it is the thrust of the present policy of the Government to impose measures

against several newspapers of the country, like the Times of India, Hindustan Times etc. so as to bring them within the ambit of the Government influence and thus exert indirect pressure on the freedom of the press?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I think this is the guilt complex which is speaking. We do not have.

Delay in Declaration of Results of Assembly Elections in Bihar

*340. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an unprecedented delay in declaring the results of a number of Assembly constituencies in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the names of such constituencies and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The declaration of results of some constituencies was withheld by the Returning Officers concerned for a few days.

(b) A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement Showing the Names of Constituencies in Bihar State where the Declarations were held back with the Reasons therefor.

Sl. No.	Serial No. and name of assembly constituency	Serial No. of Polling booth affected	Reasons in brief
1	2	3	4
1	53—Paru . . .	33 and 141	Invasion of polling unsocial elements and tampering with the ballot boxes, ballot papers and forcible voting.
2	65—Belsand . . .	61, 109, 142 and 154	Snatching of ballot boxes, ballot papers and tampering with ballot boxes by miscreants and forcible voting by them.

1	2	3	4
3	71—Sursand . . .	10, 13 and 99	Snatching of ballot papers, possible insertion of ballot papers in the ballot boxes, assault of polling personnel and Presiding Officer forced to put signatures on the ballot papers.
4	75—Harlakhi . . .	152	Snatching of the ballot papers, forcible insertion of ballot papers into ballot boxes and several ballot papers were taken by miscreants.
5	93—Kalyanpur . . .	23, 52, 120, 126, 169, 170 and 175	Looting of ballot papers and polled ballot boxes and forcible voting.
6	97—Mohiuddin Nagar . . .	11, 64, 77, 88, 98, 109 and 110	Taking away of the ballot papers forcibly by rowdy elements casting of bogus votes forcibly.
7	112—Supaul . . .	7, 26, 39, 55, 57, 79, 100, 101, and 109	Over-powering of polling personnel by armed miscreants, snatching of polled ballot boxes and decamping, forcible voting etc.
8	113—Tribeniganj . . .	19, 20, 21, 22, 43, 55, 68, 69, 70, 78, 79, 107, 108, 110, 111, 136 and 157	Raiding of the booths by armed miscreants, explosion of bombs, over-powering of polling personnel, tampering with the polled ballot boxes, forcible voting, snatching of ballot papers etc.
9	187—Surajgarha . . .	21, 61, 150 and 151	Ballot boxes forcibly snatched by miscreants and taken away.
10	188—Jamui . . .	11, 21, 72, 124, 132, 182 and 183	Essential material like ballot papers unlawfully snatched away from the custody of presiding Officers.
11	190—Lakhisarai . . .	17, 45, 76, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 106 and 107	Polled ballot boxes snatched and taken away by miscreants, tampering with the polled ballot boxes, breaking seals and forcible insertion of ballot papers into ballot boxes.
12	197—Islampur . . .	22, 24, 25, 33, 47, 96, 145, and 176	Booths captured by unsocial elements and only one man at one polling station and four or five persons at other polling stations marked entire ballot papers and inserted them into the ballot boxes.
13	218—Branmpur . . .	188, 189, 217, 218 and 219	Booths captured by the supporters of one candidate. Polling personnel terrorised. Bogus voting resorted to under the threat of dire consequences to the polling personnel.
14	236—Naibnagar . . .	1, 26, 31, 45, 53, 55, 73, 76, 82, 129 and 155	Forcible voting by intimidating polling personnel. Looting and snatching of ballot papers and ballot boxes. Forcible insertion of ballot papers into ballot boxes.
15	238—Aurangabad . . .	30, 37, 39, 40, 48, 74, 76, 89, 91, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115 and 116	Forcibly snatching of ballot papers and casting of votes illegally by persons other than the voters. Snatching of the polled ballot boxes, ballot papers and other election material.
16	250—Gaya Town . . .	16, 57, 99, 104, 135, 141, 152, 155 and 156	Forcibly snatching of ballot papers and ballot boxes, forcibly putting marks on the ballot papers and dropping them into the ballot boxes etc.

1	2	3	4
17	252—Gurua . . .	60, 64, 83, 89, 96 and 109.	Anti-social elements armed with fire arms forcibly and unlawfully snatched the ballot papers from the polling personnel. Some were stamped and dropped in the ballot boxes, other ballot papers were either torn or taken by the miscreants.
18	253—Both Gaya (SC)	7 and 36	Large number of ballots paper were forcibly snatched and dropped into ballot boxes and some ballot papers also torn.
19	289—Potka (ST) . . .	82, 88, 102, 104 and 105	Booths invaded, ballot papers were taken by force, stamped in favour of a particular candidate and inserted into ballot boxes by armed miscreants.
20	317—Manika (ST) . . .	11, 15 and 16	Booths captured by undersirable persons, forcibly snatching of ballot papers from the polling personnel and illegally casting them.
21	15—Ghorasahan . . .	44	Snatching the ballot papers and dropping in the ballot boxes by armed miscreants.
22	16—Madhuban . . .	66 and 161	Snatching of ballot papers, forcibly inserting them in ballot boxes, tempering with seal of ballot boxes.
23	17—Pipra (SC) . . .	12	Snatching of ballot papers and ballot boxes by unruly mob.
24	18—Kessaria . . .	157	Snatching of ballot boxes and polling material by armed miscreants.
25	20—Gobindganj . . .	84	Snatching of ballot papers by armed miscreants.
26	21—Kateya . . .	33	Snatching of ballot boxes by unruly mob.
27	42—Garkha (SC) . . .	109	Forcible taking away of polled and sealed ballot boxes & ballot papers.
28	47—Madnar . . .	28	Booth capturing by unsocial elements and votes cast forcibly.
29	48—Jandaha . . .	39	Snatching of ballot boxes and ballot papers.
30	51—Lalgani . . .	51, 52, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 105, 115, and 144.	Destruction of ballot boxes, firing of gun shots by assailants, looting of ballot boxes, snatching of ballot papers and forcible insertion of votes in ballot boxes.
31	64—Runisaidpur . . .	5, 30, 31, and 32	Snatching of ballot papers by persons armed with lethal weapons.
32	66—Shechar . . .	114, 133, 140, 143, 144	Taking away ballot boxes and ballot papers.
33	67—Sitamarhi . . .	162	Snatching of ballot papers by an armed group of miscreants.
34	77—Babubarhi . . .	38	Taking away ballot papers and electoral rolls and casting of votes in ballot boxes forcibly.
35	81—Phulparas . . .	43, 44, and 50	Removing of ballot boxes and inserting ballot papers inside them by armed forces.

1	2	3	4
36	86—Ghanshyampur .	187, 191 and 192	Unlawful possession of ballot boxes and ballot papers and forcible insertion of ballot papers in the ballot boxes.
37	87—Baheri .	110 & 111	Snatching of ballot papers and marked copy of electoral rolls.
38	91—Jalley .	58 & 59	Snatching of ballot papers and electoral rolls and insertion of ballot papers into ballot boxes.
39	94—Warisnagar .	90	Unlawful taking away of ballot boxes and ballot papers by a mob.
40	93—Samastipur .	81, 99 and 164	Snatching of ballot papers and forcibly casting them in the ballot box and also tearing ballot box.
41	100—Rosera .	69, 70, 132, 133, & 136	Unlawful taking away, snatching and tampering of ballot boxes by a violent mob.
42	103—Ballia .	13, 67, 74, 123, 134, 135, 137 and 158	Snatching of ballot papers and forcibly inserting them in the ballot boxes.
43	104—Matihani .	126	Taking away of partially polled ballot boxes by anti-social elements.
44	116—Singheshwar .	80 and 81	Snatching of ballot papers and inserting them in the ballot boxes after raid of the polling booth by miscreants armed by fire arms and other lethal weapons.
45	118—Mahishi .	140 and 141	Snatching of polling materials including electoral rolls, blasting of three bombs.
46	120—Madhopur .	9, 11, 134 and 135	Snatching of ballot papers and inserting them in the ballot boxes after raid of the polling booth by miscreants armed by fire arms and other lethal weapons.
47	121—Sonbarsa .	118	Snatching of ballot papers by force.
48	166—Colgong .	47	Dropping of ballot papers in the ballot box forcibly by miscreants.
49	170—Bihpur .	140	Snatching of ballot papers by miscreants.
50	178—Jhajha .	3, 88, 135 and 137	Snatching of ballot papers, ballot boxes and other polling materials.
51	186—Jamalpur .	51, 52 & 169	Snatching of ballot papers and insertion in the ballot box.
52	189—Sikandra (SC) .	128	Snatching of ballot papers and insertion in the ballot box.
53	191—Sheikhoura .	105 & 106	Forcible looting away of polled ballot boxes.
54	193—Asthawan .	4, 58 & 60	Snatching of ballot papers and insertion in ballot boxes.
55	194—Bihar .	91	Do.
56	195—Rajgir (SC) .	59	Unlawfully taking away of marked copy of electoral roll and counterfoil of used ballot papers.

1	2	3	4
57 196—Nalanda . . .	17		Forcible insertion of 97% of votes in the ballot box.
58 200—Harnaut . . .	91 and 177		Unlawful removal of ballot box and snatching away of the marked copy of electoral roll.
59 202—Darh . . .	102 & 103		Taking away of ballot papers, ballot boxes and other polling material.
60 203—Bakhtipur . . .	93		Snatching away of ballot papers and forcibly casting in the ballot boxes.
61 205—Masaurhi . . .	122, 133 & 139		Forcibly taking away of ballot boxes, ballot papers and other polling material.
62 225—Karakat . . .	136		Looting of ballot boxes by armed persons.
63 227—Dinara . . .	93 & 136		Do.
64 230—Bhabhua . . .	104, 145 & 147		Forcibly taking away of ballot boxes by armed persons, snatching and forceful insertion of ballot papers in ballot boxes, tampering of ballot boxes etc.
65 234—Nokha . . .	48 & 74		Looting of ballot boxes.
66 239—Rafiganj . . .	15, 60, 61, 67, 76, 119 & 146		Snatching of ballot papers and forcibly inserting them into ballot boxes etc.
67 240—Obra . . .	47, 82, 105, 107, 152 & 182		Booth capturing and illegal voting.
68 241—Goh . . .	133		Irregularity and malpractice committed.
69 244—Makhdumpur . . .	Details not given by the observer		Removal of ballot boxes.
70 246—Ghosi . . .	57 & 58		District Magistrate Gaya had ample proof of evidence that booths have been captured and large scale bogus voting had been done.
71 255—Fatehpur (SC) . . .	67, 136, 138 and 139		Forcibly snatching away of ballot papers and dropping in ballot boxes by armed anti-social elements.
72 256—Arti . . .	48, 87, 116, 121 and 124		Snatching of ballot papers and dropping them in ballot boxes forcibly.
73 Gobindpur . . .	99, 131 & 179		Forcibly snatching away of ballot paper and ballot boxes by miscreants.
74 260—Warsaliganj . . .	67, 87, 92, 97, 115, 123		Snatching away of ballot boxes.
75 262—Kodarma . . .	98 & 99		Snatching away of ballot papers and forcibly putting inside the ballot boxes.
76 264—Chatra . . .	47		Snatching the ballot papers and dropping in the ballot boxes by armed miscreants.
77 272—Bagodar . . .	76, 77 & 78		Explosion of bombs and forcibly taking and inserting ballot papers into ballot boxes.

1	2	3	4
78 280—Tundi	.	126	Forcibly stamping and inserting the ballot papers into ballot boxes.
79 303 .Khunti (ST)	.	48, 50, 57, 86 and 90	Snatching and inserting of ballot papers in ballot boxes.
80 318—Panki.	.	108, 112, 113, 116, 133	Snatching away of ballot papers and forcibly put inside the ballot boxes.
81 322—Bishrampur	.	91	Snatching and inserting of ballot papers in ballot boxes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, the polling in Bihar Assembly elections was completed on the 31st May. 31st May was the last date of the polling. I want to know whether it is not a fact that in the constituencies where the declaration of results, the announcement of results, was held up, the last announcement, the final announcement had not come at all for 11 or 12 days after the polling? Can the Minister tell us whether he does not consider this to be an absolutely unprecedented thing which has never happened before that even after the polling date, the results are held up for 11 or 12 days? He has submitted a list—I wish I could have read it but I have no time to do that—which is a horrible thing. 81 constituencies are listed here. That means in 25 per cent of the total seats in Bihar Assembly the reasons given for not announcing the results are because of capturing of booths, looting of ballot papers snatching away of ballot boxes by using guns, beating the persons, etc. I would like to know from him in how many of the 81 constituencies repolling had to be ordered—in some booths if delay of two or three days takes place I can understand—as a result of which there is a delay in announcing the results? But in those cases no repoll was ordered. Why were the results held up for so many days? What is the reason for it? Is it that the Congress Party was not sure of getting majority and, as such, was trying to manipulate?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: The Members of the Opposition know the reasons much better but I can say this much that in twenty constituencies repoll had to be ordered by the Election Commission. So far as the rest are concerned what was done was that having regard to Section 58 (2) of Representation of Peoples' Act the Election Commission directed the Returning Officers that wherever these irregularities have taken place if the winning candidate is getting much more votes as compared to the places where irregularities have taken place and the second candidate is much lower then you could declare the result; otherwise you seek the instructions. Because the Returning Officers wrote back in such cases for further action to be taken and the Election Commission had to direct what further steps to be taken, therefore, with reference to the rest there was delay in pronouncing the results. Otherwise there was nothing wrong.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Registration of Companies

*325. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state State-wise number of companies registered

and renewed registration during the last three years (year-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): 2668 companies limited by shares were registered under the Companies Act, 1956 during the year 1977-78, 3488 during 1978-79 and 4986 during 1979-80 in the country as a whole. A State-wise break up is given in the Statement annexed.

As regards renewed registration there is no such procedure under the Companies Act. However, in some cases companies which are dissolved or struck off the register may be restored under the Act. Three such companies—one in Punjab and two in Delhi—were restored during 1979-80, 3 companies—one each in the state of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra—were restored in 1978-79, and no company was restored in 1977-78.

Statement

Registration of companies limited by shares—State-wise distribution—during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80.

State/Union Territory	Number		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	130	145	224
Assam	28	21	29
Bihar	1	66	54
Gujarat	117	209	345
Haryana	15	24	27
Himachal Pradesh	7	9	11
Jammu & Kashmir	9	7	23
Karnataka	167	202	283
Kerala	83	74	131
Madhya Pradesh	42	60	103
Maharashtra	646	877	1257
Nagaland	..	4	5
Orissa	27	60	56
Punjab	53	103	142
Rajasthan	48	83	137
Tamil nadu	183	285	419
Uttar Pradesh	180	144	231
West Bengal	474	498	679
Chandigarh	28	20	43
Delhi	353	550	746

1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	19	29	23
Manipur	2	..	2
Meghalaya	2	3	3
Pondicherry	7	10	8
Tripura	1	1	1
Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	1
Mizoram	1	..	..
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	1	..
Dadar, Nagar Haveli	..	2	3
Total	2668	3488	4986

Memorandum from Directors and Producers of West Bengal Film Industry

*328. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the directors, producers and stars of West Bengal Film Industry;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the memorandum is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-983/80].

(c) The memorandum dated the 13th April, 1980, was handed over to me on the 14th June, 1980. A number of suggestions made in the memorandum call for action on the part of

the State Governments. Appropriate action is proposed to be taken in consultation with State Governments, where considered necessary.

Export of Indian Films

*330. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of Indian films has shown a steep decline during the last three years;

(b) what was the value of export of Indian films through the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation during the last three financial years ending 31st March, 1980;

(c) whether Government have ascertained the causes for the decline;

(d) if so, whether Government are considering decanalisation of exports by the IMPEC and/or reduction in the commission of IMPEC; and

(e) what is the final policy of Government to develop export of Indian films?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION

(SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. There was a slight decline in the value of exports. In 1977-78, the value of export of Indian films was Rs. 986 lakhs. In 1978-79, it was Rs. 949 lakhs.

(b) The export turn over of Indian films during the years 1977-78, 78-79 and 79-80 is as under:—

1977-78	Rs. 966 lakhs
1978-79	Rs. 949 lakhs
1979-80	Figures of actual export are not yet available, but value of shipping bills passed by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation is Rs. 1215 lakhs.

(c) to (e). The progress of export is reviewed periodically as a matter of course. Government have appointed a Task Force to consider ways and means to further promote export of entertainment goods including films. There is no proposal before Government to decanalise exports or reduce canalisation charges of National Film Development Corporation.

Companies Manufacturing Soda Ash

*338. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies manufacturing soda ash in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of soda ash has been increased recently by these companies, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are considering to put control on its distribution?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) There are four manufacturers of Soda Ash in the country. Their names are as under:—

1. M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd., Mithapur (Gujarat).

2. M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals Ltd., Porbander (Gujarat).

3. M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemicals Works Ltd., Dhrangadhra (Gujarat).

4. M/s. New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd., Varanasi (UP).

(b) Yes, Sir. The reasons for increase in the prices are reported to be acute and persistent shortage of coal compelling the manufacturers to consume furnace oil, increase in the cost of inputs like coal, coke, salt and power and movement of coal and coke by road for want of sufficient railway wagons.

(c) No Sir.

Thermal Power Plant in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*341. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a thermal power station is likely to come up in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether diesel sets of 10 MW power station are more feasible in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(c) if so, the reason why Government are not considering to instal a diesel power station instead of the proposed thermal power station?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) A scheme for the installation of 2X5 MW coal based thermal power station

(Estimated cost Rs. 10.05 crores) at South Andaman has been accorded techno-economic approval by the Central Electricity Authority and the Ministry of Energy has recommended the scheme on 20th March 1980 to the Planning Commission for approval.

(b) and (c). Detailed studies have been carried out in the CEA to find out relative economics between capital investments, cost of generation and present worth of the total capital expenses and running expenses on fuel for three different options of thermal generation, i.e., (i) coal based station of 2x5 MW (ii) oil fired unit of similar capacity or (iii) diesel station. It has been found that for meeting the longterm power requirement, of South Andaman, installation of a coal based thermal power plant would be more economical and reliable than putting isolated diesel stations which will also consume scarce oil resources of the country.

Dam at Chandil over Subarnarekha River

*342 SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a dam at Chandil over the river Subarnarekha is proposed to be constructed;

(b) if so, what progress has been achieved in the construction work of the said project; and

(c) the role of the Union Government in assisting the State of Bihar, since this is a multi-State project?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary works such as construction of approach roads, camps, collection of materials and machines have been nearly completed. The work on the main dam foundation is proposed to be taken up after the monsoon of 1980.

(c) The Subarnarekha multipurpose project is an inter-State project and the three State Governments of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal have entered into an agreement among themselves in August 1978, regarding sharing of Subarnarekha waters and execution of the project. The Chandil dam is a component of this Project which has been tentatively included in the pipeline of projects to be posed for World Bank assistance.

New Coal Permit System

*343. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government have adopted a new coal permit system and have given some concessions to the consumers; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the new policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Petroleum and Gas Deposits in East Coast

*344. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places in the East Coast where traces of petroleum and natural gas deposits have been found;

(b) how far Government were successful in mobilising all the required resources at their command to find out the nature as well as the extent of these deposits; and

(c) what kind of arrangements Government have made during similar occasion at Bombay-High?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) In the east-coast of India traces of oil have been found at one place on Karaikal structure in on shore Cauvery basin and gas on two separate onshore structures, one in Madnam structure in Cauvery basin and the other in Narsapur structure in Godavari basin. In the east coast offshore, oil has been discovered in a structure G-1 in offshore Godavari Basin.

(b) The lead given by the oil show in Karaikal structure was followed up by ONGC by carrying out further drilling and testing on the structure both onshore and on its offshore extension. The oil show on Karaikal structure has been found non-commercial. Similarly, the gas show in Madnam structure has also been found non-commercial.

There was a gas blowout in the first exploratory well drilled on Narsapur structure in Godavari Basin. The well has been re-entered after controlling the blow out and is presently under fishing operations. Another location on the structure has been released. It is proposed to deploy another drilling rig to assess the commerciality or otherwise of this gas show in Narsapur structure.

The oil show in offshore Godavari basin in structure G-1, has recently been tested by ONGC and these tests have established the structure as oil bearing. A few more wells have to be drilled for assessing the commerciality or otherwise of this oil discovery in offshore Godavari basin. To this end, the first assessment well on this structure is proposed to be taken up for drilling in early July, 1980.

(c) In Bombay High on a similar occasion in the past also a few assessment wells have been drilled as per requirement for assessing the potential of the field concerning oil and gas deposits.

टिहरी बांध के विस्थापितों का पुनर्वास

2477. श्री ब्यास राय शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने टिहरी बांध के निर्माण के परिणामस्वरूप विस्थापित हुए व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिये कोई भूमि निर्धारित की है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो कहां और उन्हें (परिवार-वार) आवंटित की गई खेती योग्य भूमि का क्षेत्र कितना है और इस के लिए निर्धारित किए गए मानक क्या हैं ;

(ग) इस बांध के निर्माण के परिणामस्वरूप कितने गांवों के निवासी विस्थापित होंगे ;

(घ) इन परिवारों की अचल सम्पत्ति के लिये मुआवजा देने हेतु अपनाये गये मानक क्या हैं

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन परिवारों की चल सम्पत्ति को उन स्थानों पर जहां उन्हें बसाया जा रहा है परिवहन के लिए कोई प्रबंध किए गए हैं ;

(च) क्या सरकार विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये मकानों का निर्माण करेगी और क्या इन परिवारों को पहली फसल के लिये बीज मलाई करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में और क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडेय) : (क) और (ख) . उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि टिहरी बांध क्षेत्र के विस्थापित ग्रामीण परिवारों के पुनर्स्थापन के लिए उन्होंने देहरादून जिले में 2000 एकड़ वन भूमि तथा सहारनपुर जिले में 2000 एकड़ वन भूमि निर्धारित की है । टिहरी नगर में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए वर्तमान टिहरी नगर से लगभग 30 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर वन भूमि और निजी भूमि पर एक नए नगर का विकास किया जा रहा है ।

टिहरी बांध से प्रभावित क्षेत्र में जिन लोगों की कृषि भूमि है उन्हें अपनी भूमि के बदले नकदी के रूप में या कृषि-योग्य भूमि के रूप में मुआवजा देने की छूट है । सरकार के वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार यदि किसी परिवार के पास बांध प्रभावित क्षेत्र में 2 एकड़ से कम भूमि है और वह परिवार नकद मुआवजे के बजाए कृषि-योग्य भूमि लेना चाहे तो उसे कम से कम 2 एकड़ कृषि-योग्य भूमि आवंटित की जानी चाहिए । बांध प्रभावित क्षेत्र में रह रहे भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों को उनके द्वारा चुने गए विकल्प के अनुसार नकद 16000/- रुपया या 2 एकड़ कृषि-योग्य भूमि दी जानी है ।

(ग) 102 गांव, जिनमें से 22 गांव पूरी तरह जलमग्न होंगे, 70 प्रांशिक रूप से जलमग्न होंगे तथा 10 गांव परियोजना के कर्मचारियों के लिए कालोनी बनाने कायेंशाला आदि के लिए ।

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि मन्नाबजा निजी भूमि या घरों के अधिग्रहण की वर्तमान बाजार दर पर दिया जा रहा है । इसके अतिरिक्त, उन व्यक्तियों के लिए जो मन्नाबजा नकद लेना चाहते हैं उनकी निजी कृषि भूमि के अधिग्रहण के लिए निम्नलिखित दरों पर अनुग्रहपूर्वक अनुदान के भुगतान के भी आदेश दिए गए हैं :

1. भिन्नित भूमि ---- 12,000 रुपये प्रति एकड़
2. श्रेणी-एक भूमि ---- 6,000 रुपये प्रति एकड़
3. श्रेणी-दो भूमि ---- 4,000 रुपये प्रति एकड़

निजी मकानों के मामलों में 20,000 रुपये तक की राशि पर कोई मूल्यह्रास नहीं कम किया जाता । इसके अतिरिक्त 8000 रुपये से कम कीमत वाले मकान के बदले वर्तमान सरकारी आदेशों के अंतर्गत कम से कम 8000 रुपये दिए जाने हैं ।

(ड) जो नहीं, तथापि मामान पशु आदि ले जाने के लिए प्रत्येक परिवार को 1000 रुपये पुनःस्थापन अनुदान के रूप में दिया जा रहा है । टिहरी नगर में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए यह भत्ता निम्न प्रकार है :—

घरेलू सामान ले जाने के लिए

तब टिहरी नगर अत्यंत बसने को जाने वाले वाले व्यक्ति-व्यक्तियों के तयों के लिए

4 सदस्यों के परिवार रु० 200 - प्रति रु० 100/- के लिए सदस्य प्रति सदस्य

4 सदस्यों से अधिक अत्यंत रु० 100 प्रति 50 रु० प्रति अतिरिक्त सदस्य के लिए अतिरिक्त सदस्य

(च) और (छ) . उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वे पुनःस्थापन स्थलों पर मकानों का निर्माण नहीं करेंगे । जहां तक बीज का संबंध है वे पहली फसल के लिए बीजों का प्रबन्ध करते हैं परन्तु उसकी कीमत प्रत्येक पुनःस्थापित परिवार को देय 1000 रुपये के कृषि में से वसूल की जाती है ।

यमुना पार के क्षेत्रों से बाढ़ का पानी निकालना

2478. श्री चन्द्र पाल शौलानी : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के यमुना पार के क्षेत्रों से बाढ़ का पानी निकालने के लिए किसी योजना पर कार्य इस समय किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ड्रेन संख्या 1 पर कितने पुलों का निर्माण किया गया था और उपरोक्त ड्रेन पर कितने बाकी के पुलों का निर्माण किया जायेगा और इसमें कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त ड्रेन का निर्माण कार्य कितना पूरा हो चुका है और यह पूरी तरह से कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(घ) क्या इसके रास्ते में आने वाली कुछ इमारतों को गिरा दिया जायेगा और यदि हां, तो ऐसी इमारतों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या हटा दिये जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को वैकल्पिक स्थान दिये जायेंगे ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : (क) से (ग) : दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार शाहदरा क्षेत्र से बाढ़ और वर्षा के जल की निकासी के लिए "शाहदरा क्षेत्र को बाढ़ जल निकास स्कीम" नामक एक स्कीम का इस समय क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है । इस स्कीम में 8.15 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर पांच ड्रेनों का निर्माण परिकल्पित है । ये ड्रेन हैं (1) शाहदरा मुहाना ड्रेन (2) शाहदरा लिंक ड्रेन (3) गाजीपुर ड्रेन (4) ट्रंज ड्रेन नं० 1 (5) ट्रंक ड्रेन नं० 11 सं० ट्रंज ड्रेन 11 पर निर्माण पुनरुपण के लिए प्रस्ताविक 14 सड़क पुलों में से 3 पूर्ण हो गए हैं 9 का क्रियान्वयन हो रहा है और 2 की अभी हाथ में लिया जाना है । पुनरुपण के लिए प्रस्तावित दो रेल पुलों में से एक पूर्ण हो गया है और दूसरे पर काम जारी है । ट्रंक ड्रेन नं० 1 को प्रस्तावित 13 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में से 11 किलोमीटर लम्बी भाग अब तक पूर्ण हो गया है । इस ड्रेन को जून, 1981 तक पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(घ) जहां आवश्यक समझा जाएगा, जल-निकास स्कीम के निर्माण के रास्ते में आने वाली इमारतों को गिरा दिया जाएगा । इस समय ऐसी इमारतों की ठीक संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है । वैकल्पिक स्थलों की व्यवस्था करने पर उपयुक्त समय पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

Commercial Broadcasting on A.I.R., Coimbatore Station

2479. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start commercial broadcasting on A.I.R., Coimbatore Station; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). All India Radio's proposals include setting up a Commercial Broadcasting Centre at Coimbatore during 1980-85 plan period. However, these draft proposals are yet to be approved by the Government.

Royalty on crude payable to Gujarat

2480. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH:

SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHURY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat State receives a royalty of Rs. 30/- per tonne of crude which was fixed some five years ago;

(b) what has been the rise in the price of crude since this amount was fixed; and

(c) whether Government have now decided to fix this royalty amount on a percentage basis per tonne rather than on a flat amount?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir. The royalty @ Rs. 42/- per M.T. is payable to the Government of Gujarat w.e.f. 8-9-1976 on crude oil and casing head condensate produced in the State of Gujarat.

(b) There is no change in the basic price or indigenously produced crude oil since September, 1976.

(c) No decision has been taken till now. The entire matter is due for review only in September, 1980.

Agreement with Nepal for extending the embankment over river Kamala

2481. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an agreement with the Government of Nepal for extending the embankments over river Kamala in Madhubani district of Bihar beyond Jaynagar upto Mirchaiya in Nepal;

(b) if so, causes of delay in this extension and the time schedule for completion;

(c) whether the Eastern and Western Kamala canals are short of water during lean seasons; and

(d) what steps are being taken to augment the same?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

बम्बई हाई गैस के उपयोग के बारे में राज्य सरकारों के सुझाव

2482. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों में बम्बई हाई गैस के उपयोग के बारे में कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कब तक निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस सुझाव के सम्बन्ध में क्या सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार विमर्श किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक कर लिया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) कम्बई हुई गैस के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र जैसी विभिन्न सरकारों से सुझाव प्राप्त हुए थे। इस गैस के उपयोग का अध्ययन करने के लिए योजना आयोग के ऊर्जा सलाहकार श्री सतीश चन्द्रन की अध्यक्षता में एक कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया गया था। इस कार्यकारी दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट अगस्त 1979 में सरकार को दे दी। सरकार ने इस रिपोर्ट की स्वीकार कर लिया है और सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों को तदनुसार सूचित किया जा रहा है।

Drilling in Kasargod Offshore

2483. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) when the drilling in Kasargod-offshore has been started;

(b) whether Government have received any progress report in this respect;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government of India have ever asked for such a report?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Drilling of a well (No. KG-1-1) in the Kasargod offshore structure was started on 31st March 1980.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The progress on drilling of this well was included in the regular fortnightly reports received from the ONGC. The well was drilled during April/May 1980 to a depth of 2970 metres. The well has proved dry.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Development of Regional Film Industry

2484. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by Government to encourage the development of the regional film industry; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The following steps have been taken by the Government to encourage the development of regional film industry:—

1. Film Censors

Government have a proposal under consideration for setting up of a regional office of Censor Board in Bangalore in the near future. Similarly, Regional offices will be set up at other centres of film production in the country, in due course.

II. Film Festival

Regional films are entered in International Film Festivals on the recommendation of the All India and Regional Advisory Panels;

(ii) regional films are included in the package of films screened during Indian film weeks held abroad;

(iii) regional films are included on the Indian Panorama Section of the International Film Festival of India;

(iv) regional films are entered in the Market Section of the International Film Festival of India; and

(v) regional films are allowed to be shot on foreign locations.

III. Film Production

The Film Finance Corporation and the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation have been amalgamated into one unit in April 1980 which has been designated as National Film Development Corporation. The Film Finance Corporation had been giving financial assistance by way of loans etc. for the development of regional film industry. Of the 123 feature films financed, 52 have been in the regional language. Recently, Film Finance Corporation's film script awards were also instituted to encourage script writing in all languages of the country. The National Film Development Corporation has also evolved a scheme for construction of new cinema halls on a country-wide basis. The scheme envisages co-financing with the State Governments. Such an agreement has already been signed with the Film Development Corporation of Orissa and similar arrangements will be made with West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and U.P. Loans for construction of theatres have already been sanctioned in Orissa, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Corporation's project of sub-titling is to be used for sub-titling regional films so that regional films could be shown in other regions of the country.

Installation of Diesel Generating Sets

2485. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to give incentive on the installation of diesel generating sets to increase production as well as to ensure continued employment of workers; and

(b) if so, what are the broad details of the incentives likely to be given in this regard in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Giving

of incentive on the installation of Diesel Generating Sets is purely within the purview of the State Governments. Exemption of electricity duty is being granted by the Governments of Haryana and Gujarat.

India's assistance in oil exploration to other Countries

2486. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the names of the countries which have recently sought India's assistance in oil explorations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): Iraq, Tanzania, United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi) and Vietnam sought India's assistance in oil exploration recently.

Distribution of Kerosene and Diesel State-wise

2487. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise monthly demand and distribution of kerosene and diesel since January, 1980;

(b) total monthly deficit of kerosene and diesel in our country; and

(c) the proposals of Government to meet this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) It is not possible to indicate the monthly demand of kerosene and High Speed Diesel (HSD) Statewise. However, the details in regard to sales of these two products, Statewise, for period January May, 1980 and allocations for June, 1980 are given in the two statements attached.

(b) and (c). The gap between the actual production of kerosene and High Speed Diesel in the refineries of the country and consumption is being met through imports of these two products.

Between January and June, 1980, the total imports of kerosene and High Speed Diesel would be about 0.92 millions tonnes and 2.04 million tonnes respectively.

Statement

Details of sales of Kerosene between January, 1980 and May, 1980 and allocations for June 1980

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Jan. 1980 Sales	Feb. 1980 Sales	Mar. 1980 Sales	April, 1980 Sales	May, 1980 Sales (Prov)	June, 1980 Allocation
Andhra Pradesh	28406	27595	24804	23289	23430	23290
Arunachal Pradesh . . .	276	269	293	256	306	250
Andaman & Nicobar . . .	70	170	120	60	N.A.	80
Assam	3540	3653	6950	8750	10182	11170
Bihar	13510	16140	19046	20357	18213	18910
Chandigarh	760	610	790	790	590	620
Delhi	9640	9190	9900	8540	8606	7400
Gujarat	33065	30577	32938	25263	27083	2978
Goa, Daman and Diu . . .	1154	1045	1129	1240	980	124
Haryana	5620	5830	4580	5080	5258	502
Himachal Pradesh	1260	880	1140	1020	1138	1140
Jammu and Kashmir	2190	1780	1920	1800	1670	1830
Karnataka	17630	17929	17890	17709	17343	17450
Kerala	11190	10871	10895	10501	10760	10530
Madhya Pradesh	16315	14741	17113	13811	13880	16490
Maharashtra	69213	68088	68205	58790	57008	62270
Manipur	330	505	540	628	785	580
Mizoram	270	2333	470	464	589	700
Mizoram	50	169	140	303	354	110
Nagaland	230	317	377	463	482	360
Orissa	6071	6544	5835	6004	4989	5490
Punjab	11390	10430	9190	10480	11278	12590
Pondicherry	648	531	614	533	481	500
Rajasthan	10570	9440	10760	9820	8785	9180
Sikkim	165	201	248	190	160	400
Tamil Nadu	30124	28601	29572	29516	26577	24820

State/ Union Territory	Jan, 1980 Sales	Feb, 1980 Sales	Mar, 1980 Sales	April 1980 Sales	May, 1980 Sales (Prov.)	June, 1980 Allocations
Tripura	230	228	308	822	934	740
Uttar Pradesh	26130	23110	30150	32220	34757	30870
West Bengal	32040	27604	31380	31834	29665	28790
TOTAL	332087	317181	337297	320533	316278	322600

Statement

Details of sales of high speed diesel oil between January, 1980 and May, 1980 and allocations for June, 1980.

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Jan, 1980 Sales	Feb 1980 Sales	Mar , 1980 Sales	April, 1980 Sales	May, 1980 Sales (Prov.)	June, 1980 Allocations
Andhra Pradesh	61236	64432	65501	63580	65685	65000
Arunachal Pradesh	267	335	705	624	500	650
Andaman & Nicobar	645	890	846	721	N.A.	900
Assam	9815	6066	14027	11918	9455	11800
Bihar	28372	25810	35836	40249	41442	40800
Chandigarh	1350	1400	1500	1460	1547	1600
Delhi	27030	26000	26230	29900	28994	27300
Gujarat	53836	55421	56146	56745	61264	61100
Goa, Daman and Diu	7658	7229	7336	6366	6635	5500
Haryana	22610	21760	23610	22970	25125	21700
Him chal Pradesh	3310	2880	3880	3480	3812	4000
Jammu and Kashmir	5820	5480	7080	6740	7235	7000
Karnataka	41662	43445	44192	44907	46065	40500
Kerala	30182	28386	30799	28257	29585	27350
Madhya Pradesh	34127	31139	39119	35163	36320	32150
Maharashtra	99052	95002	112687	107078	109846	107500
Manipur	650	306	866	808	564	1400
Meghalaya	1176	662	1575	1006	1223	1350
Mizoram	218	344	323	442	340	600
Nagaland	257	468	824	858	899	750

State/Union Territory	Jan., 1980 Sales	Feb., 1980 Sales	Mar., 1980 Sales	April, 1980 Sales	May, 1980 Sales- (Prov.)	June, 1980 Allocations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	12843	13365	14641	14854	13479	12500
Punjab	39930	39890	36400	45020	54376	47700
Pondicherry	1822	1764	1626	2514	1748	1900
Rajasthan	39180	38130	42490	39490	43250	42000
Sikkim	71074	195	256	396	362	500
Tamil Nadu	71841	76372	78651	81872	82801	78300
Tripura	360	673	783	844	933	1200
Uttar Pradesh	61370	67760	79310	86000	91672	88800
West Bnga ¹	50619	59116	52894	56346	52069	55600
TOTAL	707312	715220	780633	790608	817235	787450

भाखड़ा हेड वर्क्स से गंग नहर को पानी की सप्लाई

2488. श्री मनमूल सिंह खीखरी . क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंग नहर को भाखड़ा हेड वर्क्स से होने वाली पानी की सप्लाई पर पंजाब सरकार का नियंत्रण है ;

(ख) भाखड़ा नहर से गंग नहर और भारवहा नहर को कुल कितना क्यूसेक पानी दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या इन नहरों को उनका पूरा भाग मिलता है ;

(घ) राजस्थान के हिस्से की पानी सप्लाई पर पंजाब सरकार का नियंत्रण होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) भाखड़ा कंट्रोल बोर्ड गंग नहर और भाखड़ा को उनके हिस्से का पूरा पानी सप्लाई करने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई कर रहा है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिजन महाजन) : (क) जी, हाँ। गंग नहर के पानी की सप्लाई भाखड़ा हेड वर्क्स से नहीं अपितु हरिके और किरोजपुर हेड वर्क्स से होती है जोकि पंजाब सरकार के नियंत्रण में है।

(ख) 21-9-1979 से 20-5-1980 तक की कम्प्ली बाली प्रबंध के दौरान रावी-ब्यास के पानी में से गंग नहर (बीकानेर नहर) को 5,86,286 क्यूसेक बिना पानी सप्लाई किया गया था। भाखड़ा बांध से गंग नहर को पानी की सप्लाई करना आवश्यक नहीं है।

दक्षिणी घग्गर नहर बारवाली वितरक नहर/जंढवाला वितरक नहर, किशनगढ़ वितरक नहर/सादुल शाखा और करपी सिंह शाखा की सप्लाई भाखड़ा के पानी से की जाती है तथा इन शाखाओं को 391,584 क्यूसेक पानी सप्लाई किया गया। सम्भवतः राजस्थान इन वितरक नहरों की भाखड़ा की नहरों समझता है।

(ग) जी हाँ। तथापि राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि पंजाब क्षेत्र में बाहक नहर अतिप्रस्त स्थिति में होने के कारण पंजाब, राजस्थान सीमा पर निस्स्तरण की जाने वाली अपनी पूरी सप्लाई गंग नहर आत नहीं कर सकती।

(घ) : रोपड़, हरिके तथा किरोजपुर हेड-वर्क्स पंजाब सरकार ने अभी भाखड़ा ब्यास प्रबंध बोर्ड को नहीं सौंपे हैं। सम्बन्ध पर पंजाब सरकार के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है।

(ङ) : उपरोक्त भाग (ग) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए, प्रश्न नहीं उत्तर।

Agreement with Mexico for supply of Crude Oil

2489. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mexican Minister for Patrimony (Natural Resources) and Industrial Development has agreed to India's request to supply crude oil during 1980-81;

(b) if so, the details regarding the quantity as well as the details regarding this agreement;

(c) whether similar agreements have also been arrived with some other countries to meet the crude oil shortage in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). No agreement has been signed with Mexico on supply of crude oil to India for 1980-81.

(c) and (d). Indian Oil Corporation have entered into agreements with the National Oil Companies of Iraq, Iran, USSR, UAE and Nigeria for meeting the country's requirements of imported crude oil for 1980-81. It would not be in public interest as also contrary to international practices to disclose further details.

Retention of price of Fertilizers

2490. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State Fertilizer Company has urged the Centre to revise retention price of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, Government's decision on it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). A decision on fixation of the revised retention price of fertilizers for Gujarat State Fertilizer Company would be taken as a part of the general revision of retention prices for all the fertilizer companies, for which examination is on hand.

Programmes based on religious scriptures on Delhi Radio and Doordarshan

2491. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether programmes based on the religious scriptures of major religions are broadcast over the New Delhi Stations of All India Radio and Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the names of the religions alongwith their scriptures from which these programmes are selected;

(c) whether coverage is proposed to be provided to such religions and their scriptures as have still not been covered; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The religious programmes are not broadcast/telecast by A.I.R. and Doordarshan as a regular feature. However, on special occasions programmes based on scriptures of major religions are presented.

(b) Names of major religions and their respective scriptures, on whom

programmes are based, are given below:—

Name of the Religions

Name of the Scriptures

Hinduism

Bhagwat Geet, Vedas, Upanishadas and Ram Charit Manas

Islam

Quran Sharif

Christianity

Bible

Buddhism

Dhammapada

Jainism

Jain Stavans

Sikhism

Guru Granth Sahib

Zoroastrianism

Zend-Avasta

(c) and (d). No, Sir. All the major religions and their scriptures are already covered.

Prosecution of companies under the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules

2492. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any company in India has been prosecuted for failure to observe the provisions of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975 in the year 1978-80; and

(b) if so, names of companies and the results of prosecution?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

27. companies have been prosecuted for failure to observe the Provisions of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975 during the period from 1st April, 1978 to 31st March, 1980.

(b) The names of the companies prosecuted and the results of the prosecutions are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Names of the companies which were prosecuted for failure to observe the provisions of the companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975 During the period from 1st April, 1978 to 31st March, 1980.

Sl. No.	Name of the company against which prosecution launched	Results/Present position of the prosecution
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Calicut Modern Spg. & Weaving Mills Limited.	The prosecution case withdrawn on 27-10-1979 as the company made good the default.
2.	M/s Shri Ramakrishna Engg. Industries (Coimbatore) Pvt. Ltd.	The Company and its directors were acquitted under section 248(1) of Cr. P.C. by the court on 21-4-79.
3.	M/s. Khandelwal Herman Electronics Limited.	Extension of time granted upto 1982.
4.	M/s. Khira Steel Works (P) Ltd.	The case is pending in the court and the last date of hearing was 29-4-1980.
5.	M/s. Ever Kem Blade Co. Ltd.	The case is pending in the court and the last date of hearing was 20-4-1980.
6.	M/s. Seth Industries Limited.	The case is pending in the court and the last date of hearing was 29-4-1980.

1	2	3
7.	M/s. M.J. Fertilizers Limited.	The case is pending in the court and the last date of hearing was 24-4-1980.
8.	M/s. Jolly Anil India Limited.	Case was disposed off and the accused were convicted.
9.	M/s. Jolloy Modern Kitchen & Equipment Private Limited.	Case was disposed on 24-2-1980 and the accused were convicted.
10.	M/s. Hyderabad Vanaspati Limited.	Case is pending before the court.
11.	M/s. Megna Mills Co. Limited.	Case was stayed by High Court and was fixed for hearing on 5-5-1980.
12.	M/s. Bharat Gauge & Tools Limited.	Case is pending and the last of hearing was 12-5-1980 and 3-6-1980.
13.	M/s. Oriental Power Cables Limited.	Case is still pending in the court for want of service of summons on the accused.
14.	M/s. Sujani Textiles Pvt. Limited.	Case is still pending in the court.
15.	M/s. Seshasayee Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	Pending in the court.
16.	M/s. Sri Rama Machinery Corporation Private Limited.	Two accused were fined on 14-3-1979 and cases against others split up.
17.	M/s. Indira Chemicals Agency Private Limited.	Case is still pending in the High Court.
18.	M/s. Ennore Steel Enterprises Private Limited.	The accused were convicted and fined.
19.	M/s. Sun Paper Mills Limited.	Proceedings in the case stayed by the High Court.
20.	M/s. Pest Control India (P) Limited.	Case is pending and the last date of hearing was fixed on 29-5-1980.
21.	M/s. Ramachandra Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	Accused convicted and fined.
22.	M/s. Gemini Pictures Circuit Pvt. Limited.	Case is still pending in the court.
23.	M/s. New Precision (India) Pvt. Ltd.	The High Court approved the scheme of compromise/arrangements and further action stayed.
24.	M/s. Sindhu Publications Pvt. Ltd.	Case is pending in the court. The last date of hearing was fixed on 26-6-1980.
25.	M/s. Buhari Sons Private Limited.	The case is still pending in the court.
26.	M/s. Prakash Mills Private Limited.	The case is still pending in the court.
27.	M/s. Criterion Publicity Private Limited.	Accused were convicted and fined.

Number of workers in F.A.C.T., Cochin Division

2493. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers employed in the F.A.C.T., Cochin Division;

(b) the names of recognised trade Unions functioning in the factory, their membership and affiliations;

(c) the criteria laid down by the Manager for granting them recognition;

(d) whether the FACT (Cochin Division) Workers Congress has been granted recognition;

(e) if not, reasons therefor; and

(f) whether it is proposed to extend recognition to this Union?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The number of workers in F.A.C.T., Cochin Division was 1708 as on 31-5-1980.

(b) The following 3 recognised Unions are functioning in the F.A.C.T., Cochin Division:—

(i) FACT (CD) Employees' Union.

(ii) FACT (CD) Employees' Association.

(iii) FACT (CD) Employees' Sangh.

These Unions have no affiliations. The management is not aware of the membership of these Unions.

(c) No specific criteria was adopted by the management in recognising these Unions. These Unions came into existence in the early stages of the functioning of the Cochin Division.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). FACT (CD) Workers Congress is not the only unrecognised Union in Cochin Division and other Divisions of the Company. All the unrecognised Unions have been pressing the management for recognition claiming that each of them represents substantial number of workmen. The management has advised the unrecognised Unions to get their membership verified by the appropriate authorities in accordance with the Code of Discipline in Industry.

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम में अनुसन्धान कार्य

2494. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसन्धान कार्य की प्रगति के आधार पर भारतीय उर्वरक निगम को चार भागों में विभक्त कर देने से क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) अनुसन्धान कार्य का वर्तमान प्रशासनात्मक गठन कैसा है ;

(ग) क्या भारतीय उर्वरक निगम का यह विभाजन उर्वरक तकनीक में पूर्ण आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने में काफी गतिरोध उत्पन्न कर रहा है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं तो विभाजन के पश्चात् किए गए अनुसन्धान कार्य का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का यह पता है कि अनुसन्धान कार्य में गतिरोध होने के बावजूद तकनीक में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त की जा सकती है ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरन्ध्र पाटिल): (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

इंडियन आयल कम्पनी द्वारा गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड से अवशिष्ट ईंधन तेल के लिये अधिक दर लिया जाना

2495. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन आयल कंपनी, गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड से अवशिष्ट ईंधन तेल के लिए अधिक दर मांग रही है ;

(ख) वर्तमान दरों की तुलना में वर्ष 1960 में अवशिष्ट ईंधन तेल के क्या दर थे और इसका अधिक दर मांगे जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि वर्ष 1960 से उनके दर अनेक बार बढ़ाए गये हैं ; और

(ग) गैस पर आधारित बिजली और कोयला अवशिष्ट ईंधन तेल के अधिक दर देखते हुए बड़ी हुई दरों की मांग छोड़ दी जाएगी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरन्ध्र पाटिल): (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) आई० ओ० सी० 1980 में गुजरात राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को अवशिष्ट ईंधन तेल सप्लाई नहीं कर रहा था । आई० ओ० सी० गुजरात राज्य बिजली बोर्ड (जी० एस० ई० बी०) से इस समय लो सल्फर हेवी स्टाक (एल एस एच एस) जो उन्होंने उनके धुवन पावर स्टेशन की बोटिंगों को सप्लाई किया था, अस्थायी तौर पर 390 रुपये प्रति मी० टन की दर से अदायगी की प्रतिप्राप्ति कर रहा है जबकि 8-6-1980 से उनके बिल की दर 1432.56 प्रति मी० टन थी । आई० ओ० सी० का विचार है कि वे जी० मूल्य मांग रहे हैं वह हिदायतुल्लाह अवार्ड पर आधारित है ।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव बिचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Expenditure on Potteru Irrigation Project, Dandakaranya

2496. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state,

(a) the amount so far spent on Potteru Irrigation Project of Dandakaranya Project of Koraput, Orissa by his Ministry;

(b) lands to be irrigated by this Irrigation project and reclamation of the land undertaken by the Development Authority so far;

(c) lands so far distributed to the rehabilitated persons and to the local tribals for the purpose to cultivation; and

(d) extent of cultivable lands available below the Potteru dam and the efforts made by the Government of Orissa for distribution of lands to the needy tribals of the district?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) An amount of Rs. 17.16 crores has so far been released by the Government of India to the Government of Orissa for meeting the expenditure on the Potteru Irrigation Project.

(b) The Potteru Irrigation Project has a culturable command area of 1,50,000 acres. The Dandakaranya Development Authority have so far reclaimed 13,726 acres in the Potteru command.

(c) Out of 13,726 acres of land reclaimed so far, 11,036 acres have been utilised for resettlement of displaced persons, 1,203 acres have been handed over to the Government of Orissa for resettlement of tribals.

(d) According to an estimation made by the Government of Orissa in 1973, out of the culturable command area of 1,50,000 acres, 78,000 acres were already under cultivation and 72,000 acres of

culturable waste lands including forests were available for development, out of which 56,000 acres to be released for the resettlement of displaced persons (40,000 acres) and tribals (16,000 acres).

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव

2497. श्री रामायण राय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में कार्यरत प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव कितने समय पश्चात् अपने संवर्ग में पदोन्नति के हकदार हो जाते हैं ;

(ख) प्रस्तुतकर्ता (प्रोड्यूसर) कितने वर्षों के बाद पदोन्नति का हकदार हो जाता है, और पिछले वर्ष के दौरान कितने प्रोड्यूसरों को अगला उच्च ग्रेड अथवा पदोन्नति दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का कार्यक्रम विशेषज्ञों के लिए एक संवर्ग बनाने तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक को नियमों के अनुसार पदोन्नति देने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की सम्भावना है और यदि नहीं, तो विशेषज्ञों को पदोन्नति न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार, ग्रेड में पांच वर्ष की स्वीकृत सेवा वाले प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव आकाशवाणी दूरदर्शन के सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के अगले ऊंचे ग्रेड में पदोन्नति हेतु विचार किए जाने के पात्र हैं ;

(ख) भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार, आकाशवाणी में संविदा पर काम करने वाले प्रोड्यूसर, जिनकी ग्रेड में 12 वर्ष की सेवा हो, उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर के पद पर जब रिक्तियां हों, सीमित चयन के द्वारा पदोन्नति के लिए विचारणीय हैं। आकाशवाणी में गत छः वर्षों अर्थात् दिसम्बर, 1973 से 1979 तक, 6 प्रोड्यूसरों को उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर के पद पर पदोन्नत किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). आकाशवाणी की कार्यक्रम और इंजीनियरी सेवाओं के संवर्ग ढाँचे का अध्ययन करने के लिए सरकार ने 1977 में एक संवर्ग पुनरीक्षण समिति का गठन किया था। इस समिति द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है।

Mis-Appropriation of Bangladesh Refugees Relief Funds

2498. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there was mis-appropriation of funds sanctioned for relief work for the Bangladesh Refugees in 1971-72;

(b) if so, what is the proposal of Government to find out that mis-appropriation;

(c) whether Government will enquire into this and release the facts to the people; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Government are aware.

(b) and (c). The accounts were audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and his report was examined by the Public Account Committee in their 149th Report. The Report of Public Accounts Committee was also laid on the Table of the Sabha on 23-4-1975.

(d) Action has been taken in the light of findings of Investigating authorities and court judgements in some cases are examined and accepted by the Public Accounts Committee in their 213th Report (Vth Lok Sabha) and 64th Report (VIth Lok Sabha). Action in a few pending cases will be initiated after findings of investigating authorities and Court judgements are available.

Ban on the use of Air Conditioners

2499. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a fact-finding report published in "Patriot" dated

24th May, 1980, regarding the violation of an order banning the use of air conditioners; and

(b) if so, the details and what action has been taken against the violators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). No reports have been received by the Government regarding alleged violation of the order banning use of air conditioners.

Closure of Dandakaranya Project

2500. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to wind up the Dandakaranya Project by 1982-83;

(b) if so, whether the Project will be completed by that time;

(c) whether works of the Project could not be completed as scheduled due to lack of statutory and executive powers of the D.D.A.; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to equip Dandakaranya Development Authority with more statutory and executive powers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Government have not taken any decision in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Diesel Supplied to West Bengal

2501. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of diesel supplied to West Bengal State during the last one year;

(b) whether it is a fact that West Bengal State is adversely affected due to short supply of diesel in regard to agricultural production and industries; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The quantity of high speed diesel (HSD) oil supplied to West Bengal State during the period June 1979 to May, 1980 was about 6,26,500 metric tonnes.

(b). My Ministry makes monthly allocations of High Speed Diesel to the States and Union Territories without specifying any quota for the different categories of consumers. It is for the State Government to make further allocations of diesel to different consumers. The State Government, including the West Bengal Government have been advised to give top priority to the requirements of agriculture for diesel. As a result, it is possible that restrictions have been advised to give top priority to the might have been imposed in West Bengal by the State Government.

(c). The monthly allocations of High Speed Diesel to West Bengal have been made after taking into account the overall availability of the product, historical sales and movement capacity. Additional allocations of diesel were also made for West Bengal, over and above the original allocations, in response to the requests of the State Government in the last few months.

Tan India Wattle Extracts Company Limited, Madras

2502. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total paid up capital of Tan India Wattle Extracts Co. Ltd., Madras;

(b) what is the total annual profitability of this Company and whether it is more than 50 per cent of the paid up capital;

(c) is it true that it monopolises in the production of tanning material of wattle extract used by leather industry; and

(d) have Government made any probe into its earnings with a view to ascertain if its monopolistic dominance in the field is not directed towards exploitation of the consumer by making undue profits?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The total paid up capital of Tan India Wattle Extracts Company Ltd., Madras is Rs. 36 lacs as per annual return of the company made up to 20-12-1979.

(b) According to the latest available information, the profits before tax of the company for the accounting year closing on 30-6-1978 was Rs. 21.52 lacs, which is more than 50 per cent of the paid up capital.

(c) The company is the only large indigenous producer of wattle extracts used by the leather industry.

(d) No, Sir. Nothing prevents other entrepreneurs from entering this field.

Closure of Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra due to Non-Availability of Cement and Diesel

2503. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the work on a number of big/small irrigation projects in Maharashtra have come to a standstill because of non-availability of cement and diesel;

(b) how many and which projects of Maharashtra have been affected because of the same;

(c) what was the quota of cement/diesel sanctioned for these projects during each quarter of the year 1979-80 and first quarter of 1980-81 and what were the actual quantities received by the projects; and

(d) what steps Government are taking or propose to take to solve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

दिल्ली में फिल्मों का दिखाया जाना

2504. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल और मई 1980 के दौरान दिल्ली की क्लिन-कल कालोनियों में फिल्में दिखाई गई थीं ; और

(ख) इन फिल्मों को किन अधिकारियों के आदेश से दिखाया गया था और इनको दिखाये जाने का मापदण्ड क्या था ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम कुलारी सिन्हा) :

(क) पश्चिम पुरी (ए ब्लॉक) बुद्ध बिहार, (गोविन्द पुरी) गुरु, रविदाम धर्मस्थान (मोती बाग) सुनेहरी बाग, घोबो, बाट

(ख) फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन करना सरकार के क्षेत्रीय प्रचार संगठन का नियामक और सामान्य कार्य है। फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध जनमत तैयार करने तथा राष्ट्रीय विकास कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी सूचना का प्रसार करने के उद्देश्य से किया जाता है। ये कार्यक्रम मुख्यतः समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

Payment of Bonus to Staff of Schools attached to Public Sector

2505. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff of the schools attached to public sector undertakings such as Sindri, Durgapur Units of the Fertilizers Corporation of India, are getting bonus under Payment of Bonus Act; and

(b) if so, why similar benefit are not extended to the staff of schools attached to FACT Ltd., Alwaye, Kerala which is also a public undertaking under his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). While the Fertilizer Corporation of India have been paying bonus to their school staff, the Fertilizer And Chemicals Travancore Limited have been restricting bonus payment of all those who are entitled to the same as per the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. The FACT school staff do not come under the purview of the Payment of Bonus Act and hence are not eligible for bonus.

Power cut applicable to Industrial Units in various States

2506. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of power cuts applicable to various industrial units in each State;

(b) how far it has affected the industrial production, particularly the paper and steel industries; and

(c) the extent to which the said power cuts have resulted in "lay-offs" and 'closure' of industries indicating the extent of labour affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement showing power cuts applicable to the various categories of consumers during May, 1980 (State-wise) is attached.

(b) & (c). Shortage of power does affect industrial production but the level of production is dependent on many factors including power and it is, therefore, not possible to assess precisely the loss in industrial production due to shortage of power alone. Similarly power shortage may have resulted in lay-offs and closure of industries affecting labour, but there is no machinery to assess the extent to which the said power cuts would have resulted on 'lay-offs' and 'closure' of industries:

Statement

POWER CUTS/RESTRICTIONS IN FORCE DURING MAY 1980

I. NORTHERN REGION

1.1. DELHI

The following cuts were imposed from January 1, 1978 continued to be in force:

(i) 10 per cent energy cut on all LT and HT consumers.

(ii) 10 per cent energy cut on all domestic and commercial consumers.

(iii) Restriction on display of neon signs, decorative lights, advertising and running of fountains.

(iv) Business hours of commercial establishments have been restricted upto 1900 hrs. w.e.f. middle of July, 1979.

(v) Air-conditioning in hotels, commercial establishments and multi-storied buildings was banned except those buildings where no other measures of ventilation was available.

1.2 HARYANA:

The following cuts/restrictions were in force:

(i) 16 hours cut on rural feeders in two groups.

(ii) Large supply industries except seasonal industries were subjected to 10 per cent cut in their weekly energy consumption and their weekly off days are staggered.

(iii) No cut on small power and medium supply industries but their weekly off days are staggered.

(iv) No power was supplied to industrial consumers between 1800 hrs. to 2100 hrs.

1.3 CHANDIGARH:

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) 40 per cent cut on industrial consumers.

(ii) 4 hrs. per day cut on general consumers.

(iii) Ostentation | decorative lights for ceremonial purposes was banned.

(iv) Street lighting was restricted to alternate points and their timing if switching on and off have been reduced.

1.4 PUNJAB:

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) 14 hours cut on rural feeders in two groups.

(ii) All rural feeders catering to the loads of cold storage were supplied staggered 3-phase power for 16 hrs/day and single phase power for 4 hours per day.

(iii) Single shift industries fed from all urban/industrial feeders were allowed power for 6 days in a week between 1700 hrs. to 0300 hrs. (next day).

(iv) Industrial consumers normally working in two shifts and three shifts respectively were allowed power on all the days of the week between 1700 hrs. to 0300 hrs (next day).

(v) 50 per cent cut on street light in industrial complexes, yard lighting etc.

(vi) Staggered power supply for 17 hrs. to residential and office light consumers.

(vii) Mini steel plants were supplied power between 2200 hrs. and 0800 hrs (next day).

(viii) Staggered power supply for 17 hrs. for all industrial/urban feeders having general, domestic commercial consumers, industrial consumers having load of 5 HP or less., cold storage atta chakkis and ice factories.

1.5 RAJASTHAN:

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) Large industrial consumers having contract demand more than 125 KW were subjected to a cut of 20 per cent.

(ii) Small industrial units having connected load upto and including 25 HP were given new connections and these industries were not allowed to operate between 0600 hrs. and 2200 hrs.

1.6 UTTAR PRADESH:

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) A. All large and heavy power industrial consumers who receive power at 33 KV and above and have captive generation equal

to 50 per cent or more of their demands 100 per cent cut.

B. All other industrial consumers not covered at 1(A) above shall observe 66.66 per cent cut in their demand.

(ii) All industrial consumers continuous and non-continuous as well textile mills having loads above 110 BHP/100KVA/75 MW were to observe either 66.66 per cent cut in their maximum demand or to observe 20/21 days block closure.

(iii) All are furnaces/induction furnances/rolling and re-rolling mills receiving power at and below 33 KV were allowed 8 hrs/day supply during night hours.

(iv) Staggrered weekly off day for all non-continuous process industries and also peak period restrictions during 1800 hrs. and 2200 hrs. every day.

(v) 6 hrs./day cut was imposed in all towns/localities having population more than 20,000 except KAVAL towns where the cut imposed was 4 hours per day.

(vi) 19 hours/day cut on rural feeders in four groups and also peak period restrictions.

(vii) Cinema/theatres were not to get any power between 0900 hrs. and 1800 hrs. every day.

(viii) All shops and commercial establishments in district head quarters and towns having population more than 30000 were not to get power between 1900 hrs. and 0900 hrs (next day).

(ix) No consumer including Govt. owned offices and establishments were allowed to display or cause to display any decorative or ornamental or advertising lights, neon signs, on any shop or commercial establishment or factory except on one board during normal hours of business.

(x) Consumers using air-conditioning and humidification plants in offices, hotels, commercial and private establishments were to restrict their consumption by 25 per cent of the average consumption.

1.7 JAMMU & KASHMIR

There are no notified power cuts in the State.

1.8 HIMACHAL PRADESH

There are no notified power cuts in the State.

2. Western Region

2.1 GOA

The following cuts were in force w.e.f Nov. 1, 79:

(i) 40—60 per cent energy cut on HT industries with contract demand exceeding 250 KVA.

Note: 1. The following categories of consumers are exempted from power cuts:
Hospitals, water supply, in-

(a) *H.T. CONSUMERS* :

stallations, lift irrigation schemes, MES installations, Flour mills, Sugar mills, Residential Colonies of HT installations Oxygen and acetylene manufacturer units etc.

2. For details of the above power cuts, Karnataka power cuts may be referred.

2.2 GUJARAT

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) 20 per cent cut on all HT continuous process industries and 25 per cent demand cut on HT non-continuous process industries.

(ii) Staggering of evening recess period and weekly off days for all HT and LT non-continuous process industries.

2.3 MADHYA PRADESH

The following power cuts/restrictions were in force:

Category of Consumers

w.e.f.
1-10-79
Energy
Cut%

w.e.f.
23-1-80
Demand
Cut%

(i)	Hospitals, water works, Coal mines, and agricultural pumping sets, cement P&T, AIR, Govt. Printing Press and Rly. Station and export Oriented industries.	--	--
(ii)	Milk dairy, security, paper mills, Bank Note Press, defence installations BALCO smelters, food processing fertilizers, Railway Traction, Nepa mills.	15	20
(iii)	Pesticides, BSP, copper mines, BHEL and other food processing industries.	25	25
(iv)	Explosive, industrial gasses, Research Establishment, Cables and Conductor industries, alcohol industries, Railway Loco sheds etc.	25	25
(v)	Chemicals, dyes, weaving, textile mills, caustic soda plants, Hindustan Electro graphers, confectionary etc.	25	30
(vi)	Rayons, and synthetic fibres, glass plants, Mini Steel Plants, non-edible oil mills and other industries.	25	30

2. In addition to above demand of BALCO, BIL, BHEL, Nepa mills, Caustic soda Plants and NMDC Bailadilla curtailed by 30% during 1800 hrs. to 2200 hrs.
3. Mini Steel Plants/Steel rolling and re-rolling mills not supplied power for productions purpose from 0600 hrs. to 2200 hrs.
4. Weekly off days of HT consumers have been staggered and single and two shift working industries are not permitted to work between 1400 hrs. to 2200 hrs.
5. Shops and commercial establishment shall not use power between 1900 hrs. and 2200 hrs.

(b) **L.T. CONSUMERS & L.T. INDUSTRIES**

Nominal restriction of engery consumption of L.T. Commercial, L&F power consumers, L.T. Industries.

- (i) Energy cut on Ginning, Khandsari, Sugar factories and edible oil Mills is 10%.
- (ii) Rural feeders being kept off from 1600 hrs. to 1800 hrs. for 6 days in a week and no one specific day in a week from 0700 hrs. to 1800 hrs.
- (iii) Town feeders being kept off by rotation for maximum one hour during morning and evening peak hour whenever required without effecting supply to essential services.
- (iv) Peak load hours restrictions on Irrigation and Industrial Power Consumers between 1700 hrs. and 2100 hrs.
- (v) Water works are not permitted to work between 1900 hrs. to 2100 hrs.
- (vi) Load of street lights curtailed by 50%.

Note : In addition to the above power cuts/restriction the following regulatory measures are in force w.e.f. November 1, 1978 :

1. Rural feeders are divided in two groups. Supply to each group will be provided for five hrs. on six days of the week during 0600 hrs. to 1830 hrs. Supply to rural feeders will not be provided during 0600 hrs. to 1830 hrs. on the specific day of the week.
2. Defence industries will have to limit their average demand by additional 20% during 1800 hrs. to 2200 hrs. on each day.

2.4 MAHARASHTRA :

The following cuts were in force w.e.f. November, 5, 1979*

A. INDUSTRIAL CONSUMERS :

Category of Consumers	Demand Cut %	Engery Cut%
(i) Continuous Process Industries.	22.5	35
(ii) Textile Industries	25	25
(iii) General Industries*	30	45
(iv) Small Scale*	—	—
Industries availing L.T. supply		
(v) Essential consumers	15	15
(vi) Seasonal Industries	—	30
(vii) Mini Steel Plant	22.5	—
viii) Service Industries	20	20

*Use of power between 1700 hrs. and 2200 hrs. not allowed for single and 2 shifts industries.

- B. Morning and Evening peak hours restrictions for agricultural consumers located in Konkan, Western Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha regions.
- C. No power cut for industries outside Bombay-Pune regions and having connected load of 2500 KVA.
- D. In addition to the above the following power cuts are in force w.e.f. October 1, 1979 :

a. Domestic Consumers :

(i) Category 'A' — Under 300 units/Month.	No Cut.
Category 'B' — Upto 1000 Units/Month quota 300 Units/month.	25% Cut.
Category 'C' — Above 1000 Units/month minimum permissible quota 800 units/month.	30 % Cut.

b. Commercial Consumers :

	Demand Cut	Energy Cut
Category 'A' — Under 300 Units/month.	—	20%
Category 'B' — Upto 1000 Units/month.	—	20%
Category 'C' — Above 1000 Units/month.	—	30%

3. SOUTHERN REGION

3.1 KARNATAKA :

The following power cuts were in force w.e.f. October 1, 1979.

All HT industrial and commercial consumers with a contract demand of more than 250 KVA with an average monthly consumption of :

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (i) Not more than 100 Units per KVA of contract demand. | — 40% Engery Cut. |
| (ii) Between 100—200 Units per KVA of contract demand. | — 45% Engery Cut. |
| (iii) Between 200—250 Units per KVA of contract demand. | — 50% Engery Cut. |
| (iv) More than 250 KVA of contract demand. | — 60% Engery Cut. |
| (v) All HT consumers manufacturing and/or mixing fertilizers and agricultural chemicals with a contract demand of more than 250 KVA. | — 45% Engery Cut. |
| (vi) Cement Manufacturers with a contract demand more than 250 KVA (w.e.f. 1-1-80) | — 45% Engery Cut. |

Note : The following categories of consumers have been exempted from power cuts.

Hospitals, water supply installations, lift irrigation, news papers, 25 cycles power consumers, rice mills, flour mills, oxygen and acetylene manufacturers, pharmaceuticals etc.

In addition to the above power cuts, following power cuts were introduced w.e.f. January 1, 1980.

All HT consumers with a contract demand of more than 250 KVA and who had in their employment as reported to the employment exchange for the quarter ending 30-9-79, persons not being casual or contract labour numbering:

Subject to a maximum total limit of 80% of average monthly consumption additional energy equal to :

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| (i) More than 50 but not more than 75 per 100 KVA of contract demand. | 20% of average monthly consumption. |
| (ii) More than 75 but not more than 100 per 100 KVA of contract demand. | 25% of average monthly consumption. |
| (iii) More than 100 per 100 KVA of contract demand. | 30% of average monthly consumption. |

The following categories have been exempted w.e.f. January 1, 1980:

Phosphate, fertilizer manufacturer, Hotel, Telephone Exchange, New Mangalore Harbour, Vidhan Soudha, Army Service Corps Centre etc.

3.2 ANDHRA PRADESH:

30 per cent energy and demand cut on H.T. industries w.e.f. September 5, 1979, were in force:

3.3 TAMIL NADU:

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) 30 per cent demand and energy cut on H.T. continuous process industries.

(ii) 40 per cent demand cut and 60 per cent energy cut on H.T. non-continuous process industries. In addition to the above the following restrictions were also in force:

(i) Staggered weekly off days for H.T. non-continuous process industries.

(ii) Grouping of Agricultural L.T. rural industrial load.

(iii) Peak hour restriction on H.T. non-continuous process industries and urban industries.

NOTE: H.T. essential, commercial services, News Papers and magazines, educational institutions are exempted from power cuts.

3.4 KERALA:

There are no notified power cuts in the State as the State is surplus in power.

3.5. PONDICHERRY:

Peak period restrictions and 10-12 hours cut on agricultural consumers in force in the Union Territory.

4. EASTERN REGION

4.1 WEST BENGAL:

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) 23.5 per cent cut in the M.D. of all H.T. industrial consumers except Jute Mills and Cotton Textile Mills.

(ii) 10 per cent cut in the M.D. of Jute and Textile Mills.

(iii) One weekly staggering off day for all H.T. industrial consumers excepting Cotton Textile Mills.

(iv) All H.T. industries are not permitted to draw power load between 1800 and 2200 hrs. on any day.

(v) Mini Steel Plants are allowed to operate on all seven days in the week between 2100 hrs. to 0900 hrs. next day.

(vi) Minor irrigation pumps, all medium and low voltage industrial consumers (excepting printing press and atta chakkis) are not permitted to draw power load between 1700 hrs. and 2200 hrs.

(vii) Shops and establishments (excepting establishment dealing in medicines, groceries, tobacco, betel; cigars cheroots, liquid refreshments are not permitted to use electricity between 2030 hrs. and 2230 hrs. on Saturday, Sunday and between 1900 hrs. and 2230 hrs. on other days.

(viii) Commercial establishments, banks and domestic consumers not permitted to operate air-conditioning room coolers between 0900 hrs. and 1100 hrs. and 1700 hrs. and 2200 hrs.

(ix) Neon, Mercury lamps and other high powered electrical illuminations are not to be used upto 2100 hrs.

(x) Peak period restrictions for industries supplied at 3.3 KV and above.

4.2 ORISSA:

The following power cuts were in force on 11 major industries having contract demand exceeding 5 M.W. w.e.f. September 8, 1979.

(i) 60 per cent demand and energy cuts on alluminium industries.

(ii) 45 per cent demand and energy cuts for remaining industries.

(iii) 155/160 M.W. power restrictions were imposed on industries during the month.

NOTE: Railway, Defence establishment, fertilizer, coal mines and cement factories are exempted from cut.

4.3 BIHAR:

There are no notified power cuts in the State. However, restrictions are imposed depending upon availability of power.

5. NORTH-EASTERN REGION

5.1 ASSAM:

The following power cuts are effective from September 20, 1977.

Category of Consumers	Power Cut
(i) Essential	Nil
(ii) Industrial	
(a) Food Processing	Peak Load restrictions.
(b) Seasonal industries i.e. tea garden and ice factories.	Peak Load restrictions.
(c) Continuous process	10% engery cut.
(d) Small scale industries	10% engery cut and peak laod restriction.
(e) Others	25% engery cut and peak load restriction.
(iii) Commercial Consumers	10% engery cut and peak load restriction.
(iv) Non-essential	Peak load restriction.

5.2 TRIPURA:

Peak period restrictions are reported to be in force in the State.

5.3 NAGALAND:

48 per cent overall cut was imposed in the State.

5.4 MANIPUR:

60 per cent Overall cut was imposed in major towns and consumers.

5.5 MIZORAM:

20—30 per cent cut was imposed in the State.

5.6 MEGHALAYA:

There are no notified power cuts in the State as the State is surplus in power.

5.7 ARUNACHAL PRADESH:

There are no notified power cuts in the Union Territory.

Working of DVC'S Durgapur Plant

2507. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the biggest liability of the DVC's Durgapur Thermal Power Station is its imported plant and equipment;

(b) whether he is also aware of the fact that the above 18 year old power station is averaging below 40 per cent of its installed capacity during the last several months; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The imported Units at Durgapur have been in operation for over 20 years and consequently they have spent most of their effective life. Their output at present is, therefore, below their original rated capacity. Continuous efforts are made to improve the performance of these Units by replacing components to the extent possible and carrying out repairs with a view to bringing them back into operation at the earliest, whenever outages take place.

Additional Investment for Boosting Coal Production

2508. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have earmarked a massive investment to the tune of Rs. 403.80 crores for boosting coal production in the country ;

(b) if so, whether this will be in addition to the already advanced

action proposals with a total capital outlay of Rs. 22.50 crores;

(c) if so, what will be the total capacity of coal production after implementation of the above programmes;

(d) whether these proposals for which this investment has been outlined will be invested during the current year or in how many years this will be utilised;

(e) to what extent the coal production will be achieved after this massive investment programme during the current year and also in the next year; and

(f) to what extent the coal production will be sufficient to meet the demands?

THE STATE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A Plan outlay of Rs. 383.50 crores has been proposed during the current financial year for increasing production in coal India Ltd. and Singareni Collieries.

(b) An investment of Rs. 22.50 crores has been sanctioned for advance action for two coal projects. The investment will be spread over a period of 3 years. The expenditure on these projects during the current year will be met out of the plan outlay of Rs. 383.50 crores.

(c) Production capacity can be assessed only in respect of those mines which have been constructed on the basis detailed project plans. Such project plans are not available for most of the mines under Coal India which were taken over from private owners at the time of nationalisation. Coal India is carrying out industrial engineering studies to assess the capacity of these mines. Actual production is estimated to go up from 103.97 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 113.50 million tonnes in 1980-81.

(d) The investment of Rs. 383.50 crores is for ongoing and new projects during the current year only.

(e) The production during the current year is expected to go up to 113.50 million tonnes. Investment programme for the next year has not yet been formulated.

(f) The demand of coal during 1980-81 is estimated at 119.80 million tonnes against tentative production programme of 113.50 million tonnes which is under revision.

Regulation of Excess Production in Drug Industry

2509. SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to regularise excess production in the drug industry;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) whether this move is inconsistent with the recommendation of the Hathi Committee report on drug industry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Details in this regard are indicated in paragraphs 27 to 36 of the Statement (laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 29th March, 1978 by the then Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers) containing Government's decisions on the Report of the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceutical Industry.

(c) Government's comprehensive decisions on regularisation of excess production are based on, and are, by and large, in accord with the Hathi Committee's recommendations.

डीजल की खपत

2510. श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में डीजल की खपत कितनी है ; और

(ख) निकट भविष्य में डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल उत्पादन में वृद्धि की संभावनाएं क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान देश में, हाई स्पीड डीजल की कुल खपत करीब 9.73 मि० मी० टन थी ।

(ख) इस समय असम से मिलने वाले तेल पर काम करने वाली शोधनशालायें पूर्ण रूप से बन्द रहने या रुक-रुक कर काम करने के कारण हाई स्पीड डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल दोनों की स्वदेशी उपलब्धता में गिरावट आई है । इस कमी को इन दो उत्पादों के आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जा रहा है जोकि पिछले कुछ महीनों में अधिकतम किया गया है ताकि तटीय स्थानों पर इनकी पर्याप्त उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित हो । देश के ऊपरी भागों के स्थानों पर इन उत्पादों की उपलब्धता परिवहन क्षमता पर निर्भर है । डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की उपलब्धता में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि तभी सम्भव होगी जब 6 मि० मी० टन क्षमता वाली मथुरा शोधनशाला में उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जाएगा और अगले एक वर्ष के दौरान बोंगई गांव शोधनशाला अपनी 1 मि० मी० टन की पूर्ण क्षमता पहुंच जाएगी ।

माही नदी पर कडाना बांध का निर्माण करने के लिये गुजरात और राजस्थान के बीच करार

2511. श्री बोलत राम सारण : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नर्मदा नदी पर उच्चस्तरीय टैंक का निर्माण पूरा होने तक राजस्थान के जालौर और बाड़मेर के शुष्क क्षेत्रों तथा गुजरात के जिला खेरा में सिंचाई के लिये पानी का उपयोग करने हेतु 419 फुट की उंचाई का माही नदी में कडाना बांध और 931 फुट के स्तर पर बांसवाड़ा में बजाज सागर बांध का निर्माण करने के लिये गुजरात और राजस्थान की सरकारों के बीच एक समझौता हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि योजना आयोग ने इन दो राज्य सरकारों के बीच हुए इस समझौते के बाद ही परियोजना की स्वीकृति दी थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान के जलौर और बाड़मेर के शुष्क क्षेत्रों में पानी कब तक उपलब्ध होगा ?

सिद्धार्थ मंत्री (श्री केदार पाण्डेय):
(क) और (ख). गुजरात और राजस्थानी सरकारों के बीच गुजरात में माही नदी पर एक 0 आर 0 एल 0 419 फुट सहित कडाना बांध और राजस्थान में माही नदी पर एक 0 आर 0 एल 0 221 फुट सहित बांसवाड़ा बांध (बजाजसागर बांध) के निर्माण के लिए जनवरी, 1966 में एक करार हुआ था। योजना आयोग ने गुजरात की कडाना परियोजना को दिसम्बर, 1966 में और राजस्थान की माही बजाज सागर परियोजना को नवम्बर 1971 में मंजूरी दी थी।

(ग) जनवरी, 1966 के करार में यह उल्लेख है कि बाद में जब नर्मदा का विकास हो जाएगा और जब माही क्षेत्रों को नर्मदा का जल मिलने लगेगा तब माही का जल राजस्थान में इस्तेमाल के लिए दे दिया जाएगा। गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण ने अपने निर्णय में नर्मदा के जल से माही क्षेत्रों के पोषण के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है और इसलिए राजस्थान के जलौर और बाड़मेर क्षेत्रों में जल के इस्तेमाल के लिए माही के जल को देने का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

Plan for Drainage and Irrigation in Sundarban Areas

2512. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government prepared a master plan for drainage and irrigation in Sundarban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this project has not yet been cleared by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) & (b). The State Government of West Bengal has prepared the Sundarbans Delta Project Phase I, at an estimated cost of Rs. 47.3 crores (revised cost). The scheme envisages reclamation and development of 50,000 hectares of Sundarban delta by preventing

inundation from saline waters, creating sweet water reservoirs in the area and providing a proper drainage system.

(c) & (d). The comments of the Government of India on the scheme were furnished to the State Government after detailed examination. These have not yet been fully attended to by the State Government.

Export of Films to South Africa

2513. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint that most of the Films are exported to South Africa;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this illegal practice is in process for many years; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) Some producers and exporters of Indian films have complained to the Government that prints of their films are pirated to South Africa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government regards the clandestine exhibition of Indian films in South Africa as exploitation by some parties of India's trade boycott of South Africa.

Meeting of Experts and Suggestions made therein to improve Hydel Projects

2514. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the experts of the Central Electricity

Authority, National Hydro-Electric Power Corpn. and the National Thermal Power Corporation was recently called by him;

(b) if so, whether they had made a number of suggestions for improving the hydel projects; and

(c) if so, how many of them have been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). As part of the normal functioning of the Ministry, discussions with experts of the various organisations, on various problems confronting the power sector are held at regular intervals. In the course of these meetings, it has been decided to pay special emphasis on hydro generation with a view to exploiting the potential available in the country. To achieve this objective, it has also been decided to ensure that these projects are completed in the shortest possible time and to take such measures as are necessary to improve the capability of the organisations involved in the execution of hydro-electric projects in the country. This may involve upgrading of the technology used in the construction methods, improvement in investigation techniques and hydro-electric planning, etc. To the extent necessary, and in areas where know-how is not available within the country, foreign expertise will be inducted with a view to securing this objective.

Allotment of P.V.C. to Plastic Industries in Bihar

2515. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allot P.V.C. compound to the small plastic industries located in Palamau, Bihar on a priority basis as the district is industrially backward; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The distribution of PVC is not regulated by Government. The consumers of PVC are free to get supplies either indigenously or through imports under "Open General Licence".

Hydro-Electric Projects not functioning

2516. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RA-GHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many hydro-electric projects are not working now and are not generating power which was expected from these projects; and

(b) steps Government are taking to improve the power supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement showing details of the units not generating to the rated capacity is enclosed.

(b) The following measures have been taken to improve power supply in the country:—

(i) Maximising generation from the existing installed capacity in the Central Sector, State Governments have also been advised to similarly maximise generation from their installed capacity;

(ii) Expediting commissioning of new generation capacity in the Central Sector, and advising the State to take similar steps;

(iii) monitoring of coal stocks at thermal power stations and ensuring availability of coal;

(iv) transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas;

(v) arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers;

(vi) training of engineers for operation and maintenance of power stations;

(vii) identification of deficiencies in design, equipment etc. and taking up a project renovation programme for rectification/replace-operation and maintenance of power stations;

Statement

Sl. No.	Power Station	Installed capacity (MW)	Target of energy generation for the month of June '80, as assessed in March '80 (Gwh/day)	Present level of energy generation (Gwh/day)	Shortfall/excess in energy generation ** (Col. 4—Col. 5) (Gwh/day)	Reasons for shortfall in energy generation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Dehar (H.P.)—Common Project	660	12.70	10.87	1.83	Low water availability.*
2.	Chambal Complex (Rajasthan)—Common Project.	386	1.2	0.74	0.46	Low water level in reservoirs and excessive drawal in earlier years and months.
3.	Rihand and Obra (U.P.)	399	1.13	0.71	0.62	Low water level due to last drought.
4.	Yamuna Stage-II (U.P.)	240	2.60	2.58	0.02	Outage of one generating unit.
5.	Upper Sileru and Lower Sileru (A.P.)	520	1.63	2.15 (+)	0.52	Less water availability due to last year drought. Inflows during June better than anticipations.
6.	Ukai (Gujarat)	300	2.4	1.09	1.31	Less water in last monsoon. At present conserving to build up storage.
7.	Sharavathy (Karnataka)	890	11.83	6.48	5.35	Below normal monsoon last year. Conserving water now in June to build up storage
8.	Hirakud (Orissa)	270	2.06	0.47	1.59	Drought conditions and excessive drawal of water in earlier months.
9.	Balimela (A.P.)	360	1.17	2.36 (+)	1.19	Last years drought but recent rains/inflows better than anticipations.

(*) From 22nd June one generating unit is under maintenance at Dehar P.S

(**) These figures are based on energy generation from 1st June, 1980 to 23rd June, 1980.

Nationalisation of Film Industry

2517. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the demand to nationalise the film industry; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration of this Ministry to nationalise the film industry. Film production and related activity has grown in the private sector in the last fifty years. Having regard to the inputs of creativity, arts etc. and the special nature of this industry it is not a sector where Government needs to enter in a big way.

राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में गैस और पेट्रोल के लिये कुओं की खुदाई

2518. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में गैस और पेट्रोलियम का पता लगाने के लिये कितने कुओं की खुदाई की है और ये कुएँ किन किन एजेंसियों से खुदवाये गये ;

(ख) उन में से कितने कुओं में सफलता मिली और कितने कुओं से सफलता नहीं मिली तथा इन कुओं की गहराई कितनी है ;

(ग) उस समय ऐसे कितने कए उपयोगी नहीं समझे गए और अब उपयोगी समझे जाते हैं ;

(घ) क्या आयोग ने गहरी खुदाई के रिगों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण खोज और खुदाई कार्य बंद कर दिया है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार अब भू-वैज्ञानिक तथा भू-कम्पीय सर्वेक्षण कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिए ठोस कार्यवाही करने एवं खुदाई-कार्य पुनः प्रारम्भ करने के लिए तैयार है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री श्रीरेन्द्र पाटिल) :

(क) राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में हाइड्रो-कार्बन्स का पता लगाने के लिए एम० एन० जी० सी० ने अभी तक 16 कुओं की खुदाई की है। इनमें से 6 कुओं की खुदाई मैसर्स फोराजोल जो फ्रांस की एक ड्रिलिंग कम्पनी के द्वारा की गई थी तथा शेष कुओं की खुदाई एम० एन० जी० सी० द्वारा की गई थी।

(ख) 16 कुओं में से 4 कुओं में गैस की बहुत कम मात्रा पाई गई थी जो वाणिज्यिक तौर पर व्यवहार्य नहीं थी और 12 कुओं शुष्क पाये गये थे। इन कुओं की गहराई निम्न प्रकार है -

क्रम संख्या	कुआँ संख्या	खुदाई की गई गहराई
1.	मनहोरा तिब्बा	1 1887 7 एम
2.	—वही—	2 406 6 „
3.	—वही—	3 795.6 „
4.	—वही—	4 484.9 „
5.	—वही—	5 576.8 „
6.	—वही—	6 951.8 „
7.	—वही—	7 965 0 „
8.	—वही—	8 451.0 „
9.	सुमेरवाली तलाई	1 1509.0 „
10.	—वही—	2 3556.0 „
11.	भाकरी तलाई	1 1951.0 „
12.	—वही—	2 428.0 „
13.	खरीतर	1 1997.5 „
14.	—वही—	2 2026.7 „
15.	बिखारन नाई	1 2034.0 „
16.	भुमाना	1 3706.0 „

(ग) कोई भी नहीं।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) एक भूकम्पीय पार्टी पहले से ही उन्नत तकनीक के साथ सर्वेक्षण कर रही है और दूसरी पार्टी शीघ्र ही काम में तीव्रता लाने के लिए

लगाई जायेगी। अगर प्राप्त छाकड़ों और किये गये विश्लेषणों से आशाजनक स्थलों की विद्यमानता का पता चलेगा तो अन्वेषी खुदाई फिर से प्रारम्भ की जायेगी।

टेलीविजन लाइसेंस शुल्क समाप्त करने की मांग

2519. श्री छीतू भाई गमित :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश में लोगों की राय टेलीविजन लाइसेंस शुल्क समाप्त करने के पक्ष में है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जनता की भावनाओं को उचित सम्मान देते हुए सरकार ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है।

सूचना और प्रसारण राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम कुमारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, नहीं

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

work as outright grant has been considered; and

(e) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). The State Government has reported that out of 560 Km. of Coast line, 320 Km. is affected by sea erosion. Information regarding the loss of land due to sea erosion is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The State Government has assessed the cost of providing protective measures to be Rs. 78.7 crores.

(d) and (e). On the request of the Kerala Government for converting the central loan assistance now being provided for anti-sea-erosion works to an outright grant, the State Government has been requested to give some further information which is awaited.

Sea-erosion along Kerala Coast

2520. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a considerable portion of the Kerala Coast is subjected to severe sea erosion every year causing loss of land, houses, coconut trees and other properties;

(b) if so, what is the total length of Coast land affected by sea erosion and what is the total area of land lost so far as a result of sea erosion;

(c) what is the estimated cost for the construction of protective bunds in the affected areas;

(d) whether the Kerala Government's request for converting the Central loans for anti-sea erosion

Coal Stock at Pit-heads

2521. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of coal are lying waiting for despatch at pit-heads; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. About 14 million tonnes of coal is lying at the pitheads awaiting despatches.

(b) The main reason for the accumulation of pithead stocks of coal is inadequate availability of transport capacity to move the coal from the pitheads to the consumers.

Implementation of Fulbaria Dam Scheme of Bihar

2522. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is coming in the way of timely implementation of Fulbaria Dam Scheme of Bihar; and

(b) when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) The reference is presumably to Phulwaria Reservoir Scheme, Nawadah district, Bihar. The project was approved by the Planning Commission in May, 1978 for an estimated cost of Rs. 485.14 lakhs. According to Annual Plan of Bihar for 1980-81, actual expenditure on the project is as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs
1978-79 (Actuals)	25
1979-80 (Anticipated)	25
1980-81 (Proposed)	160

(b) As per outline of Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), the likely year of completion of the reservoir is 1985.

New policy in regard to achievement of self-sufficiency in production of Crude and supply and distribution and price of petroleum products

2523. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a new policy in regard to the achievement of self-sufficiency in the production of crude, and supply, distribution and price of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this policy is likely to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Schemes for accelerated exploration of prospective areas have been prepared from time to time. Price increases are the direct result of compulsions of world oil situation from which there is no escape and there is no knowing what escalations will take place in future. In respect of supply and distribution of petroleum products there is no new policy.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Import of Petroleum Products and Crude Oil during 1980-81.

2524. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state how much quantity of crude oil and petroleum products are going to be imported for the year 1980-81, apart from getting two lakh tonnes of crude oil and five lakh tonnes of high speed diesel oil from Soviet Union?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): Our total imports of crude oil and petroleum products are likely to be of the order of 16.0 million tonnes and 6.5 million tonnes respectively. These figures include 2 lakhs tonnes of crude oil and 5 lakh tonnes of HSD to be imported from USSR.

निर्धनों को कानूनी सहायता संबंधी समिति

2525. श्री मूल जन्म डोगा : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने निर्धनों को कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु एक उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति नियुक्त की है और यदि हाँ, तो समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और यह समिति कब तक अपनी सिफारिशें करेगी ;

(ख) क्या यह सब है कि निर्धनों को कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने सम्बन्धी प्रश्न पिछले 15 वर्षों से निरन्धित पड़ा है और निर्धन लोग अभी भी कानूनी सहायता से वंचित हैं ; और

(ब) कत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में कितने मामलों में निर्धन व्यक्तियों को कानूनी सहायता दी गई और क्या उसकी पूरी रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) कानूनी सहायता की व्यापक स्कीम बनाने और उसे क्रियान्वित करने के लिए एक उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति नियुक्त करने के प्रस्ताव पर उच्च स्तर पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । नई दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 में एक विशेष उपबंध सम्मिलित किया गया था (देखिए धारा 304) । इस उपबंध द्वारा सेवन न्यायालय द्वारा विचारणीय मामलों में कानूनी सहायता के उपबंध को बाध्यकर बनाया गया है इस प्रसुविधा को विचारण वाले अन्य मामलों में भी लागू करने के लिए उपबंध किया गया है । उसी वर्ष अधिवक्ता अधिनियम का भी संशोधन किया गया था जिससे कि भारतीय विधिज्ञ परिषद् और राज्य विधिज्ञ परिषदें अन्य बातों के साथ कानूनी सहायता के लिए उपबंध कर सकें । सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता 'संशोधन' अधिनियम, 1976 में भी निर्धन व्यक्तियों को कानूनी सहायता के लिए कतिपय उपबंध किए गए हैं । कई राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र भी कानूनी सहायता की स्कीम चला रहे हैं कानूनी सहायता स्कीम को अधिक व्यापक बनाने की दृष्टि से मई, 1976 में उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायमूर्ति श्री पी०एन० भगवती की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की गई थी । इस समिति ने अगस्त, 1977 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की । प्रस्तावित उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति इस बात के लिए है कि वह उक्त रिपोर्ट में अन्तर्विष्ट सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कानूनी सहायता स्कीम बनाए और उसको क्रियान्वित करे ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उच्चतम न्यायालय में अभी तक किसी मामले के संबंध में कानूनी सहायता की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है ।

Release of Water for Bhagirathi-Hooghly Rivers from Farakka Barrage Project

2526. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the actual volume of water released for the Bhagirathi-Hooghly rivers through the Farakka Feeder Canal of the Farakka Barrage Project with month by month releases in the lean months from November, 1978 upto May, 1980 in terms of cusecs per day;

(b) how does the quantum of the actual releases compare with the quantum of releases of Ganga water for Bhagirathi-Hooghly for these months that was agreed upon between India and Bangladesh in terms of the Ganga water-sharing agreement of 1977; and

(c) would he lay a comparative statement about the actual volume of Ganga water released for the Bhagirathi-Hooghly in the above referred months through the Farakka Feeder canal and the volume that was to have been released in terms of the Indo-Bangladesh water sharing Agreement of 1977?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is enclosed.

Statement

Release of water for Bhagirathi-Hooghly rivers from Farakka Barrage Project

Period	Flows reaching Farakka in a year of 75% dependability from the observed data for 1948-73. (cusec)	Withdrawal at Farakka in such a dependable year according to the Agreement. (cusec)	Flows actually reaching Farakka between November 1979 and May 1980 (cusec)	Withdrawal by India at Farakka permissible under the Agreement for the flows in Col. 4.	Withdrawals actually made at Farakka.
1	2	3	4	5	6
November, 1979 . . .	Sharing starts from 1st January		116861	Not applicable	37622
December, 1979 . . .	Sharing starts from 1st January		105798	Not applicable	37544

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Jan. 1980	1—10	98,500	40,000	88,750	35,968	35,796
	11—20 .	89,750	37,500	79,566	34,131	33,988
	21—31 .	82,500	35,000	60,295	22,896	21,888
Monthly average	. .	89,500	37,742	75,633	30,524	30,278
Feb. 1980	1—10 .	79,250	33,000	50,095	13,995	13,578
	11—20 .	74,000	31,500	48,840	14,846	14,118
	21—29 .	70,000	30,750	48,608	17,208	17,150
Monthly average.	. .	74,500	31,785	49,511	15,284	15,219
March 1980	1—10 .	65,250	26,750	47,888	17,088	17,002
	11—20 .	63,500	25,500	45,345	14,945	14,956
	21—31 .	61,000	25,000	40,036	11,236	11,166
Monthly average.	. .	64,500	25,726	44,281	14,320	14,278
April 1980	1—10 .	59,000	24,000	39,580	11,580	11,427
	11—20 .	55,500	20,750	43,596	15,796	15,640
	21—30 .	55,000	20,500	44,085	16,432	16,092
Monthly average.	. .	55,750	21,750	42,420	14,803	14,390
May 1980	1—10 .	56,500	21,500	55,655	21,178	21,369
	11—20 .	59,250	24,000	65,073	26,359	26,122
	21—31 .	56,500	26,750	73,954	30,203	30,117
Monthly average.	. .	62,000	24,169	65,186	26,152	25,119

Price of Residual Fuel Oil charged by I.O.C. from Gujarat Electricity Board

2527. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state—

(a) what is the present price charged for Residual Fuel Oil (RFO) by IOC from Gujarat Electricity Board and how much quantity was supplied within the last four years, year-wise;

(b) is it true that I.O.C. has asked for market price of the same at Rs. 1200 a tonne instead of present reportedly Rs. 390 per tonne;

(c) if so, what is the I.O.C. demand and reasons thereof; and

(d) does such a demand tally with M. Hidaytullah Award of 1976 and if so, what is the GEB's interpretation of it and whether Government would intervene to see the dispute justly solved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) I.O.C. is recovering payment from Gujarat State Electricity Board (GSEB) provisionally at Rs 390 per M.T. for Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS)/Residual Fuel Oil (RFO) supplied to two units of Dhuvaran Power Station.

The quantity of RFO/LSHS supplied to Gujarat Electricity Board dur-

ing the last four years is as given below:

1976-77	6,30,005 M.T.
1977-78	6,43,930 M.T.
1978-79	6,71,989 M.T.
1979-80	6,33,101 M.T.

(b) and (c). I.O.C. has asked for the following prices under the Hidayatullah award:

With effect from	Rs./M.T.
16.12.1977	701.08
17.8.1979	1041.52
8.6.1980	1432.16

(d) I.O.C.'s demand is based on the Hidayatullah Award. GEB's view is that the element of IOC's cost, which is surrendered by I.O.C. to the Oil industry pool account, is not payable to I.O.C. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Central Government.

Indians sent back from outside countries

2528. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian residents sent back from outside countries;

(b) the steps taken to rehabilitate these Indian residents; and

(c) the specific rehabilitation schemes set up to help these repatriates especially those from Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The

number of persons of Indian origin repatriated upto middle of June, 1980. is given below:—

- (1) Sri Lanka: 3,37,462 persons.
- (2) Burma: 2,08,959 persons.
- (3) Uganda: 9,983 persons.
- (4) Zaire: 35 families.
- (5) Vietnam: 2,030 persons.
- (6) Mozambique: 2,300 persons.

(b) and (c). A number of agricultural, Plantation, Industrial and Small Trade/Business Loans Schemes have been drawn up for rehabilitation of the repatriates. By and large, schemes are being implemented irrespective of any categorisation of repatriates on regional basis.

महाराष्ट्र को मिट्टी के तेल तथा डीजल का आवंटन

2529. श्री केशवराव पारधी : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरवरी, मार्च, अप्रैल, तथा मई, 1980 के लिए महाराष्ट्र को मिट्टी के तेल तथा डीजल का कितना कोटा आवंटित किया गया और उस अवधि में वास्तव में कितना कोटा सप्लाई किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन महीनों के दौरान इस राज्य में मिट्टी का तेल तथा डीजल की कमी थी क्योंकि अनेक गांवों, कस्बों तथा शहरों में मिट्टी का तेल उपलब्ध नहीं कराया गया और इसी प्रकार इंजनों, लैम्पों तथा परिवहन ट्रकों के लिए भी डीजल उपलब्ध नहीं था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार महाराष्ट्र के लिए मिट्टी तेल तथा डीजल के कोटे में वृद्धि करने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्बरक रसायन मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) :

(क) अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

महीने		मिट्टी का तेल		हाई स्पीड डीजल	
		आवंटन	बिक्री	आवंटन	बिक्री
फरवरी,	1980	67 334	68088	101377	95002
मार्च,	1980	71596	68205	120000	112687
अप्रैल,	1980	66029	58790	130800	107078
मई,	1980	64500	57008 (अस्थायी)	120700	109846 (अस्थायी)

(ख) मेरा मंत्रालय राज्यों संघ शासित प्रदेशों जिसमें महाराष्ट्र शामिल है को मिट्टी के तेल और हाई स्पीड डीजल (एच० एस० डी०) का मासिक आवंटन करता है। इस उत्पादन का राज्य के अन्दर वास्तविक वितरण का दायित्व सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारों का है जिन्हें समय समय पर इन उत्पादों की मजदूरी तथा सम्भव उच्च तरीके से नियमित करने का परामर्श दिया जाता है। हाई स्पीड डीजल के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि कृषि की आवश्यकताओं को अधिकतम प्राथमिकता दी जाय। संभारतंत्र और परिवहन प्रतिबन्धनों के कारण, देश के कुछ ऊपरी भागों में कभी कभी उपलब्धता की समस्या रही है, परन्तु महाराष्ट्र में इन दो उत्पादों की पूर्ण उपलब्धता अधिकांशतः संतोष जनक रही है।

(ग) पिछले कुछ महीनों में महाराष्ट्र को आवंटन उन्हें पिछले वर्षों के तदनुस्वी महीनों की मिट्टी के तेल और हाई स्पीड डीजल के वास्तविक बिक्रय से भी अधिक हो रहा है। ये

(c) how many villages have been electrified out of the target; and

(d) what is the total number of villages electrified so far in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1544 villages are proposed to be electrified during 1980-81 under REC financed projects. Total number of villages proposed to be electrified in the State during the period from 1.3.80 to the onset of monsoon was 600.

(c) The total number of new villages electrified in Orissa during the period from 1.3.80 to 31st May, 1980 as reported by Orissa State Electricity Board is 1196.

(d) The total number of electrified villages in the State is 17264.

Rural Electrification in Orissa

2530. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether firm programme of action for expediting rural Electrification in Orissa were indicated for the working season before the coming monsoon as well as for the entire year, 1980-81;

(b) if so, what is the target fixed for Orissa in 1980-81 and before the present monsoon sets on;

हरदुआगंज, उत्तर प्रदेश में पावर हाउस

2531. श्री तारिक अन्वर : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में हरदुआगंज में पावर हाउस स्थापित करने के लिए कुल कितनी धन राशि की सहायता दी है;

(ख) कुछ दिन पहले उक्त पावर हाउस में एक यूनिट के जल जाने के कारण कुल कितना

मुकसान हुआ और उसके लिए किन किन अधिकारियों को दोषी पाया गया ;

(ग) क्या किसी बरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने इस अग्नि-कांड की जांच की है और यदि हां, तो उसके द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) उक्त पावर हाऊस कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा और उस पर कितनी लागत आएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में हरदुआगंज में विद्युत केन्द्र का निर्माण राज्य योजना की एक परियोजना के रूप में किया गया था ।

(ख) से (घ) . हरदुआगंज (ए) विद्युत घर में 26-4-1980 को आग लगी थी । उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने, श्री एस० एस० मिश्र, मुख्य इंजीनियर, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की अध्यक्षता में एक जांच समिति नियुक्त की है । समिति की रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । प्रारंभिक जांच के आधार पर उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि क्षतिग्रस्त हुए उपस्कर और सिविल कार्यों की कुल लागत 1960 में आर्डर दिए गए उपस्कर की मूल लागत के अनुसार, लगभग 25.40 लाख रुपए है तथा इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि उपस्कर ने 18 वर्ष तक कार्य किया है और यह मानते हुए कि ताप विद्युत सैटो के प्रचालन का सामान्य जीवन 25 वर्ष है, क्षति का ह्रासित मूल्य 6.17 लाख रुपए आंका गया है । इस समय इनके प्रतिस्थापन की लागत लगभग 147 लाख रुपए होने की संभावना है । उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि जब तक विस्तृत जांच पूरी नहीं हो जाती तथा क्षति स्त न हुए उपस्करों का परीक्षण नहीं कर लिया जाता, तब तक यह अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है कि विद्युत केन्द्र कब तक उत्पादन करना आरम्भ कर सकेगा ।

Bhimkund Multi Purpose Project

2532. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state whether Bhimkund Multi Purpose Project is being considered for implementation to augment Power Supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a)

Yes, Sir. It is one of the schemes earmarked for conferring benefits in the time from 1985-90. The Project Report, with the further comments of the project authorities is under examination in the Central Electricity Authority and Central Water Commission.

Expert Committee Report regarding Landfall for Bombay High Gas Line

2533. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his visit to Ahmedabad on 4th April, 1980, he made a statement that an Expert Group would go 'de novo' into the technical and economic feasibility of landfall for the Bombay High Gas line either at Ubharat in Gujarat or Navapur in Maharashtra;

(b) who are Members of the Expert Group appointed to go into it and whether any expert from either of the States has been included in the group; and

(c) when is the Expert Body likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Expert Committee consists of the following:—

Chairman

(i) Shri Lovraj Kumar, Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices, New Delhi.

Members

(ii) Shri K. V. Raghvan, Engineers India Ltd., New Delhi.

(iii) Shri M. S. Ahluwalia, Economic Adviser, DEA, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.

No expert from either of the States has been included in the group. However, the Expert Committee has already invited the representatives of the concerned States and is giving hearings to them, as considered necessary.

(c) The Expert Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of July, 1980.

Recommendations of A.I.N.E.C. on allocation of Newsprint

2534. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:
SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Standing Committee of the All India Newspapers Editors Conference has recommended that State Trading Corporation should make annual allocation of newsprint to small newspapers in 12 instalments;

(b) is it a fact that they also suggested that the newsprint should be exempted from sales-tax; and

(c) if so, do Government propose to consider their recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Newsprint is allotted on monthly instalment basis to all newspapers and periodicals by the State Trading Corporation. However, where the quantity is too small, STC makes allotment in one or two lots giving options to the newspapers to lift the same in any number of instalments from the STC's godown subject to a minimum of one ream (approximately 330 Kgs.) Government is considering extending the validity of such release orders from 90 days to 180 days for

Small and medium newspapers so that the quantity can be easily lifted by these newspapers.

As for exemption of sales-tax from newsprint, this is a matter for the respective State Governments, where newsprint is sold from the godowns of State Trading Corporation, to consider.

Irrigation and Flood Protection Projects of Orissa

2535. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) which of the irrigation projects submitted by the Government of Orissa is now pending before the Union Government for clearance; and

(b) which of the flood protection projects submitted by the Government of Orissa are actively being considered by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Mahanadi itrotpale Island Irrigation Project and Ib Irrigation Project are under examination with the Union Government for clearance. Six Irrigation Projects viz., Subarnarekha, Galudih Joint Project, Canalisation of Anandpur Barrage Project Stage I, Samakoi, Darjang Stage II and Badanala have already been examined and the replies to the comments of Central Water Commission are yet to be received from the State Government.

(b) The State Government had submitted to the Central Government, three flood control schemes, namely, Flood Master Plan of river Brahmani (Post Rengali condition), Flood Master Plan of river Baitarni (Post Bhimkund condition) and Batagaon Drainage cut. Comments of the Central Water Commission have been sent to the State Government and the replies of the State Government thereto are awaited.

मथुरा तेल-शोधन शाला

2536. श्री जैमल बशर : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मथुरा तेल-शोधन शाला में कब तक काम शुरू हो जाएगा ;

(ख) उसमें कौन कौन से पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के निर्माण का विचार है ; और

(ग) कथित तेल - शोधन शाला द्वारा किन-किन क्षेत्रों को ये पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद सप्लाई किए जायेंगे ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) :

(क) वर्ष 1981 की प्रथम चौथाई में मथुरा शोधन शाला के आरम्भ होने की आशा है ।

(ख) मथुरा शोधन शाला से मिलने वाले प्रमुख पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद निम्नलिखित होंगे :—

- (1) तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस
- (2) मोटर स्प्रिट
- (3) नैफ्था
- (4) विमानन टरबाइन इंधन
- (5) उत्तम मिट्टी का तेल
- (6) हाई स्पीड डीजल
- (7) लाइट डीजल आयल
- (8) भट्टी का तेल
- (9) उर्वरक फीड स्टॉक
- (10) बीटमन
- (11) सल्फर

(ग) मथुरा शोधन शाला से पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की सप्लाई उत्तर पश्चिम क्षेत्र, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान को की जाएगी ।

आकाशवाणी पटना केन्द्र का भवन

2537 श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना का आकाशवाणी केन्द्र जब से स्थापित हुआ है तब से राज्य सरकार के एक छोटे से भवन में स्थित है और वहाँ उसके विस्तार की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को विचार इस स्टेशन की आधुनिकरण करने और इसके लिए भवन का निर्माण आरम्भ करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) :

(क) और (ख) . आकाशवाणी का पटना केन्द्र उस भवन में स्थित है जो मूलतः राज्य सरकार से सम्बन्धित है और जो बाद में आकाशवाणी द्वारा राज्य सरकार से अधिग्रहित की गई थी । जब केन्द्र 1948 में चालू हुआ था तब भवन को पर्याप्त समझा गया था । इसके बाद केन्द्र पर कई और सुविधायें उपलब्ध की गई हैं । इससे उसी अहाते में नए स्टूडियो बनाया आवश्यक हो गया है । ये स्टूडियो अन्य राज्यों की राजधानियों में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं के अनुरूप होंगे ।

(ग) पटना में नए स्थाई स्टूडियो के निर्माण की परियोजना स्वीकृत हो गयी है और निर्माण कार्य एक या दो वर्ष में शुरू हो जाने की आशा है ।

T. V. Centre in Trivandrum

2538. SHRI A. A. RAHIM :

SHRI V. S. VIJAY RAGHAVAN :

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in the setting up of the T.V. Centre in Trivandrum;

(b) whether the final necessary approval of the Expenditure Finance Committee has been obtained; and

(c) steps taken to expedite the setting up of the T.V. Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The site selected for the TV Station at Trivandrum was taken over on 10.8.79. The Expenditure Finance Committee have given the necessary

approval. The transmitter and the associated equipments have been ordered on M/s. Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore. It normally takes about 36 to 42 months to commission a T.V. station from the date of issue of Financial Sanction. The Station is likely to start functioning in 1982-83.

The present scheme is for Black and White transmission. The possibility of introducing colour transmission is being examined separately and its introduction would depend upon the approval of the scheme and availability of resources.

T. V. Station at Ahmedabad

2539. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to set up a T.V. Station at Ahmedabad in Gujarat;

(b) if so, when it will be commissioned; and

(c) will it be a coloured T.V. or black and white?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The station is expected to be commissioned during 1983-84. The feasibility of introducing colour transmission is under study. Its implementation will depend on the approval of the scheme and availability of resources.

Demand for Appointment of more Women Magistrates

2540. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand raised by several orga-

nisations in the country that more women magistrates should be appointed and there should be women judges to try cases and decide appeals in cases of rape and atrocities on women; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action proposed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The Government are aware of the demand voiced for appointment of more women judges for trial of cases relating to rape and assault on women etc. Under article 234 of the Constitution appointment of Judicial Officers (other than District Judges) are made by the Governor of the State in accordance with the rules framed by him after consultation with State Public Service Commission and the High Court and that under article 233 of the Constitution appointments to the posts of District Judges are made by the Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court. Accordingly the Government of India have requested all the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and the High Courts to consider the question of appointment of women judges for trial of certain cases e.g. matrimonial suits, cases of rape, assault on women etc.

Proposal to Amend MRTP Act

2541. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to amend the MRTP Act, 1969 with a view to providing suitable safeguards and protection to consumers against unfair trade practices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee) for the revision of the Companies Act and the M.R.T.P. Act, has recommended enlarging the scope of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 so as to include the provisions for the protection of consumers against "unfair trade practices". This and other recommendations made by the Committee for amending the M.R.T.P. Act are under Government's consideration.

Waiving of 'on Account' Payment made to West Bengal Government

2542. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of West Bengal requested the Government of India for waiving the entire 'on account' payment made to the West Bengal Government during 1971-72;

(b) is it a fact that at that time there was no representative Government in the State and everything was under direct control of the Government of India; and

(c) if so, whether the present State Government of West Bengal be relieved of the said payment?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). For the greater part of the year 1971-72, the State of West Bengal was under President's Rule, but this does not absolve the State Government from rendering accounts for the advance and refunding the unspent balance.

Advocates on Rolls of High Courts

2543. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Advocates on the rolls of all High Courts and the Supreme Court as on 1st April, 1980;

(b) whether the Government of India have any information about the number of advocates who are self-supporting at present; and

(c) whether the Government of India have any scheme to provide financial help to Advocates?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The Government does not have a record of the number of Advocates in High Courts and the Supreme Court. The respective State Bar Councils have to maintain a roll of Advocates and the Supreme Court Registry will have the information about the 'Advocates on record' and the 'Senior Advocates' in the Supreme Court.

(b) No Sir.

(c) No Sir.

Schemes for growth of Small Newspapers

2544. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state (a) what are the schemes prepared by Government for promoting the growth of small and district newspapers and details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) Provisions to provide facilities/concessions in the matter of issue of advertisements, supply of publicity material, feature articles, photographs, charbas,

rebonoid blocks, allocation of newsprint etc. to small and medium newspapers already exist. However, a variety of policy initiatives and programmes to help the small and medium newspapers are under the consideration of the Government. The Government's policy regarding allocation of newsprint will be announced in the House within this week. The Government have also decided to review the present advertising policy. A Committee has been set up to study its various aspects and recommend suitable measures in this regard. The Committee's recommendations are awaited.

Import of 200 M.W. Turbines

2545. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import 200 Magawatt turbines from abroad;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that BHEL Workers Association has represented this decision; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) According to the Import Policy of the Government of India, users are permitted to call for global tenders in respect of power generation equipment irrespective of the fact whether the equipment is manufactured indigenously or not. The recommendations made on the basis of the global tenders are to be considered by an Empowered Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Heavy Industry, which examines the recommendations before giving final clearance.

(b) and (c). During the visit of the Minister for Energy to the Hardwar unit of BHEL on 15th May, 1980,

some workers represented that power generation equipment should not be imported.

Coal Production Target

2546. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what was the expected coal production target upto 1st June, 1980;

(b) what is the actual production of coal upto this date;

(c) is there any gap between the target and the actual production; and

(d) if so, what steps are taken to close this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Coal production target for April and May 1980 was 18.51 million tonnes.

(b) Actual coal production in April and May 1980, was 17.75 million tonnes.

(c) There is a gap of 0.78 million tonnes between the target and actual production in April and May, 1980.

(d) Steps taken to close the gap between target and actual production are:

(i) Higher priority in allocation of power to the coal mines in Eastern region.

(ii) Control of absenteeism amongst the miners.

(iii) Improving the law and order situation in the coal mining areas with the co-operation of State Governments concerned.

Plan to set up District Radio Stations

2547. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to set up District Radio Stations so as to

provide greater coverage to the rural areas; and

(b) if so, a brief outlines of the plan as also the names of the places selected for opening such Stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to set up five district level local radio stations on an experimental basis during the current plan period. Tentatively, the locations are as follows:—

1. Kota in Rajasthan
2. Diphu in Assam
3. Keonjhar in Orissa
4. Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh; and
5. Nagercoil in Tamil Nadu.

Perks of Company Employees

2548. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether while compiling information as per section 217(2-A) of the Companies Act, 1956 read with the Companies (Particulars of Employees) Rules, 1975 for inclusion in the Director's Annual Report of a public limited company, the free car given to a Company's employee, under the name of the staff car, and the house rent paid is also evaluated in terms of money to be included in the 'Remuneration' indicated therein;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which he proposes to take in this direction to include such perks also in the remuneration payable with a view to present correct position?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKAR): (a) and (b). The Government have clarified vide their Circular No. 23/76 dated 6th August, 1976 that the expression "remuneration received" in clause (b) of Rule 2 of the Companies (Particulars of Employees) Rules, 1975 will include all expenses incurred by the Companies in providing any benefit or amenity to the employee and the word 'remuneration' will have the meaning assigned to it in Section 198 of the Companies Act, 1956. It has been further clarified that the companies while giving information in the Board of Directors' Report should indicate the salary and perquisites drawn by the employees in terms of the actual expenditure incurred by the companies.

A copy of the Circular No. 23/76 date 6th August, 1976 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-984/80].

(c) Does not arise.

Posts of Presidents and Vice-Presidents in Companies

2549. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that in a number of large public limited companies, posts of Presidents and Vice-Presidents have been created in many cases and these incumbents get more than a lakh of rupees per annum as salary in addition to various perks like free transport, house rent allowance, entertainment and other expenses;

(b) whether there exists any provisions either in the rules framed under the Companies Act or orders issued thereunder by his Ministry for the creation of such posts and whether their appointment is approved by his Ministry; and

(c) if not, how these posts have come into existence and the reasons for not making it obligatory to get his Ministry's approval in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir. Government are aware that some large companies are paying some of their executives remuneration amounting to a lakh of rupees or more, in addition to certain perquisites.

(b) and (c). The appointment and remuneration of executives, by whatever designation called—like President, Vice President or Chief Executive—does not require the approval of the Central Government under section 269/388 of the Companies Act, except where such executives fall within the meaning of section 314(1B) of the Act. For such executives falling under section 314 (1B) of the Act drawing a remuneration of Rs. 3,000/- per month or more, the approval of Government is necessary. There is no provision in law requiring Government approval for the creation of such posts.

The question whether the companies Act should be amended to bring the remuneration payable to the executives of Companies within the ambit of Government regulation is under consideration.

Production of Gas from Bombay High

2550. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the production of gas from Bombay High; if so, what;

(b) to what industrial uses it shall be put to; and

(c) the agency which will supply this gas to the various industries and

the manner in which the supply shall be regulated?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Only associated gas is produced along with crude oil from the Bombay High field, and its production is proportional to the oil production rate.

Presently approximately 1.5 million cubic metres per day (mcmd) of associated gas is being produced and this rate is expected to be over 2 mcmd by the end of 1980 when the crude production rate will rise to 7 million tonnes per annum and to 3.6 mcmd in 1982 when the crude production rate is expected to be stepped up to 12 million tonnes per annum.

(b) The present policy of the Government is that as far as practicable gas should be utilised as feedstock for the production of fertilizers, petrochemicals and for extraction of LPG, etc. To the extent the gas cannot be used immediately for these purposes it can be diverted for other purposes such as power generation, etc., purely as a fall-back arrangement on a temporary basis till the fertilizer and petrochemical plants are able to utilise it fully.

(c) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission will supply the gas through the pipelines to the various consumers, etc. The supply of gas will be regulated according to its availability and on the basis of a detailed evaluation of the requirements of the consumers as per the above policy.

Appointment and Transfers of Judges

2551. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it has been suggested that the Judges of High Courts should be subject to inter-State transfer and that a percentage of them should be appointed from outside the State;

(b) if so, the manner in which it is proposed to implement this suggestion; and

(c) whether it shall be made incumbent on a Judge that he shall be liable to transfer in terms of his appointment order or it shall be left to the Judge concerned whether to agree to transfer outside the State or not?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have not yet taken decisions in these matters.

Assets of Top Fifteen Industrial Houses

2552. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the assets of the top fifteen industrial houses in the country during 1977, 1978 and 1979; and

(b) the details of the licences, if any, issued to them during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The assets of top fifteen industrial houses in 1977 and 1978 are given in Statement-I annexed. Information relating to the assets of these houses during 1979 is not available.

(b) Statement-II annexed gives details of the licences issued to the companies of the top fifteen houses, during 1977, 1978 and 1979.

Statement—I

Assets of top fifteen Industrial houses in the country during 1977 & 1978.

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial house	Assets (Rs. in crores)	
		1977	1978
1.	Birla	1070.20	1171.15
2.	Tata	1069.28	1102.11
3.	Mafatlal	285.63	317.86
4.	J.K. Singhania	267.31	299.57
5.	Thapar	215.92	244.06
6.	I.C.I.	209.97	228.73
7.	Bangur	188.24	220.86
8.	Shri Ram	179.77	204.79
9.	Oil India	199.95	203.24
10.	Scindia	200.04	202.81
11.	Larsen & Toubro	185.91	194.51
12.	A.C.C.	168.86	186.62
13.	Bhiwandiwalla	189.44	178.38
14.	Kirloskar	160.96	176.25
15.	Hindustan Lever	143.59	157.15

Statement—II

Details of Industrial Licences issued to undertakings belonging to top fifteen Industrial houses in the country during 1977, 1978 & 1979.

Sl. No.	Name of the undertaking	Name of the industrial house	Item of Manufacture Capacity & Type of Industrial Licence
1	2	3	4
1977			
1.	M/s Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg) Co. Ltd.	Birla	Pulp (Rayon grade)—48,000 tonnes. (after expansion) (SE)
2.	M/s PVC Wires & Cables Ltd.	Shri Ram	AAC/ACSR conductors-75 tonnes (COB)
3.	M/s Kirloskar Pneumatic Co. Ltd.	Kirloskar	1. Gas compressors upto 200 cfm upto 25 atmosphere pressure-20 nos. 2. Air compressors up to 1000 cfm upto 28 atmosphere pressure—20 nos. (N.A.)
4.	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Larsen & Toubro	Flame proof electrical equipment for mines & other hazardous location e.g. circuit breakers, gate and boxes etc. 1,500 nos. (N.A.)
5.	M/s Voltas Ltd.	Tata	Water pollution control equipment & systems—Rs. 10 crores (N.A.)
6.	M/s The Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd.	Shri Ram	1. Anhydrous sodium sulphate 5,500 tonnes. 2. Sodium sulphid—200 tonnes (COB)
7.	M/s Straw Products Ltd.	J.K.Singhania	Speciality paper including tissues, MF paper etc.—13,500 tonnes. (after expn.) (SE)
8.	M/s Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.	Kirloskar	1. Bimetal strips 800 tonnes 2. Bimetal bearings= 6 mill Nos. (existing)= 12 " "(after expansion) (NA/SE)
9.	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Larsen & Toubro	1. Self-propelled vibratory compactors= 2. Heavy duty towed compaction equipment= (N.A.)
10.	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	-do-	Steel Plant valves=40 Nos. (N.A.)

1	2	3	4
11.	M/s Audco India Ltd.	Larsen & Toubro	Cast and forged Steel and stainless steelgate, globe and chek valves and valves for water services in ferro steel size range 1/4" to 16" 150 lbs. to 800 lbs) —25,000 Nos. (after expansion). (S.E.)
12.	M/s The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	Tata]	Raw Coal=From 0.7 million tonnes to 2.5 million tonnes (after expansion). (S.E.)
13.	M/s Larsen & Toubro	Larsen & Toubro	Moulded Case Air Circuit Breakers=20,000 Nos. (after expansion). (S.E.)
14.	M/s K.J. Synthetics Ltd.	J.K.Singhania	Port Land Cement=6.72 lakh tonnes (after expansion) (S.E.)
15.	M/s Raymond Woolen Mills Ltd.	-do-	Enginers' Steel Files and saw files—6,00,000 dozens (extng.) —12,00,000 dozens (after expansion) Rasp files—12,000 dozens (existing) 1,00,000 dozens (after expansion) etc. (S.E.)
16.	M/s New India Fisheries Ltd.	Thapar	Frozen and canned marine products and froglegs—4020 tonnes (C.O.B.)
17.	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Larsen & Toubro	Air Circuit Breakers above 600 amps. 500 Volts with breaking capacity 100 KA—From 600 Nos. to 2400 nos. (after expansion) (S.E.)
18.	M/s Hindustan Brown Boweri Ltd.	-do-	Measured Convertors of various types—2600 nos. (N.A.)
19.	M/s Jay Engg. Works Ltd.]	Shri Ram	Single Cylinder Pumps— 3,00,000 Nos. Elements— 18,00,000 Nos. Etc. etc. (N.A.)
20.	M/s Tata Eng. & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	Tata]	Spot Welding Guns—10 Nos. Hoists (250 Kgs)—600 Nos. (N.A.)
21.	M/s Mysore Cement Ltd.	Birla]	Portland Cement—4,00,000 tonnes (N.U.)
22.	M/s Audco India Ltd.	Larsen & Toubro	Cast and forged steel and stainless steel gate, globe and check valves and valves for water service in ferro steel size range 1/4" to 16" pressure ratings range USA 150 lbs to 800 lbs.— 25,000 nos.

1	2	3	4
23.	M/s Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd. Birla		Portland Cement from 4,50,000 tonnes to 7,00,000 tonnes after expn. (S.E.)
1978			
1.	M/s Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd. Tata		Printed Circuit Motors upto 2.2 KW ratings=150 Nos. (N.A.)
2.	M/s J.K. Synthetics Ltd. . . . J.K.Singhania		D.M.T.=4,000 tonnes. Mono Wthylene Glycol (by-product) =1,000 tonnes. (N.A.)
3.	M/s Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd. Birla		Compressed Asbestos Cement sheets=24,000 tonnes, (NU)
4.	M/s Tata Eng. & Locomotive Co. Ltd. Tata		1. In process guaging=40 Nos. 2. Rotary position Encoder & Readout=100 Nos. 3. Linear Position Encoder & Readout=100 Nos. etc., (N.A.)
5.	M/s Ruston & Hornsby (India) Ltd. Thapar		Diesal Engines (in the range of 100 to 500 HP)=2000 Nos. (within their overall existing capacity). (N.A.)
6.	M/s Sharpedge Ltd. Hindustan Lever		Carbon/stainless Steel safety Razor Blades=200 million nos. (C.O.B.)
7.	M/s Taylors Instrument Co. Ltd. . Birla		1. Transmitters for pressure Diff. pressure, Temperature and level=600 nos. 2. Recorders/Indicators, Recording Indicating Controllers=1100 nos. 3. Relays such as square root extraction Integrating Computing ration & Deviation alarm=300 nos. 4. Manual Loading Station=100 nos. 5. Analysers such as Infra red Oxygen Gas Chromotograph=100 nos. 6. Magnetic Flow Meters=200 nos. 7. Battery Back up Systems 200 nos. 8. Multipoint recorders=400 nos. (N.A.) Total capacity=3,000 nos.

1	2	3	4
8.	M/s J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	J.K. Signhanian	Polyster staple fibre=900 tonnes= 3,000 tonnes (after expansion).
9.	M/s Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Shri Ram Ltd.		Rayon Chafet Fabric=300 tonnes Rayon Tyre Dipped Fabric= 360 tonnes. (S.E.)
10.	M/s Audco India Ltd.	Larsen & Toubro	Manually operated carbon, alloy and stainless steel and cast iron ball valves with the following accessories : 1. Locking devices. 2. Extension spindles 3. Floor Stands 4. Levers for chain operation 5. Lever pipes=18,000 nos. (S.E.)
11.	M/s Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Shri Ram Ltd.		Data Entry System=400 Nos. (N.A.)
12.	M/s The Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd.	Shri Ram	Serial dot-matrix printers=200 Nos. (S.E.)
13.	M/s Atic Industries Ltd.	I.C.I.	Reactive Dyes-Form 480 tonnes to 1100 tonnes (after expansion). (S.E.)
14.	M/s Shivaji Works Ltd.	Kirloskar	Cast Iron Castings—12,660 tons, (existing) 20,000 tons (after expn.) (S.E.)
15.	M/s Raymond Woolen Mills Ltd.	J.K. Singhania	Wool and Synthetic blended yarn by worsted system =3,600 additional spindles (S.E.)
16.	M/s Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd.	Shri Ram	Data Logging Equipments with a typical configuration of the following ki ds:— (i) Micro Processor based CPU (ii) Front panel with control switches & Indicator lines etc. =100 Nos. (N.S.)
17.	M/s Greaves Foseco Ltd.	Thapar	Foundary Chemicals=4,600 tonnes. (C.O.B.)
18.	M/s. Bharat General & Textile Industries Ltd.	Birla	Vegitable oils by solvent extraction process=50,000 tonnes (in terms of oil cakes)—(S.E.)
19.	M/s. Shree Sitaram Sugar Co. Ltd.	Thapar	Sugar Daily cane crushing Capacity. 914 tonnes (existing) 1500 tonnes (after expansion)
20.	M/s. Graves Cotton & Co. Ltd.	Thapar	Electromagnetic multi disc clutches and brakes=4,000 pcs. (N.A.)

1

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4

1979

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|---|--|
| 1. M/s. Chemicals & Fibres of India Ltd. I.C.I. | Polyester staple Fibres=6100 tonnes (existing) 10,000 tonnes (after expansion) |
| 2. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. . . Hindustan Lever | Linalool=12 tonnes (exist) 50 tonnes (after expn.) |
| 3. M/s. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Shri Ram Co. Ltd. | Viscose Rayon Tyre Cord Yarn=5000 tonnes (existing) 7000 tonnes (after expn.) |
| 4. M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd. . . I.C.I. | (a) Ammonia=137000 tonnes (Existing) 411,000 tonnes (after expn.)
(b) Urea=225000 tonnes (existing) 675,000 tonnes (after expn) (S.E.) |
| 5. M/s. Hindustan National Glass & Birla Industries Ltd. | Glass Bottles=315000 tonnes
Vials =25000 tonnes
Pressed Ware=5000 tonnes (after expn) (S.E.) |
| 6. M/s. Mysore Cements Ltd. . . Birla | Portland Cement (S.E.) |
| 7. M/s. Hindustan Borwn Boveri . . Larsen & Toubro Limited | Protective and auxiliary relays =32,500 ns. |
| 8. M/s. J.K. Synthetics Ltd. . . J.K. Singhania | Polyester Staple Fibre =3,000 tonnes per annum (existing) =6,000 tonnes per annum (after expn.) (S.E.) |
| 9. M/s. Indian Rayon Corpn. Ltd. (Regd. under MRTP Act in 1979) | 1. High Tension Insulators and Bushings etc. Annual Capacity Additional Capacity 2,600 tonnes per annum. |
| 10. M/s. The Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd. | Bhiwandiwalla
Vegetable oil by Solvent Extraction Process=30,000 tonnes in terms of oils cakes or 19,500 tonnes in terms of rice bran. (C.O.B.) |
| 11. M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd. . Kirloskar | Stationery Diesel Engines for Power Generation, Capable of developing 500—3550 HP at 1000 RPM =500 cylinders Nos. of (S.E.) |
| 12. M/s. Associated Cement Companies Ltd. | A.C.C.
Portland Cement=4,00,000 tonnes (existing)=6,00,000 tonnes (after expn.) (S.M.) |
| 13. M/s. Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd. | Tata
I.L.V.D.T., Vertical Bar Display Analogue Timer, Digital, Counters and Digital Timer =4200 Nos. etc. (only for captive requirements) (N.A) |
| 14. M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd. | Thapar
Writing & Printing Paper (S.E.) |

1	2	3	4
15.	M/s. Crompton greaves Ltd.	. Thapar	Power and distribution Transformers upto 40 KV class (S.E.)
16.	M/s. Mysore Kirloskar Ltd.	. Kirloskar	Cri-Dan Type "B" High Speed Threading Machine (S.E.)
17.	M/s. Straw Products Ltd.	. J.K. Singhania	Writing and Printing Paper
18.	M/s. Kirloskar Cummins Ltd.	. Kirloskar	Diesel Powered integral buses (N.A.)

Accommodation for A.I.R. Staff

2553. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHALANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to make an accommodation pool near the place of work for the staff engaged in non-stop working of the AIR as has already been provided by other Government Offices having been occasional night shifts;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether such provision will result in saving large amount of petrol consumed daily in making transport arrangements for the employees engaged on odd hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAM DULARI SINHA). (a) and

(b). AIR has provided staff quarters at some places. However, due to limited financial resources it has not been found possible to provide residential accommodation even to shift staff at most of the AIR Stations.

(c) Yes, Sir, if residential accommodation could be provided near the place of work.

बम्बई हाई से राज्य उर्वरक निगम बड़ीदा और गुजरात विद्युत बोर्ड को गैस की सप्लाई

2554. श्री मोतीभाई धार० चौधरी : पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात राज्य उर्वरक कम्पनी, बड़ीदा और विद्युत बोर्ड को उनकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार बम्बई हाई के गैस समुद्र क्षेत्र से गैस सप्लाई की जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या गैस के भारी स्टॉक को देखते हुए एक विशेष समिति ने राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्रों का सुझाव दिया है और यदि हां तो गुजरात राज्य उर्वरक कम्पनी को, जो एक सरकारी कम्पनी है तथा कम दूरी पर स्थित है, इससे गैस न सप्लाई किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर कम्पनी का बड़ीदा स्थित उर्वरक प्लांट नेफेथा के वर्तमान फीड स्टॉक पर जो कि उसकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, संतोषजनक रूप से काम कर रहा है । इस प्लांट में गैस का अधिकतम उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता । इसके अतिरिक्त एक फीड स्टॉक से दूसरे में परिवर्तन करने से कोई अतिरिक्त उर्वरक उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे अतः इस परिवर्तन में जो अतिरिक्त व्यय होगा उसका कोई प्रीविलेज नहीं दिया जा सकता ।

सरकार की यह नीति है कि समूची क्षेत्र से मिलने वाली गैस का उपयोग, जहां तक व्यवहार्य हो उर्वरकों, पैट्रो-रसायन के उत्पादन तथा खाना पकाने की गैस के लिए किया जाये और नाकि बिजली उत्पादन के लिए। बिजली उत्पादन के लिए उपयोग प्रस्थायी तौर पर केवल तभी तक किया जाये जब तक इस गैस का उपयोग करने के लिए उर्वरक और पैट्रो-रसायन प्लांट तैयार नहीं हो जाते।

(ग) गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक प्लांटों के स्थल निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा गठित एक कार्यकारी दल इस निर्णय पर पहुंचा है कि गैस स्रोत के समीप उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करके उन्हें खपत वाले दूर-दराज क्षेत्रों में ले जाने की बजाय पाइपलाइन द्वारा इस गैस को ले-जाकर खपत वाले क्षेत्रों में उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करना सस्ता रहेगा। तदनुसार कार्यकारी दल ने यह सिफारिश की है कि गैस पर आधारित छः उर्वरक प्लांट उन क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किये जायें जिनमें उर्वरकों की भारी कमी है। इनमें उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब क्षेत्र, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान शामिल हैं।

गुजरात स्टेट पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी ने बरोच स्थित प्लांट का गैस के आधार पर विस्तार करने के लिए एक आवेदन दिया था। इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की उपलब्धता, भविष्य में मांग की प्रवृत्ति, पाइपलाइन द्वारा गैस का परिवहन की अपेक्षा रेलवे की क्षमता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उर्वरकों के परिवहन की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक लाभ जैसे चटकों पर विचार रखते हुए, इस प्रस्ताव पर निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

कोयले से गैस का उत्पादन

2553. श्री मोतीसाई आर० चौधरी : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मेहसना कलोल तेल युक्त क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध हुए कोयले से गैस निकालने का प्रस्ताव है और क्या अधिक दृष्टि से यह व्यवहार्य होगा?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिक्रम महाजन) : गुजरात सरकार ने उत्तरी गुजरात क्षेत्र में कोयले के सम्भावित भंडारों से कोयला निकालने का प्रस्ताव किया है जिसमें "तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस कमीशन" द्वारा इल्लिंग कार्य के दौरान पाए गए भंडारों का उसी जगह पर गैसीकरण भी शामिल है किन्तु, उत्तरी गुजरात के मेहसना जिले में यह कोयला 1000-1500 मीटर की गहराई में है और इस कोयले को निकालने या इसके गैसीकरण की किसी योजना पर विचार तेल और गैस स्रोतों के रिक्त हो जाने के बाद ही हो सकता है।

दिल्ली में कस्टोडियन की भूमि

2556. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कस्टोडियन की कृषि और आवासीय प्लाट कौन कौन से हैं तथा ये किन-किन क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं।

(ख) जनवरी, 1977 से मार्च, 1980 तक किन-किन व्यक्तियों और संस्थाओं को कृषि और आवासीय प्लाट आवंटित किए गए तथा प्रत्येक मामले में कितने क्षेत्रफल भूमि आवंटित की गई और किस आधार पर की गई; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस भूमि को सामाजिक संगठनों/संस्थाओं को भी आवंटित करने का है?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) और (ख). में अपेक्षित जानकारी विवरण 'क', 'ख', 'ग' तथा 'घ' में दी गई है।

(ख) जा, नहीं।

विवरण 'क'

क्रम संख्या	गांव का नाम	क्षेत्र		टिप्पणी
		बीचों में	बिस्वों में	
1	2	3	4	
1.	जतपुर	177	1	94 बीघा दिल्ली प्रशासन के लिए अर्जनाधीन है और 29 बीघा और 10 बिस्वा नाले के अन्तर्गत है।

1	2	3	4
2. अलीपुर . . .	102	18	32-6 बिस्वा के लिए उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा रोकने का आदेश दिया गया है । 9-16 सिविल वाद के अधीन है । 2.-16 गैर मुमकिन नहर ।
3. रोशनपुर . . .	12	16	गैर मुमकिन रास्ता ।
4. बकर खान . . .	8	6	सिविल न्यायालय में विवादाधीन है ।
5. टीकरी खुर्द . . .	1	4	
6. पूट खुर्द . . .	4	16	
7. पुठ कलां . . .	8	10	
8. संगोला . . .	0	11	
9. बवाना . . .	2	1	
10. सीलमपुर माजरा बुराड़ी . . .	0	2	
11. शिकारपुर . . .	24	11	संयुक्त
12. कुरैनी . . .	5	12	
13. झटोकरा . . .	8	1	
14. जीवनपुर उर्फ जहरीपुर . . .	18	3	12 बीघा हरिजनों के कब्जे में है ।
15. झड़ोदा माजरा बुराड़ी . . .	44	12	35 बीघा 10 बिस्वा गैर मुमकिन नाला ।
16. कुतुबगढ़ . . .	0	2	
17. होलम्बी कलां . . .	6	15	
18. लामपुर . . .	4	8	
19. बदरपुर खादर . . .	295	9	
20. मुंडका . . .	22	2	
21. बुराड़ी . . .	10	9	
22. भीचंदी . . .	5	8	
23. पल्ला . . .	19	7	
24. शोभापुर . . .	78	5	
25. हमीरपुर . . .	198	11	
26. बस्ताबर पुर . . .	20	1	8 बीघा संयुक्त

1	2	3	4
27. सुल्तानपुर डबाल . . .	12	5	
28. भीरेगढ़	7	4	
29. सूरपुर (सैरपुर) . . .	3	5	
30. बबरपुर माजरा बुराड़ी .	130	7	
31. सतबाड़ी	320	7	112 बीघा तथा 11 बिस्वा में मुंडक पुष्पार और जाल शामिल है।
32. जेनापुर	12	16	
33. चन्दनहोला	5	8	
1571		18	= 328 एकड़

विवरण 'ख'

क्रम संख्या	गांव का नाम	मकानों की संख्या	प्लाटों की संख्या	योग	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	होलःभी कलां . . .	4	2	6	
2.	बडतावरपुर	1	0	1	
3	मंगेपुर	1	1	2	
4.	बाजीतपुर डाकरान . . .	0	1	1	
5.	सम्नोड	0	1	1	
6.	सतबाड़ी	1	0	1	
7.	सुल्तानपुर डबाल . . .	1	1	2	
8.	बांकनेर	1	0	1	
9.	टीगरी	0	1	1	
10.	मावीपुर	1	0	1	
11.	रिठाला]	1	0	1	
12.	बेचड़ा	3	0	3	

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	पटपड़गंज . . .	1	0	1	
14.	बादली . . .	0	6	6	
15.	मुकन्दपुर . . .	1	0	1	
16.	जाट खोड़े . . .	0	9	9	
17.	तुगलकाबाद . . .	1	1	2	
18.	सराय कालेबां . . .	3	0	3	
19.	रोशन पुरा . . .	0	54	54	
20.	नांगलोई सईद . . .	0	2	2	
21.	बारुवाला . . .	8	10	18	
22.	चंगोला . . .	13	3	16	
23.	जैतपुर . . .	16	0	16	
24.	बकरवाला . . .	0	1	1	
25.	छतरपुर . . .	9	7	16	
26.	पंजाब खोड़े . . .	0	212	212	विवादास्पद 1 गांव सभ। के अधिकार में है।
		66	312	378	

विवरण 'ग'

क्रम संख्या	अलाटी का नाम	आवंटित क्षेत्र बीघा--बिस्वा	आवंटन का आध.
1	2	3	4
1.	श्रीमती वासन्तोबाई . . .	11--2	श्रेणी 'क'
2.	श्रीमती राम लुभाई . . .	12--7	" "
3.	श्री गोकुल सिंह . . .	12--9	" "
4.	श्री भोला राम . . .	3--5	" "

1	2	3	4
5.	श्रीमती अमर कौर	20—8	” ”
6.	श्री प्रताप सिंह आदि	58—3	” ”
7.	श्रीमती राजरानी	71—6	” ”
8.	श्री बैष्णों दास	13—0	” ”
9.	” कान दी तेहलरमानी	42—2	” ”
10.	” किशन दी तेहलरमानी	40—18	” ”
11.	” बामू दी तेहलराम	29—8	” ”
12.	” एस० एन० दत्ता	5—2	” ”
13.	” ज्ञान चन्द बाली	1—11	” ”
14.	” तस्लीम उल हक	10—0	” ”
15.	” नारायण दास	10—6	” ”
16.	” किशन लाल	50—10	” ”
17.	” उदय सिंह	9—6	” ”
18.	” बहादुर सैन	4—6	” ”
19.	” गुरबक्श सिंह	96—10	” ”
20.	” दीप चन्द	42—15	” ”
21.	” तारा चन्द	43—17	” ”

योग 589—1 = 123 एकड़

श्रेणी 'क' के अन्तर्गत निम्न मामले आते हैं :—

- (1) वे जिन्हें बागीचों तथा शहरी भूमि से निकाला गया है ।
- (2) वे जिन्हें भूमि आवंटित कर दी गई है किन्तु आवंटित की गई भूमि राजस्व अधिकारियों के आदेश द्वारा या तो भूमिदारों में बली गई है या असंतुष्ट पक्ष द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में/अपील/पुनरीक्षण दायर करके कि भूमि निष्कांत सम्पत्ति नहीं है, गैर निष्कांत सम्पत्ति घोषित कर दी गई है ।
- (3) वे जिन्हें भूमि आवंटित कर दी गई थी किन्तु बेटे हुए स्थानीय मजदूरों से उसका कब्जा नहीं दिलाया जा सका या इस प्रकार आवंटित की गई भूमि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अर्जित कर ली गई है ।
- (4) वे जिन्होंने दिल्ली में भूमि आवंटन के लिए विभागीय अधिकारियों/सिविल न्यायालयों/उच्च न्यायालयों से इच्छियां प्राप्त कर ली थीं ।

विषय 'ब'

क्रम संख्या	अलादी का नाम	आवंटन का आधार
1.	श्री रामजी लाल, मनोहर लाल	आवंटन विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास अधिनियम) नियमावली, 1955 के नियम 57 के अन्तर्गत किया गया है।
2.	श्री देव कुमार, आदि	—बही
3.	श्री के० सी० भाटिया और त्रिलोकीचन्द	—बही

Repeal of Laws regarding restrictions on Propagation of Religion by States

2557. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of acute restlessness among minorities, especially Christians and Muslims, consequent upon undue restrictions placed upon the fundamental right to propagate one's religion by some States like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) whether Government propose to consider to nullify such undue restrictions through an amendment of the Constitution or appropriate legislation pursuant to residuary powers under Union List to repeal such laws; and

(c) if so, when such legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) There were some apprehensions in the minds of the concerned minorities on this issue. The validity of the Orissa Freedom of Religion Act, 1967 and the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantra Adhiniyam 1968 was challenged in the concerned High Courts and on appeal the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of the impugned legislations

(Rev. Stainislaus V. State of M.P.—AIR 1977 SC 908). The Arunachal Pradesh Freedom of Religion Act, 1978 is similar to the legislations upheld by the Supreme Court.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Thal-Vaishet Fertiliser Project

2558. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred up-to-date on the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited Fertilizer Project at Thal-Vaishet on (i) buildings (ii) roads (iii) railways and (iv) others?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): The expenditure incurred by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited upto 21st June, 1980, on Thal-Vaishet Fertilizer Project on each of the following items is indicated below:

Sl. No.	Item of Expenditure	Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)
1.	Buildings . . .	163
2.	Roads . . .	6
3.	Railways . . .	315
4.	Others . . .	2487
	Total . . .	2971

Free supply of Electricity to consumers upto 15 units per month in Kerala

2559. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that two lakh households in Kerala will benefit when the State Government's proposal for free supply of electricity to those consuming 15 units or less a month, is sanctioned; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Government are not aware of any scheme sanctioned by the Kerala Government for free supply of electricity to those consuming 15 units or less a month. The question of free supply of electricity to the consumers is entirely within the purview of the State Government/State Electricity Board, who are competent to sanction such schemes.

Documentaries produced by Films Division

2560. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are reviewing the working and effectiveness

of various documentaries produced by the Films Division as a means of mass media for public education;

(b) if so, the number of documentaries produced by the Films Division during the last five years and the yearly expenditure for the same;

(c) whether the above documentaries were shown in the Cinema theatres of the country;

(d) if so, the number of shows and the approximate number of people who have seen them in each year;

(e) whether it is a fact that several exhibitors and cinema houses do not show these documentaries; and

(f) whether Government propose to bring legislation for compulsory exhibition of these documentaries.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of documentaries produced by Films Division during the last five years and the yearly expenditure on the production of these films is as follows:—

Year	No. of films produced	Total expenditure
1975-76	129	94,27,181/-
1976-77	159	1,20,31,398/-
1977-78	128	1,15,65,932/-
1978-79	129	1,12,92,039/-
1979-80	143	Since Proforma Account of the FD for the year 1979-80 is yet to be compiled, the expenditure figure is not available at present.

(c) Documentary films produced for theatrical release were shown in the cinema theatres in the country.

(d) As exhibition of films is a State subject, the information regarding the number of shows etc., held in each year would be available with the State Governments concerned.

(e) It is not correct to say that several exhibitors do not show these documentaries. However, some complaints are at times received regarding non-exhibition of the documentary films and the matter is brought to the notice of the local authorities.

(f) All the State Governments (except the State of Sikkim) have already made legal provision for showing the approved films (which include documentaries produced by the Films Division for theatrical release) on a compulsory basis.

रायला कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के खिलाफ जांच

2562. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रायला कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के खिलाफ 5 अप्रैल, 1968 को कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 237(ख) के अन्तर्गत जांच का आदेश दिया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जांच अधिकारियों द्वारा अब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा जांच पूरी करने में हो रही कठिनाइयाँ क्या हैं और यह जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) हाँ, श्रीमान जी।

(ख) कम्पनी ने मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जांच के आदेशों के विरुद्ध लिखित याचिका प्रस्तुत की थी, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जांच मई, 1976 तक आगे नहीं की जा सकी। रोकाने के शून्य होने के बाद भी निरीक्षकों ने कम्पनी की लेखा बहियों और बोंचरों में से कुछ के उपलब्ध नहीं होने, कुछ कर्मचारियों, जिन्होंने जांच के अन्तर्गत कुछ मामलों में कार्य किया था, के त्यागपत्र के परिणामस्वरूप तथा जांच की अवधि में अर्थात् 1-4-1960 से 31-3-1968

तक के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र करने विषयक अन्तर्निहित कठिनाईयों के कारण भी जांच सम्पन्न करने में कठिनाइयाँ अनुभव की थी।

जांच रिपोर्ट इस विभाग में प्राप्त हो गई है और उमका परीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

शालीमार वर्क्स लिमिटेड के विरुद्ध जांच

2563. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शालीमार वर्क्स लिमिटेड के कार्य-करण की जांच करने का आदेश जो दिसम्बर, 1973 में दिया गया था उसका प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) उक्त जांच कब तक पूरी कर ली जायेगी ; और

(ग) जांच करने में यदि कोई कठिनाइयाँ आ रही हैं तो क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) से (ग). शालीमार वर्क्स लिमिटेड के कार्य-कलापों की जांच के लिए नियुक्त निरीक्षक अभी तक अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने में समर्थ नहीं हुए हैं, क्योंकि सम्बन्धित अभिलेखों में से बहुत से अन्य जांच अभिकरणों जैसे, सी० बी० आई० आयरन एण्ड स्टील नियंत्रक, आदि द्वारा अपने अधिकार में ले लिये गये हैं, तथा अभिलेखों का एक भाग, कुछ न्यायालय कार्यवाहियों के सम्बन्ध में, न्यायालय में जमा किया गया है। निरीक्षकों द्वारा इन अभिलेखों की स्थितिनिश्चयन के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं, ताकि जांच को शीघ्रतापूर्वक पूर्ण किया जा सके। जांच 1-1-67 से 31-10-72 तक की अवधि से संबंधित है। वर्तमान में निरीक्षकों के लिये जांच को पूर्ण करने के लिये 30-6-80 तक का समय बढ़ा दिया गया है। चूंकि ऐसी संभावना नहीं है कि निरीक्षक ऊपर कथित तारीख तक जांच पूर्ण करने में समर्थ होंगे, अतः ऊपर बताये गये कारणों से निरीक्षकों द्वारा रिपोर्ट के प्रस्तुतीकरण के लिए, और समय बढ़ाये जाने की संभावना है।

उच्चतम न्यायालय तथा दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में लम्बित मामले

2564. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के निचले न्यायालयों सब, न्यायालयों तथा उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम

न्यायालय में लम्बित पड़े हुए ऐसे मामलों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें पुलिस द्वारा 7 वर्ष, 10 वर्ष और 15 वर्ष पूर्व वर्ष किया गया था ; और :

(ख) इन मामलों को निपटाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (बी पी० लिम्बाकर) : (क) उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर इस न्यायालय में 31-5-1980 को पिछले 7 वर्ष से लम्बित आपराधिक मामलों की संख्या 8 थी। उच्चतम न्यायालय में कोई भी आपराधिक मामला 10 वर्ष या 15 वर्ष से अधिक समय से लम्बित नहीं था।

निचले न्यायालयों, सेशन न्यायालयों और दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में लम्बित मामलों की संख्या के संबंध में जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के फटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) साधारण तौर पर मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए पिछले समय से जो उपाय किए गए हैं उनका वर्णन संलग्न विवरण में किया गया है।

विवरण

साधारणतः मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—

(i) उच्चतम न्यायालय (न्यायाधीश संख्या) अधिनियम, 1956 का संशोधन करके 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 से उच्चतम न्यायालय के लिए न्यायाधीशों की मंजूरी की गई संख्या को 13 से बढ़ा कर 17 कर दिया गया। (इसमें भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधिश का पद सम्मिलित नहीं है।)

(ii) उच्चतम न्यायालय नियमों का संशोधन करके रजिस्ट्रार और चैम्बर में न्यायाधीशों को अधिक शक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं जिससे कि न्यायालय का समय छोटे प्रकीर्ण मामलों में नष्ट न हो। शीघ्रतः सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियमों में अन्य संशोधन भी किए गए हैं।

(iii) उच्चतम न्यायालय ने यह सूचना भी दी है कि :—

(क) उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा ऐसे मामलों को जिनमें में एक समान प्रश्न अन्तर्बलित एक पक्ष में रखा जा रहा है जिससे

कि एक ही निर्णय उस पूरे घुब के मामलों का निपटारा हो जाए।

(ख) न्यायाधीश लम्बित मामलों की सूची का सप्ताह पुनर्विलोकन करते रहते हैं तथा पुनः और सम्बन्धित मामलों को निपटाने के लिए विशेष न्यायाधीशों का गठन किया जाता है।

(ग) उच्चतम न्यायालय नियमों को 1966 में पुनरीक्षित किया गया था और अपील-अभिलेखों के मुद्रण का कार्य जो पहले उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा किया जाता था अब मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए दृष्टि में रजिस्ट्री के पहले हाथ में ले लिया है। घरेलू मामलों में न्यायालय अपील-अभिलेखों का मुद्रण नहीं कराता है और विशेष इजाजत बुक पर अपीलों की सुनवाई का निर्देश देता है तथा अत्यावश्यक मामलों में वह बलीनों की शीघ्र सुनवाई के लिए तासीख निमत करता है।

(घ) सोमवार को प्रकीर्ण मामलों को निपटाने के लिए सात न्यायाधीश बैठते हैं और अन्य दिन सभी न्यायालय प्रकीर्ण मामले और नियमित मामले लेते हैं। नियमित मामलों की सुनवाई करने वाली न्यायाधीशों की संख्या भी बढ़ा दी गई है।

(iv) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में 1979 में अपर न्यायाधीशों के दो और पद उस तारीख से जिम तारीख को वे भरे जाते हैं 2 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए सृजित किए गए थे।

(v) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा नियमों का संशोधन कर दिया गया है जिससे कि एकल न्यायाधीश उन नियमित प्रथम अपीलों की सुनवाई कर सके जिनकी पहले खण्ड न्यायाधीश एडमिशन के लिए अथवा नियमित निपटारा करने के लिए सुनवाई करती थी। नियमित प्रथम अपीलों के अभिलेखों का मुद्रण कार्य भी नहीं कराया जाता है।

(vi) दिल्ली न्यायिक सेवा के मंजूर पदों की संख्या में 26 पद और बढ़ा दिए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त जनवरी, 1980 में अपर जिला और सेशन न्यायाधीशों के 4 अस्थाई पद भी उस तारीख से जिस तारीख को वे भरे जाते हैं 2 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए सृजित किए गए हैं।

न्यायालय में लम्बित पड़े हुए ऐसे मामलों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी हैं जिन्हें पुलिस द्वारा 7 वर्ष, 10 वर्ष और 15 वर्ष पूर्व दर्ज किया गया था ; और

(ख) इन मामलों को निपटाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर उस न्यायालय में 31-5-1980 को पिछले 7 वर्ष से लम्बित अपराधिक मामलों की संख्या 8 थी। उच्चतम न्यायालय में कोई भी अपराधिक मामला 10 वर्ष या 15 वर्ष से अधिक समय से लम्बित नहीं था।

निचले न्यायालयों, सेशन न्यायालयों और दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में लम्बित मामलों की संख्या के संबंध में जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) साधारण तौर पर मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए पिछले समय से जो उपाय किए गए हैं उनका वर्णन संलग्न विवरण में किया गया है।

विवरण

साधारणतः मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—

(i) उच्चतम न्यायालय (न्यायाधीश संख्या) अधिनियम, 1956 का संशोधन करके 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 से उच्चतम न्यायालय के लिए न्यायाधीशों की मंजूरी की गई संख्या को 13 से बढ़ा कर 17 कर दिया गया। (इसमें भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति का पद सम्मिलित नहीं है।)

(ii) उच्चतम न्यायालय नियमों का संशोधन करके रजिस्ट्रार और चैंबर में न्यायाधीशों को अधिक शक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं जिससे कि न्यायालय का समय छोटे प्रकीर्ण मामलों में नष्ट न हो। शीघ्रता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियमों में अन्य संशोधन भी किए गए हैं।

(iii) उच्चतम न्यायालय ने यह सूचना भी दी है कि :—

(क) उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा ऐसे मामलों को जिनमें में एक समान प्रश्न अन्तर्बलित एक ग्रुप में रखा जा रहा है जिससे

कि एक ही निर्णय से उस पूरे ग्रुप के मामलों का निपटारा हो जाए।

(ख) भारत के माननीय मुख्य न्यायाधिपति लम्बित मामलों की अंतिम सूची का सदा पुनर्विलोकन करते रहते हैं तथा पुराने और लम्बित मामलों को निपटाने के लिए विशेष न्यायपीठों का गठन किया जाता है।

(ग) उच्चतम न्यायालय नियमों को 1966 में पुनरीक्षित किया गया था और अपील-अभिलेखों के मुद्रण का कार्य जो पहले उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा किया जाता था, अब मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने की दृष्टि से रजिस्ट्री ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। अनेक मामलों में न्यायालय अपील-अभिलेखों का मुद्रण नहीं कराता है और विशेष इजाजत बुक पर अपीलों की सुनवाई का निदेश देता है तथा अत्यावश्यक मामलों में वह दलीलों की शीघ्र सुनवाई के लिए तारीख नियत करता है।

(घ) सोमवार को प्रकीर्ण मामलों को निपटाने के लिए सात न्यायपीठें बैठती हैं और अन्य दिन सभी न्यायालय प्रकीर्ण मामले और नियमित मामले लेते हैं। नियमित मामलों की सुनवाई करने वाली न्यायपीठों की संख्या भी बढ़ा दी गई है।

(iv) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में 1979 में अपर न्यायाधीशों के दो और पद उस तारीख से जिस तारीख को वे भरे जाते हैं 2 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए सृजित किए गए थे।

(v) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा नियमों का संशोधन कर दिया गया है जिससे कि एकल न्यायाधीश उन नियमित प्रथम अपीलों की सुनवाई कर सके जिनकी पहले खण्ड न्यायपीठ एडमिशन के लिए अथवा नियमित निपटारा करने के लिए सुनवाई करती थी। नियमित प्रथम अपीलों के अभिलेखों का मुद्रण कार्य भी नहीं कराया जाता है।

(vi) दिल्ली न्यायिक सेवा के मंजूर पदों की संख्या में 26 पद और बढ़ा दिए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त जनवरी, 1980 में अपर जिला और सेशन न्यायाधीशों के 4 अस्थाई पद भी उस तारीख से जिस तारीख को वे भरे जाते हैं 2 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए सृजित किए गए हैं।

Prices of Petroleum Products

2565. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) prices of refined petrol, diesel oil and kerosene oil per litre, region-wise in June, 1979;

(b) what are the prices of each of the above-mentioned goods as on 25th May, 1980;

(c) whether the prices of these

articles were increased through administrative orders;

(d) whether Government are considering to reduce the prices of these articles; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) The retail selling prices of petrol, diesel oil and kerosene oil as in June, 1979 are given below:

(Rs./Litre)

	Delhi	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras
Petrol	4.04	4.04	4.04	3.90
Kerosene	1.43	1.29	1.38	1.43
Diesel Oil	1.47	1.39	1.49	1.49

(b) Prices of these products as on 25th May 1980 are given below:

(Rs./Litre)

	Delhi	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras
Petrol	4.41	4.43	4.42	4.29
Kerosene	1.54	1.39	1.49	1.55
Diesel Oil	1.58	1.50	1.60	1.59

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) We are dependent on imports of crude oil and deficit petroleum products to the extent of about two thirds of our requirements, the prices of which are increasing from time to time.

Salary and Perks of Top Executives of certain Companies

2566. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) present salary, emoluments and perquisites of top executives, including Chairmen and Managing Directors of the following companies namely, Bata Shoe Company, Colgate & Palmolive Company, ITC, ICI, Cadbury India Ltd. and TISCO;

(b) whether the Government is considering to impose ceiling on the salary, emoluments and perquisites received by these top executives; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

Thermal Power Plant which is under construction for four years has crossed the revised dateline for commissioning in December 1979; and

(b) if so, when the 210 MW unit will be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The 4th Unit of 210 MW of DVC's Durgapur Thermal Power Station is expected to be commissioned by December, 1980.

Low Generation in DVC's Durgapur Thermal Power Station

2570. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister to ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the ill-conceived materials procurement policy and poor and faulty maintenance are the main reasons for low generation in DVC's Durgapur Thermal Power Station;

(b) whether he is aware that the normal life of a power plant is about 25 years and with good maintenance it can be worked for even 40 years or beyond; and

(c) if so, who is responsible for faulty maintenance & materials procurement policy and steps taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Two out of the three boilers at Durgapur Thermal Power Station are over 20 years old. As a result they have had to derated from their original capacity of 75 MW to 55 MW. Efforts are being made by the DVC through betterment and plant renovation programmes to improve the output of the machines. A streamlined material management policy is also being evolved.

(c) While the lower efficiency is due to the age of the plant, action will

be taken against persons who are responsible for maloperation.

Decision to Shift Office of Fertilizer Corporation of India

2571. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to shift the office of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. from Delhi to Patna; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Government tentatively decided in March, 1979 to shift the Headquarters of the Fertilizer Corporation of India from Delhi to a suitable place in Bihar. No final decision regarding the exact location of the Headquarters of the FCI has yet been taken. Meanwhile, pending disposal of certain representations received by Government against the shifting, the FCI has been asked not to make any financial commitment in this regard.

Strike by workers of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

2572. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strike by the workers of public sector Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., since March, 1980 has led to a loss of production worth 600 crores;

(b) if so, whether the reports of the emerging shortage of penicillin have been conveyed to him;

(c) if so, what were the main reasons of the strike; and

(d) whether the Union Government had intervened to settle the

dispute of workers to help the company for a workable settlement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) No, Sir. Because of strike by the workers from March 18 to May 2, 1980 the direct production loss to Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., was of the order of Rs. 4.50 crores.

(b) The shortfall in production has been brought to notice.

(c) Pending Settlement of the charter of demands, the Hindustan Antibiotics Mazdoor Sangh, the Union representing workman of HAL had demanded payment of an interim relief of Rs. 100/- per month per employee with retrospective effect from July 1977. The Union was not agreeable to accept Industrial Dearness Allowance formula of Rs. 1.3 per point rise in the cost of living index applicable to all the Public Sector undertakings. The demand for interim relief could not be considered in isolation from the general wage settlement.

(d) Government did not intervene.

Recognised Political Parties

2573. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the Political and Regional Parties recognised by the Election Commission;

(b) what are the details regarding their performance in the recent Lok Sabha Election; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to deprive some parties of their recognition or national status in the light of their poor performance in the January Lok Sabha Election 1980?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. Statement I).

(b) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House (Statement II).

(c) In view of the provisions of paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968 (Relevant extracts are given in the Annexure), after every general election to either the Lok Sabha or the Legislative Assembly of a State, the Election Commission undertakes a review to determine whether a recognised political party deserves to have its recognition continued or whether any unrecognised registered political party qualifies for recognition for the purpose of reserving an election symbol for exclusive allotment to its candidates at the time of elections. The Election Commission will undertake such a review as soon as the required data relating to the General Elections to Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies held in January, 1980, and May, 1980, respectively, is compiled in the required form.

Statement—I

LIST OF RECOGNISED POLITICAL PARTIES

RECOGNISED NATIONAL PARTIES

1. Indian National Congress (I)
2. Indian National Congress (U)
3. Communist Party of India

4. Communist Party of India (Marxist)

5. Janata Party

6. Janata Party (Secular)

REGOΓNISED STATE PARTIES

Name of the Party	State/States in which Recognised
1. Plains Tribals Council of Assam	Assam
2. Vishal Haryana	Haryana
3. Jammu and Kashmir National Conference	Jammu and Kashmir
4. All India Muslim League	Kerala
5. Muslim League	Kerala
6. Kerala Congress	Kerala
7. Kerala Congress (Pillai Group)	Kerala
8. Revolutionary Socialist Party	Kerala and West Bengal
9. Peasants' and Workers' Party	Maharashtra
10. Kuki National Assembly	Manipur
11. Manipur People's Party	Manipur
12. All Party Hill Leaders' Conference	Meghalaya
13. Hill State People's Democratic Party	Meghalaya
14. Public Demands Implementation Convention	Meghalaya
15. National Convention of Nagaland	Nagaland
16. United Democratic Front	Nagaland
17. Shiromani Akali Dal	Punjab
18. Sikkim Congress (R)	Sikkim
19. Sikkim Janata Parishad	Sikkim
20. Sikkim Scheduled Castes League	Sikkim
21. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry
22. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry
23. Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti	Tripura
24. All India Forward Block	West Bengal
25. People's Party of Arunachal	Arunachal Pradesh
26. Maharashtrawadi Gomantak	Goa, Daman and Diu
27. People's Conference	Mizoram

Statement—II

GENERAL ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE 1980

PARTY-WISE CONTESTANTS, ELECTED FORFEITURES AND VALID VOTES POLLED IN ALL CONSTITUENCIES

Name of Party	Contested	C A N D I D A T E S			VALID VOTES POLLED	
		Elected	% of win	FD	Total	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. NATIONAL PARTIES	1,538	484	91 84 443		168,002,227	85.07
1. Indian National Congress (I)	491	352	66 79	7	84,288,364	42.68
2. Indian National Congress (U)	212	13	2 47	143	10,450,405	5.29
3. Janta Party	431	31	5 88	115	37,384,739	18.93
4. Janta Party (Secular)	293	41	7 78	152	18,599,046	9.42
5. Communist Party of India	48	11	2.09	17	5,122,685	2.59
6. Communist Party of India (Marxist)	63	36	6 83	9	12,156,988	6.16
B. STATE PARTIES	105	34	6 45	28	15,191,635	7.69
7. All India Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	24	2	0 38	..	4,674,064	2.37
8. All India Forward-Bloc	21	3	0.57	17	1,011,564	0.51
9. All India Muslim League	1	..	..	..	196,820	0.10
10. All Party Hill Leader's Conference	1	..	..	1	13,058	0.01
11. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	16	16	3 04	..	4,236,537	2.15
12. Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	4*	3*	0.57	..	468,881	0.24
13. Kera's Congress	2	1	0.19	..	356,997	0.18
14. Manipur People's Party	1	..	..	1	49,277	0.02
15. Mulim League	5	2	0.38	3	475,507	0.24
16. People's Conference	1	..	..	..	53,891	0.03
17. People's Party of Arunachal	2	..	..	..	69,810	0.04

*INCLUDING ONE SEAT DECLARED UNCONTESTED IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR INCLUSIVE OF 2 COUNTER MANDED POLL FROM 21-KEONJHAR (ORISSA) AND 26-SERAMPORE (WEST BENGAL)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18. Revolutionary Socialist Party	8	4	0.76	3	1,285,517	0.65
19. Shiromani Akali Dal	7	1	0.19	..	1,396,412	0.71
20. Sikkim Congress (R)	1	..	..	..	11,632	0.01
21. United Democratic Front	1	..	..	..	140,210	0.07
22. Sikkim Janta Parishad	1	1	0.19	..	31,750	0.02
23. Peasants' and Workers' Party	5	..	..	1	470,567	0.24
24. Maharashtrawadi Gom- antak	2	1	0.19	..	127,188	0.06
25. Tripura Upajai Juba Samiti	2	..	..	2	111,953	0.05
C. REGD. PARTIES	156	1	0.19	151	1,611,098	0.82
26. Akhil Bharatiya Ram- rajya Parishad	21	..	..	21	61,161	0.03
27. Bharatiya Socialist Party	11	..	..	11	30,870	0.02
28. Jharkhand Party	22	1	0.19	21	254,520	0.13
29. Muslim Majlis	4	..	8..	4	26,363	0.01
30. Republican Party of India	32	..	..	31	351,789	0.18
31. Republican Party of India (Khobragade)	25	..	0.19	21	254,520	0.13
32. Shiva Sena	7	..	..	6	137,880	0.07
33. Sikkim Prajatantra Congress	1	..	..	1	5,125	0.00
34. Shoshit Samaj Dal (Akhil Bharatiya)	8	..	..	8	38,226	0.02
35. Social Unity Centre of India	18	..	..	18	307,224	0.16
36. All India Labour Party	7	..	..	7	14,720	0.01
D. INDEPENDENTS	2,82	8	1.52	2791	12,678,669	6.42
ALL INDIA TOTAL	4,620*	527*	100.00	3,413	197,483,629	100.00

*INCLUDING ONE SEAT DECLARED UNCONTESTED IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR INCLUSIVE OF 2 COUNTERMANDED POLL FROM 21-KEONJHAR (ORISSA) AND 26-SERAMPORE (WEST BENGAL)

Annexure

The Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968.

6. Classification of Political Parties—

(1) For the purposes of this Order and for such other purposes as the Commission may specify as and when necessity therefor arises, political parties are either recognised political parties or not recognised political parties.

(2) A political party shall be treated as a recognized political party in a State, if and only if either the conditions specified in clause (A), are, or the condition specified in clause (B) is, fulfilled by that party and not otherwise, that is to say—

(A) that such party—

(a) has been engaged in political activity for a continuous period of five years; and

(b) has, at the general election in that State to the House of the People, or as the case may be, to the Legislative Assembly, for the time being in existence and functioning returned—either (i) at least one member to the House of the People for every-five members of that House or any fraction of that number elected from that State; or (ii) at least one member to the Legislative Assembly of that State for every thirty members of that Assembly or any fraction of that number;

(B) that the total number of valid votes by all the contesting candidates set up by such party at the general election in the State to the House of the People, or as the case may be, to the Legislative Assembly for the time being in existence and functioning (excluding the valid votes of each such contesting candidate in a constituency as has not been elected and has not polled at least one-twelfth of the total number of valid votes polled by all the contesting candidates in the constituency) is not less than four per

cent of the total number of valid votes polled by all the contesting candidates of such general election in the State (including the valid votes of those contesting candidates who have forfeited their deposits).

(3) For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that the condition in clause (A) (b) of sub-paragraph (2) shall not be deemed to have been fulfilled by a political party if a member of the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly of the State becomes a member of that political party after his election to that House or, as the case may be, that Assembly.

7. Two categories of recognized political parties.—(1) If a political party is treated as a recognized political party in accordance with paragraph 6 in four or more States, it shall be known as and shall have and enjoy the status of, a "National Party" throughout the whole of India, and if a political party is treated as a recognized political party in accordance with that paragraph in less than four States, it shall be known as, and shall have and enjoy the status of, a "State Party" in the State or States in which it is a recognized political party.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-paragraph (1), every political party which immediately before the commencement of this Order is a multi-state party shall, on such commencement, be a National Party and shall continue to be so until it ceases to be a National Party on the result of any general election held after such commencement.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-paragraph (1), every political party which immediately before the commencement of this Order is in a State a recognised political party, other than a multi-State party aforesaid shall, on such commencement, be a State party in that State and shall continue to be so until it ceases to be a State party in that State on the result of any general election held after such commencement.

High Level Inter-Ministerial Committee on Power

2574. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a high level Inter-Ministerial Committee on power to ensure timely commissioning of thermal power station;

(b) whether there was any controversy between States Electricity Board and BHEL about the quality of the BHEL equipment; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Such a Committee has not yet been set up.

(b) and (c). Indigenous equipment manufactured by major plant manufacturers like Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., ACC—Vickers-Babcock and Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, have been commissioned in the country. The first generation equipment had many teething problems. These have been overcome in most of the stations. The second generation equipment manufactured by M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., and Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, are performing much better and there are fewer complaints.

Effect on Road Transport and Agriculture due to Shortage of Diesel

2575. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent shortage of diesel had adversely affected the road transport and agricultural output in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to shortage of diesel, road transport has become costlier; and

(c) if so, what remedial measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) My Ministry makes monthly allocations of High Speed Diesel Oil to the States and Union Territories without specifying any quota for different categories of consumers. It is for the State Government to make further allocation of High Speed Diesel to different consumers including road transport sector and agriculture. The State Governments have, however, been advised to give the highest priority to agriculture.

(b) No report indicating that road transport has become costlier on account of shortage of diesel has come to the notice of my Ministry.

(c) Government have taken steps to ensure adequate availability of diesel at coastal locations by imports. The throughput in the refineries of the country are being maximised and optimum use is being made of the available transportation capacity. Supplies of High Speed Diesel to the States and Union Territories have already been stepped up. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to ensure equitable distribution of diesel under the Essential Commodities Act and the rules and orders framed thereunder.

....

“अशोका दी घंट” पर चलचित्र

2576. श्री कृष्ण चन्द वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कुछ विदेशियों ने “अशोका दी घंट” पर एक चलचित्र बनाया है अथवा बना रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके बनाने में भारत का क्या योगदान था अथवा है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में पूर्ण खोज क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड के प्रधान कार्यालय में
कर्मचारी

2577. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या पेट्रोलियम
और रसायन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली स्थित इंजीनियर्स इंडिया
लिमिटेड के प्रधान कार्यालय और इसके शाखा
तथा क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में अलग-अलग कर्मचारियों
की वेतनमान-वार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इस उपक्रम में नई दिल्ली शाखा
कार्यालय और जोनल कार्यालयों में अलग-अलग
कार्य कर रहे अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित
जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान-वार
संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित
जनजातियों के कितने व्यक्तियों ने इंजीनियर्स
इंडिया लिमिटेड में नियुक्ति के लिये आवेदन पत्र
दिये थे , कितने व्यक्तियों का साक्षात्कार किया
गया था और कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार की
पेशकश की गई थी ;

(घ) क्या इस वर्ग के कर्मचारियों की संख्या
सरकार द्वारा उनके लिये निर्धारित किए गए
भारक्षण कोटे के अनुसार सभी वेतन मानों में
पर्याप्त हैं ;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;
और

बिबरण-1

31-3-80 को इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों की वेतन वार संख्या अनुसूचित जाति/अनु-
सूचित जन जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

वेतनमान	कर्मचारियों की संख्या			अनुसूचितों की संख्या			अनुसूचित जनजातियों की संख्या		
	मुख्या- लय	शाखा क्षेत्रीय कार्या- लय	क्षेत्रीय कार्या- लय	मुख्या- लय	शाखा क्षेत्रीय कार्या- लय	क्षेत्रीय कार्या- लय	मुख्या- लय	शाखा क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	क्षेत्रीय कार्या- लय
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3000—125—3500	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2500—100—3000	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(च) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार के अनुदेशों
के अनुसार इस वर्ग के उम्मीदवारों का इन्टरव्यू
और जांच अलग न हो कर सामान्य वर्ग के
उम्मीदवारों के साथ होती - ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन और उर्ध्वरक मंत्री (श्री
बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). यह सूचना विवरण-
पत्र 1 में दी गई है।

(ग) यह सूचना विवरण-पत्र 2 में
दी गई है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) निम्नलिखित कारणों से इंजीनियर्स
इंडिया लि० अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जन-
जातियों के प्रत्याशियों के लिए भारक्षित सभी
रिक्त पद भरने में समर्थ नहीं रहा है :-

(1) इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लि० एक बहुत ही
उच्च कोटि का तकनीकी संगठन है और आवश्यक
इंजीनियरिंग डिजाइन क्षमता रखने वाले अनुसूचित
जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रत्याशी स्तर कम
किये जाने के पश्चात् भी उपलब्ध नहीं होते
हैं।

(2) विज्ञापनों की प्रतियां अनुसूचित जातियों
और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के संगठनों को भेजी
जाती हैं और उन से व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क भी किया
जाता है फिर भी यह संगठन उपयुक्त प्रत्याशियों
को भेजने में सफल नहीं रहे हैं।

(3) भारक्षित वर्गों के कर्मचारी, अनुभव
क पश्चात् और कहीं बेहतर अवसर की खोज
करते हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप कई मामलों में ये
प्रत्याशी नियुक्ति के पश्चात् नौकरी में बहुत कम
आते हैं।

(च) जी, नहीं। अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित
जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों का इन्टरव्यू अलग
से लिया जाता है।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2000—100—2800	40	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
1800—100—2500	78	2	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
1500—60—1800— 100—2000 .	131	5	29	--	--	--	--	--	--
1300—50—1500— 60—1800 . .	196	14	59	3	--	1	1	--	--
1100—50—1600	329	23	161	11	1	1	--	--	--
800—50—1350 .	284	21	185	28	1	1	3	--	2
650—45—920 .	59	1	8	5	--	--	--	--	--
715—25—740—30 —890—35—1100	107	5	14	2	--	--	--	--	--
555—20—615—25 —740—30—890 —35—995 .	154	--	111	12	--	1	--	--	--
455—15—515—20 —615—25—740 —30—830 .	177	9	51	17	--	1	--	--	--
380—12—440—15 —515—20—615 —25—665 .	38	3	1	10	--	--	2	--	--
350—10—380—12 —440—15—515 —20—595 .	131	7	52	18	--	1	--	--	--
290—8—330—10— 380—12—440— 15—470 .	14	--	31	2	--	1	--	--	1
245—5—260—6— 290—8—330— 10—370 .	28	3	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
225—5—260—6— 290—8—330 .	53	2	25	8	--	1	2	--	--
	1835	95	743	122	2	8	8	--	3

विवरण-II

1-4-1979 से 31-3-1980 के दौरान इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड में आवेदन देने वाले अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जन जातियों के व्यक्तियों, के साक्षात्कार किए गए तथा जिन्हें नौकरियां दी गई हैं, की संख्या

पद	आवेदन देने वालों की संख्या		साक्षात्कार किए गये की संख्या		जिन्हें नौकरियां दी गई की संख्या		टिप्पणी
	अनु० जाति	अनु० जन जाति	अनु० जाति	अनु० जन जाति	अनु० जाति०	अनु० जन जाति	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
इंजीनियर्स (प्रारम्भिक कार्य)	20	—	1	—	1	—	
एकजीक्यूटिव (लेखा, वित्त, आडिट)	21	—	1*	—	1	—	* 3 बुलाए—1 उपस्थित।
इंजीनियर (इंस्पेक्शन)]	30	—	10**	—	5	—	** 23 बुलाए—10 आए।
बायेरर्स	18	—	3	—	1	—	
इंजीनियर्स (व्यापारिक स्ट्रेटेजी)	13	—	2	—	—	—	
इंजीनियर्स (मेरीन इंस्ट्रु-मेंटेशन)	4	—	3	—	1	—	
सीनियर मिडिल लेवल एकजीक्यूटिव (पावर और सीमेंट)	6	—	—	—	—	—	
ट्रांसपोर्टेशन तथा कस्टम क्लिय-रेन्स आफिसर]	3	—	1	—	1	—	
इंजीनियर्स (सिस्टम)	1	—	—	—	—	—	
प्रोग्रामर्स (बिसनेस डेटा अप्लीकेशन)	9	—	2	—	1	—	
इंजीनियर्स (इंस्पेक्शन)	25	2	1	1	—	1	
इंजीनियर्स (इंजीनियरिंग टेक्नोलौजी डेवलपमेंट)	43	1	1	—	—	—	
इंजीनियर्स पावर सिस्टम	1	—	—	—	—	—	
इंजीनियर्स (सिस्टम सॉफ्ट-वियर) ¶	1	2	1	1	1	—	
प्लानिंग असिस्टेंट (ग्रेड 1) (सिर्फ अनु० जाति, अनु० जन जाति के लिए)	13	—	7	—	2	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
इंजीनियर्स (सिस्टम एनालिस्ट] (आप्रेसन रिलेस तथा परिवहन)	2	1	2	1	—	—	
इंजीनियर्स (प्लानिंग)	6	2	4	—	4	—	
इंजीनियर्स (इंजीनियरिंग सोफ्ट वियर)	3	1	—	—	—	—	
इंजीनियर्स (मैकेनिकल इक्विप- मेंट) — सिर्फ अनु जाति और अनु जन जाति के लिए विज्ञापित	2	1	2	1	2	—	
इंजीनियर्स (इंस्पेक्शन) — केवल अनु जाति और अनु जन जाति के लिए विज्ञापित	13	1	10	1	5	—	
इंजीनियर्स (पावर सिस्टम) केवल अनु जाति और अनु जन जाति के लिए विज्ञापित	2	—	2	—	1	—	
प्रोग्रामर्स — (सिर्फ अनु जाति/ अनु जन जाति के लिए विज्ञापित)	2	10	2	—	1	—	
इंजीनियर्स (गियल टाइम एप्लीकेशन)	1	—	—	—	—	—	
इंजीनियर्स (पेट्रोलियम)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
टेक्नीकल राइटर	—	3	—	1	—	—	
इंजीनियर (आर० एण्ड डी०)	2	—	1	—	—	—	
इंजीनियर्स (प्रोसेस)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
इंजीनियर्स (कम्प्यूटर कन्फ्यू- ग्रेशन)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
डाक्यूमेंटरी आफिसर	1	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 अनु जाति के व्यक्ति को बुलाया वह साक्षात्कार के लिए नहीं आया ।
की० पत्र ऑपरेटर (एक वर्ष के लिए ठेके पर)	8	—	6	—	—	—	सामान्य श्रेणी के व्यक्ति को भी शामिल करके कोई योग्य नहीं पाया गया ।
इंजीनियर (इस्ट्रक्चरल)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
इंजीनियर एकजीक्यूटिव (सिस्टम इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड कम्प्यूटर सर्विस डिपार्टमेंट)	1	—	1	—	—	—	

Delinking of Press from Monopoly Houses

2578. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under contemplation any proposal to delink the press from the monopoly houses; and

(b) if so, specific steps initiated in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Government are of the view that this issue requires to be studied in depth. As such the inclusion of an item on diffusion of ownership of newspapers and delinking these from big industrial houses in the revised terms of reference of the reconstituted Press Commission will be given due consideration.

Steps to Fight Floods in Assam and the North-East Zone

2579. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Assam is a perennially flood-prone State;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to fight the flood in Assam and the North-East Zone; and

(c) at what stage does the multi-purpose Brahmaputra basin project rest now (with details)?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) ASSAM State is subjected to floods every year.

(b) and (c). The State Government of Assam has constituted the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission since 1971 to tackle the flood problems of the Brahmaputra river in Assam and the North-East Zone. The Central

Government is providing loan assistance for these works. However, in view of the magnitude and complexity of the flood problem in the Brahmaputra basin, the Government of India proposes to constitute the Brahmaputra River Board to carry out surveys and investigations to prepare a Master Plan for flood control as an integral part of the multipurpose development of water resources of the basin, including irrigation and flood control, and also to take up construction of multipurpose dams and other complicated works on behalf of the State Governments. A Bill for constituting the Brahmaputra River Board is shortly to be introduced in Parliament. In the meanwhile the Central Government is carrying out investigations for two multi-purpose projects on the Dehang and Subanairi.

Acceptance of Public Deposits by Companies

2580. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made its stand clear that companies inviting deposits from the general public should do so in the prescribed forms and that abridged or modified versions are prohibited;

(b) whether it is a fact that some companies have recently advertised for acceptance of deposits by offering higher rates of interest or altering the terms and conditions of the deposits already accepted;

(c) whether it is also a fact that at the time of payment some difficulties are also experienced by the depositors in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details regarding decision about rates of interest offered or alterations in terms and conditions of deposits?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some companies have lately offered higher rates of interest than in the past.

(c) The Department has received complaints from time to time from certain depositors against some non-banking non-financial companies regarding default in repayment of deposits and/or interest thereon on maturity.

(d) Alterations in the terms and conditions of deposits already accepted by a company within the regulatory provisions of the Companies Act and the Rules framed thereunder relating to public deposits is a matter for mutual agreement between the depositors and the depositee-company. Like-wise, the interest rate offered by a non-banking non-financial company is also a matter for mutual agreement between the depositor and the depositee-company. No restrictions are prescribed in regard to the rate of interest payable on such deposits under the provisions of Company Law.

Efforts to reduce Litigation Expenses

2531. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:**

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the efforts of his Ministry to bring about a reduction in the cost of litigation have so far proved unsuccessful; and

(b) what efforts have been made by Government regarding the items on which the litigant has to incur expenditure such as court fees, cost of preparation of records and counsel's fees?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Cost of litigation has three components:—Court fees, cost of preparation of records and counsels's fees.

Court fees in respect of matters before the Supreme Court now became an issue and there had been a demand for its revision.

Court fees in the case of Union territories corresponds to the rate structure prevailing in the adjoining States.

Court fees in respect of all other courts is a matter within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Governments. In 1975 the suggestion of the Law Commission that court fee may be abolished or reduced in order to provide justice at low cost was taken up with the State Governments. However, none of the State Governments was agreeable to reduce the court fee, mainly on the ground of financial stringency. In the recent meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Law, the consensus was that a small Sub-Committee comprising of a few members of the Consultative Committee may be set up to go into this question. Since Court fees is a subject matter in the State List, the views of the States have to be necessarily taken into account.

Regarding cost of preparation of records, in many matters the Supreme Court directs that the appeals may be heard on SLP paper book and the records may be cyclostyled on payment of actual charges instead of being printed. The recommendation of the Law Commission that printing of paper books may be dispensed with and the parties allowed to have the records typed or cyclostyled has been brought to the notice of the State Governments.

As regards Counsel's fees, an emphasis on the social responsibility of the lawyers in fixing the fee charged by them can have a salutary effect.

Regulation of Excess Production in Drug Industry

2582. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering steps to regulate the excess production in the drug industry;

(b) whether Union Government has also decided to call back soon all the industrial licences, carrying on business licences and other permission letters issued to the units for reprocessing them;

(c) if so, whether Government are also considering to amend the Industrial Development and Regulation Act for the purpose; and

(d) if so, when the above proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) Government's decision to regularise the excess production in drug industry are contained in paragraphs 27.1 to 36 of the Drug Policy Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 29th March, 1978.

(b) Government have also decided to issue a fresh consolidated licence replacing all earlier licences issued under various licensing authorisations like Industrial Licences, COB Licences, Permission Letters, Registration Certificates, etc.

(c) and (d). A comprehensive proposal for the amendment of the I(D&R) Act is under consideration and the Amending Bill is being finalised by the Ministry of Industry.

New Look to Hathi Committee's Recommendations

2583. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the serious situation in the drug industry, the Union Government have felt that the Hathi Committee recommendations which had studied various problems of drug industry will have to be given new look;

(b) whether almost all the recommendations of the Hathi Committee had earlier been implemented; and

(c) if not, how many are still left for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). After taking a comprehensive view of all the recommendations of the Hathi Committee, Government have taken decisions as indicated in the Drug Policy Statement laid on the table of the House on the 29th March, 1978. These are under various stages of implementation.

Judicious use of Oil Items

2584. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been suggested that a judicious use of oil items can save a lot;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has prepared a scheme under which if effective measures are taken to implement them, it will save at least 200 crore worth of foreign exchange by March, 1981;

(c) if so, what are the details of the proposed schemes through which the above mentioned sum can be saved; and

(d) what steps of judicious use of oil are being considered so that less oil and more foreign exchange are saved by these steps?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). There is no scheme as such for judicious use of oil and Petroleum products to save at least 200 crores of foreign exchange by March, 1981. However, the following are some of the important steps taken to bring about economy and efficiency in the use of petrol and petroleum products in the country:—

(i) Introduction of an improved version of Kerosene wick stove possessing a thermal efficiency of about 60 per cent as against the thermal efficiency of 40 to 45 per cent possessed by other kerosene wick stoves usually sold in the market;

(ii) Advising Central Government Ministries/Departments, State Governments and public sector undertaking to effect savings in the consumption of motor spirit (petrol) in their staff cars;

(iii) Initiating studies in the States Road Transport Undertakings, having a large fleet of vehicles, for greater efficiency in the utilisation of high speed diesel oil in the transport sector;

(iv) Giving advise to State Governments to statutorily impose speed limits for passenger transport vehicles within cities and towns, and on local transport vehicles as well as to control goods and passenger vehicles with high smoke exhausts in order to achieve efficiency in diesel consumption;

(v) Substitution of Furnace oil by Coal, wherever it is technologically feasible;

(vi) Providing advisory service to the industries for the adoption of

measures aimed at improvement of efficiency in the use of furnace oil,

(vii) Issuing detailed guidelines for energy conservation;

(viii) Assessing the feasibility of using a mixture of petrol and alcohol as fuel for motor vehicles.

Supply of Oil by Iraq during 1980-81

2585. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraq has informed India that she is going to help in meeting all the oil needs during 1980-81; and

(b) if so, to what extent Government has accepted their request?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Refugees in various Camps

2586. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of refugees in the refugee camps of various States and the facilities given to them;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to see that either they are sent back to their countries or settled at their own to reduce the burden of State expenditure thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Statewise number of refugees in the Refugee Camps of various States

Statement

(a) Refugees from former East Pakistan.

There are now no Relief Camps for refugees who migrated to India from former East Pakistan during the period from 1-1-1964 to 24-3-1971.

However, there are 3,164 refugee families in Karmi Shibirs (ie. near the sites of resettlement) in the following States/Projects:—

	No of families
(i) Karnataka	62
(ii) Maharashtra	295
(iii) Uttar Pradesh	118
(iv) Bihar	108
(v) Dandakaranya Project. . . .	2581
TOTAL :	3461 families

(b) Displaced Persons of Indo-Pak Conflict of 1971.

(i) Rajasthan—4281 families.

The State Governments have been authorised to incur expenditure for giving relief assistance in the form of free rations on prescribed scales, cash doles, clothings, educational and medical facilities etc., to these refugees.

Violation of Companies Act by large Industrial Houses

2587. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of names of companies managed by large industrial houses which have violated the various provisions and rules of Companies Act, in 1979-80;

(b) whether any action has been taken against the defaulting firms in 1979-80; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). This Department is not maintaining any separate statistics about the violation of the provisions of the Companies Act by companies managed by large industrial houses. During the period from 1-4-78 to 31-3-79, 7715 cases were instituted against 3848 companies and their officers for violations of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Similar information in respect of 1979-80 has not yet been compiled.

Consumers registered with I.O.C. for L.P. Gas Connection in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay

2588. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of consumers registered with the I.O.C. for gas connections as on 31st March, 1980, for each one of the four metropolitan centres of Delhi, Calcutta Bombay and Madras; and

(b) the likely date by which the waiting list would be exhausted?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEEBENDRA PATIL): (a) Indian Oil Corporation is presently not marketing LFG in Bombay Metropolitan area. The approximate number of customers for domestic gas connections wait-listed as on 31-3-80 in the other three metropolitan cities is as under:—

Calcutta 39,000

Delhi 242,000

Madras 132,000

(b) In view of limited availability of Liquefied Petroleum Gas, it may not be possible to provide new connections in any significant scale in the

current year. New connections are expected to be provided from the beginning of 1981 with the commissioning of facilities for extraction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas from Bombay High Association Gas and other facilities.

Dispute over sharing of River Waters amongst Various States

2589. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some disputes over the sharing of waters of the rivers among the various states of Indian Union;

(b) if so, the names of the rivers over which the dispute persist along with the names of the States, which are parties to the dispute;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Union Government to get the disputes resolved;

(d) if so, the nature of the steps taken along with the outcome in each case; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main river water disputes pending relate to the use and development of the waters of (i) Godavari basin, amongst Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa; (ii) Cauvery basin, amongst Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu; and (iii) Yamuna basin; amongst Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi and (iv) Ravi-Beas between Haryana and Punjab.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The present position of these disputes and the details of efforts made to resolve them are as under:

Godavari Basin: In the case of Godavari, from time to time, the party

States had entered into various agreements for the distribution of waters. The Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal set up under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, in its report submitted to the Central Government on the 27th November, 1979 has ordered that the agreements should be observed and carried out by the party States. As provided under the aforesaid Act, some of the party States and the Central Government thereafter made further references before the Tribunal seeking clarifications/guidance on certain points. The Tribunal is now engaged in finalising its further report which it may submit to the Central Government shortly.

Cauvery Basin: With regard to the use and development of Cauvery waters an understanding was reached amongst the concerned States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu in August, 1976. Three meetings were thereafter convened by the then Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation in August, September and October, 1978 with a view to having the understanding of August, 1976 ratified so that it could be implemented without further delay. As the talks proceeded, it was seen that there was no common ground on which a satisfactory settlement could be reached. Tamil Nadu objected to the understanding on the ground that it was reached at a time when there was no popular Government. Central Government proposes to convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers to arrive at some conclusion.

Yamuna Basin: Detailed studies about availability and use of Yamuna waters have been carried out in consultation with the concerned States and the matter is under further discussions with them.

Ravi-Beas: In terms of Section 78 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, the Central Government was requested by Haryana Government to allocate the waters becoming available as a result of Beas Project among the successor States. The Central

Government accordingly passed an order on 24.3.1976 allocating 3.5 million acre feet (MAF) of the waters to Haryana. Punjab has represented against this order and has filed a suit in the Supreme Court questioning its validity. Haryana has also filed a suit in the Supreme Court for implementation of the order of March, 1976.

(e) Does not arise.

Use of Motor Vehicles in Desert areas by ONGC

2590. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign companies engaged in oil exploration have recommended use of articulated and diesel operated motor vehicles in desert areas and if so, the reasons for purchasing petrol operated motor vehicles for use in desert areas by the officers of O.N.G.C.; and

(b) the value of the motor vehicles purchased by O.N.G.C. for use in desert areas and whether these vehicles are lying idle?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No such recommendation has come to our notice.

(b) The information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Supply of Diesel to Tripura

2591. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the despatch of more than one million Kg. of tea worth Rs. 1 crore for Calcutta auction is held up in

different tea gardens of Tripura because of acute diesel crisis; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to supply diesel to Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) According to the information available with the Tea Board from industry sources, tea held up in Tripura have been despatched by Road and Rail.

(b) The following quantity of high speed diesel (HSD) was supplied to Tripura from January, 1980:

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

Month	Supply
January, 1980	360
February, 1980	673
March, 1980	783
April, 1980	844
May, 1980	933 (provisional)
June, 1980 (Allocation)	1200

A close monitoring is being maintained over supplies of the product to North Eastern States and Union Territories including Tripura in order to ensure maximum availability and equitable distribution of the available product in that region. The refineries at Digboi and Gauhati are functioning now and supply of petroleum products in Tripura have also started improving.

पेट्रोलियम निर्यातक देशों को अशोधित तेल के मूल्य कम से कम रखने का अनुरोध

2592. श्री छोटूभाई रामनिः क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पेट्रोलियम निर्यातक देशों को अशोधित तेल के मूल्य यथासंभव कम से कम रखने के लिये राजी करने के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रयास किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) :

(क) और (ख). भारत तेल उत्पादक और निर्यातक देशों द्वारा तेल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि से तेल आयात करने वाले तथा विकसित देशों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए लिये मूल्यों में उचित अन्तर रखने और सुधारक उपायों की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिये जाने के लिये प्रयास कर रहा है।

News Item regarding Perjury Cases in Delhi Court

2593. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 1st June, 1980 captioned 'Delhi court to speed up perjury cases';

(b) if so, the number of cases relating to perjury and forgery in each court as on 1st March, 1980; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to speed up the disposal of such cases in the courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir. The contents are being checked with the High Court.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The following measures have been taken over a period of time for speedy disposal of cases in general:—

(i) Two more posts of Additional Judges were created in 1979 in the Delhi High Court for a period of 2 years with effect from the dates they are filled up.

(ii) Rules have been amended by the Delhi High Court to enable Single Judges to hear regular first appeals which formerly were dealt with by Division Benches either

for admission or for regular disposal. Printing of records in regular first appeals has also been dispensed with.

(iii) The sanctioned strength of Delhi Judicial Service has been increased by 26 posts. In addition 4 temporary posts of Additional District and Sessions Judges have also been created in January, 1980 for a period of 2 years from the date the posts are filled up.

Companies accepting Deposits from Public

2594. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) names of the public/private limited companies which have collected funds/deposits from public and which have gone into liquidation;

(b) whether Government have given first preference for the payment of deposits collected by these companies through public advertisements; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) While the regulatory provisions governing the acceptance of deposits from public by non-banking no-financial companies have been introduced in the Companies Act by Amendment Act of 1974, companies have been accepting deposits prior to that period also and there may be companies which might have since gone into liquidation. Accordingly, in the absence of the specific period for which the information is sought, it is not possible to furnish the same.

(b) No Sir. Preferential payments by a Company in liquidation are listed in Section 530 of the Companies Act, 1956. The preferred cate-

gories do not include deposits received by companies through public advertisements.

(c) Does not arise.

Price of Imported Crude and Petroleum Products

255. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of imported crude and petroleum products had increased in June or in the month of May, 1980; and

(b) if so, what price of imported crude and petroleum products prevailed in April-May, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The official prices of crude oil imported from Iraq, UAE and Nigeria increased by \$2/bbl in May, 1980 but not in June, 1980, while that of Iran did not increase during May-June, 1980. The average international price of kerosene was generally lower in May and June, 1980 over the price in April and in the case of HSD and Fuel Oil they were marginally higher in May, 1980 and dropped again in June, 1980. It would not be in public interest/nor in keeping with international practice to disclose the prices paid for crude oil and products under various contracts.

Bangladesh Refugees in Assam

2596. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the large amounts of funds have been

made available to Assam for the rehabilitation of Bangladesh and Pakistan refugees who have crossed into Assam during the past six months;

(b) if so, the details of funds made available; and

(c) the number of refugees rehabilitated during the past six months?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Power Projects of Maharashtra awaiting Clearance

2597. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many and which power generation projects from Maharashtra are awaiting clearance from the Central Government and since when;

(b) what are the salient features of each of the projects; and

(c) what steps Government are taking or propose to take to clear the projects, in view of the acute power shortage prevailing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c).

The present status of power generation projects from Maharashtra sub-

mitted to the Central authorities is given below:

Name of the Project	Installed capacity	Date of receipt of the Project Report	Estimated cost	Present status
1	2	3	4	5
1. Pawana H.E. Project	1x10 MW	Sept., 1977	Rs. 3.95 crores	The project has been accorded techno economic clearance by the CEA. The investment approval for this project has been deferred till the improvement of financial resources to be allocated for power projects by the State.
2. Girna H.E. Project	2x3.5MW	June 1973	Rs. 1.75 crores	While the revised project submitted in 1973 was not approved for investment sanction at that time due to its small contribution to energy for the State grid, later, the State Govt. were requested to submit modified estimates based on current prices giving full Justification for the scheme These have not been received.
Ujjaini St. I Thermal Power Project	2x500MW	May, 1978	Rs. 341.92 crores	The coal linkage for this project has not yet been established.
4. Parli Extn. Unit IV	1x210 MW	Dec., 1978	Rs. 76.67 crores	The feasible source of coal supply for this project and the time frame in which coal supply could be made available have not yet been established.
5. Thermal Power Station in Western Maharashtra (Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Co. Ltd.)	2x210/ 1x500MW	June, 1979	Rs. 160.99/ Rs. 173.07 crores	The State Government had been informed that it would not be expedient to entrust the construction of a large-sized thermal power station to a private distributing company having no experience or expertise in generation or construction of power stations.
6. Uran Gas Turbine St.II	4x60 MW	Jan., 1980	Rs. 62.58 crores	The techno-economic appraisal has not been completed due to inability to confirm availability of gas LSHS for the project.

Tuticorin Thermal Plant

2598. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first stage—comprising 210 M.W. capacity of the Tuticorin Thermal Plant has started power production, and if so, from which date;

(b) when the second stage of 210 M.W. capacity is expected to start;

(c) what is the daily requirement for coal of this Thermal Plant;

(d) is it true that the required coal is to be shipped from Haldia, if so, has Haldia Port enough handling capacity to handle the quantity of coal required for the Plant;

(e) will Tuticorin port be able to handle the daily requirement of coal of this plant; and

(f) if there are any serious difficulties on account of handling of coal what alternative effective measures Government propose to take to maintain the efficient running of the power plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The first unit started generation with effect from 9th July, 1979.

(b) The second unit of 210 MW is expected to be commissioned by August/September, 1980.

(c) The daily requirement of coal for this power station is about 3,000 tonnes.

(d) The coal for Tuticorin thermal plant is to come through Haldia Port. The present handling capacity at Haldia Port has some constraints as a result of which it is not able to handle the rated capacity of Cargo for Tuticorin thermal power station.

(e) Yes, Sir. Tuticorin New Port which is now under construction will

be able to handle the daily requirement of coal to Tuticorin thermal power station.

(f) The constraints in the movement of coal such as inadequate offer of coal by Eastern coalfields Ltd., inadequate allotment of wagons, etc. are being looked into and matter is being vigorously pursued with the concerned Departments including Railways and Coal for adequate supply of coal to this thermal power station.

Proposal to link Bangalore to Micro Wave between Bombay and Madras

2599. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the micro wave between Bombay and Madras is passing through Bangalore city;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to link Bangalore with other stations to cover the area in T.V.; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take the advantage of the same and using it as booster station, give the benefit of T.V. programmes of these two places to the viewers in Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A full-fledged TV Centre with a studio and a 10 KW transmitter will be set up at Bangalore during the current Plan period. This centre can be connected to the microwave circuit between Madras and Bombay for exchange of programmes including sports coverage by providing end link facilities between the Bangalore TV Centre and local P&T Microwave terminal.

पेट्रोल की कीमत में वृद्धि और सरकारी मोटर वाहनों पर उसका प्रभाव

2600. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतें 65 पैसे प्रति लिटर बढ़ा दी है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितने लाभ अथवा हानि की संभावना है ।

(ख) इस मूल्य वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप सरकारी मोटर वाहनों पर व्यय में कितनी वृद्धि की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस व्यय को कम करने की कोई योजना बनाने का है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है , और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी, हाँ, । सरकार को कोई लाभ हानि नहीं है, परन्तु इस वृद्धि से अनुमान है कि तेल उद्योग को 1020 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष की प्राप्ति होगी जिससे कि आयातित खनिज तेल तथा कमी वाले पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की अतिरिक्त लागत को पूरा किया जायेगा ।

(ख) 1978-79 के आंकड़ों के आधार पर मोटे अनुमानों के अनुसार सरकारी राज्य सड़क परिवहन उद्यमों की गाड़ियों पर हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल के बड़े हुये मूल्य के कारण करीब 80 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त व्यय होगा । पेट्रोल का उपयोग करने वाली गाड़ियों के संबंध में इस प्रकार की जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/राज्य सरकारों को गति सीमा पर प्रतिबंध लगाने तथा परिवहन उद्यमों आदि में अधिक कार्यकुशलता तथा संरक्षण प्राप्त करने की परामर्श देकर ईंधन की बेकार खपत को समाप्त करने के सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

Import of Petroleum Products during 1980-81

2601. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total volume of crude and other petroleum products including Kerosene required to be imported for 1980-81 has been finalis-

ed with firm commitment for supplies from different petroleum exporting countries; and

(b) the names of the countries from which such supplies are expected?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). No difficulties are envisaged in the import of our full anticipated requirements of crude oil and petroleum products (including kerosene) during 1980-81. It would not be in public interest to disclose further details.

Criteria for Distribution of Power to different States

2602. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for distribution of power to different States; and

(b) whether keeping in view the acute shortage of power in West Bengal, what steps Government have taken to make adequate supply of power to West Bengal State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The States meet their power demand through power available from their generating stations and with their shares, if any from jointly owned and central projects. The Regional Electricity Board arranges assistance from the surplus states to neighbouring deficit states to the extent possible within the region. Sometimes inter-Regional assistance is also made available depending upon system conditions. In some cases, the States have bi-lateral agreements for exchange of power.

(b) West Bengal is facing a peaking shortage and the State has imposed various restrictions to cover the shortage. The State is predominantly based on thermal generation.

Government of India is monitoring supply of coal and fuel oil to the Thermal and gas turbine Stations to ensure that there is no loss of generation for want of fuel.

Marketing of Indian Films at Cannes Film Festival

2603. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many officials and who were sent to last Cannes Film Festival and who were in charge of marketing work of Indian films over there;

(b) how many and which films were sold by whom; and

(c) if the marketing was poor in comparison to other countries, who was responsible and what steps are proposed to be taken to correct such serious shortcoming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Four officials, namely.

(i) Shri R. Raina,

(ii) Km. Bindu Batra.

(iii) Shri C. F. Joseph, and

(iv) Shri C. H. Babu Rao

were sent to the Cannes Film Festival, 1980, S/Shri C. F. Joseph and C. H. Babu Rao of the National Film Development Corporation were responsible for marketing work of Indian Films there.

(b) A large package of Indian Films was previewed by the buyers in Cannes. Confirmed offers for 80 films of the total value of approximately Rs. 25.50 lakhs were received from M/s. Universe Export Syndicate (50 films) and Universe Galaxie Films (30 films). M/s. Universe Galaxie Films has agreed to acquire 25 Tamil films for non-commercial rights and 5 Hindi films for commercial ex-

ploitation in the territory of France. The titles of the films for final selections are being forwarded to these companies.

(c) The marketing efforts of the NFDC team were fairly successful. The Corporation has, of course, to endeavour to improve its performance at the future festivals.

Demand for writing off Minimum Charges of Electricity charged from Small and Tiny Units

2604. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that FASII—an apex body of small sector—has demanded relief by writing off minimum charges of electricity charged on small and tiny units and by providing easy loans to cope up with severe power famine in most parts; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to give relief to small units in case of abrupt powercuts and almost power famine in many areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The granting of relief or writing off minimum charges of electricity are matters entirely within the purview of State Electricity Boards/State Governments, who are fully competent to give any relief as they deem appropriate. Hence the question does not arise.

Setting up of District Level Radio Stations in Orissa

2605. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a District Level local Radio Station at Keonjhar in Orissa has been finalised;

(b) if so, when this is going to be set up and at what cost; and

(c) whether any other district level Local Radio Stations are proposed to come up in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). It has been tentatively proposed to set up a district level Local Radio Station at Keonjhar in Orissa. The implementation of this scheme will, however, depend upon the final decision to be taken about this Scheme and also availability of financial resources. The project is expected to cost Rs. 50 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

Coal deposits lying unexploited in Mehsana, Gujarat

2607. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge deposit of coal is lying unexploited in Mehsana district in Gujarat for want of proper technology;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to a Survey conducted by ONGC, about 1500 million tonnes of coal mixed with oil is lying over 500 sq. kms. area in the Mehsana-Kalol Belt; and

(c) whether it is proposed to develop a proper technology to exploit coal from such a depth when the present sources of coal are fast diminishing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). According to a rough estimate made by Oil and Natural Gas Commission, about 3755 million tonnes of coal deposits are lying in depths ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 m. associated with two oil producing horizons in the Kalol Oil-field in Gujarat. The area

over which these deposits occur is estimated to be about 215.00 sq. kms; However, the coal seams are closely associated with oil and gas reservoirs. Therefore, their exploitation will be feasible only after the depletion of the oil and gas reserves.

Financial outlay for Films Division, Bombay

2608. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Films Division, Bombay proposed an outlay of Rs. 95.50 lakhs during 1979-80 for its various schemes;

(b) if so, the amount actually spent during the said financial year scheme-wise; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall, if any, in the projected expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Originally the sanctioned budget grant in respect of the schemes of the Films Division was Rs. 140 lakhs. After having the Mid-term review and examination of schemes the allocation was revised to Rs. 26.68 lakhs. The amount actually spent during 1979-80 was Rs. 25.87 lakhs, as detailed below:—

Name of the Scheme	(in lakhs) Amount
1. Increase in number of prints	Rs. 9.63
2. Modernisation of equipment	10.22
3. Production of special films for rural audience and development of 16mm technology.	5.59
4. Film processing laboratory, Delhi	0.43
Total	Rs. 25.87

Languages/Regions represented in Regional Chitrahār

2609. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain languages/regions are inadequately represented in the matter of selection of songs for the weekly "Regional Chitrahār" programme of the Delhi Doordarshan and Bombay Doordarshan;

(b) the policy being followed in selection songs for this programme;

(c) language-wise distribution of songs presented by Delhi and Bombay Doordarshan during the period 1st January, 1980 to 31st March, 1980 under this programme;

(d) whether any complaints have been received by the Department and Government; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof and action taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) Delhi Doordarshan Kendra telecasts regional language Chitrahār programme for 30 minutes every week. Bombay Doordarshan Kendra telecasts two programmes of "Chitra Geet" every month—one each in Marathi and in Gujarati for a duration of 20 minutes each.

Selection of songs for this programme, depends on a number of factors, namely, availability of songs from regional language feature films from local distributors and their musical and visual suitability. For these reasons, some regional languages like Kannada, Bhojpuri, Marathi and Gujarati are not proportionately represented in this programme in Delhi.

(b) Only songs with good musical text and suitable for family viewing are selected from films already released.

(c) A statement showing songs in various regional languages telecast by Delhi Kendra during the period under reference is attached.

As stated earlier, Bombay Doordarshan Kendra telecasts two regional Chitrahār programme every month—one completely in Marathi and the other completely in Gujarati.

(d) and (e). The Kendras have been receiving suggestions/requests to increase the frequency and duration of the programmes. At times requests for screening more songs in a language are received for which Delhi Kendra makes efforts to procure those language songs if locally available.

It is difficult to implement all the suggestions/requests received by Doordarshan Kendras since the duration of the transmission as well as the availability of film songs in certain languages locally are limited.

Statement

Number of songs telecast in the regional Chitrahār for the period January—March, 1980 by Doordarshan Kendra New Delhi

Total number of Programmes	13	Duration of Each Programmes=	30 mts.	Total number of songs telecast=	91
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Number of songs telecast in each language

Tamil	Telugu	Malayalam	Kannada	Punjabi	Bhojpuri	Marathi	Bengali	Gujarati
10	15	19	4	15	1	6	18	3

वाराणसी रेडियो स्टेशन का दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने का प्रस्ताव

2610. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कला और संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में वाराणसी के महत्वपूर्ण स्थान को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार वाराणसी रेडियो स्टेशन का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उसे एक स्वतंत्र रेडियो स्टेशन बनाने का है ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) आकाशवाणी, वाराणसी का पूर्णरूपेण रेडियो स्टेशन के रूप में दर्जा बढ़ाना एक स्वीकृत "योजना" स्कीम है । स्टडियो का निर्माण कार्य पहले ही मुकम्मल हो चुका है और इन्स्टालेशन संबंधी कार्य चल रहा है । स्टडियो के फरवरी, 1981 तक तैयार हो जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Regional Language Films Shown on Delhi T.V.

2611. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regional language films shown on Delhi Television during the past one year;

(b) the criterion adopted in selecting the regional films;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the frequency of regional films shown on T.V.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(b) The criteria for selection of the regional and Hindi feature films for telecast are as follows:—

(i) Any film or other material shown on TV shall conform to the directions issued by the Central Government to the Board of Film Censors for certifying films.

(ii) Films which are certified as 'A' by the Central Board of Film Censors shall not be telecast.

(iii) Any sequence from the films certified as 'A' shall also not be shown in the Chitra hear or other programmes.

(iv) Even 'U' certificate films should be provided by a duly constituted Committee and their clearance obtained before telecasting of the films.

(v) No film which has been suspended from exhibition and is therefore deemed to have been 'uncertified' shall be shown on TV.

(vi) Films telecast from Doordarshan should have social purpose and should be fit for family viewing. (The films in regional language are generally telecast on rational basis subject to the availability of the films in the respective languages).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

The number of regional films telecast during 1979 and 1980 upto 11-5-80 by Delhi Doordarshan Kendras 28 and 9 respectively. Language-wise break-up of these films is as under:—

Language of the regional film	From 1-1-79 to 31-12-79	1-1-80 to 11-5-80
1	2	3
Bengali . . .	3	2
Oriya. . . .	2	1
Assamese . . .	2	1

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) A statement is attached.

1	2	3
Kannada . . .	2	1
Tamil . . .	3	—
Bhojpuri . . .	3	—
Punjabi . . .	2	1
Malayalam . . .	2	—
Gujarati . . .	2	1
Telugu . . .	2	1
Marathi . . .	2	1
Sindhi . . .	1	—
Kashmiri . . .	2	—
TOTAL . . .	28	9

Kariarkutty Karapara Project in Palghat, Kerala

2612. SHI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of Kariarkutty Karapara Project in Palghat, Kerala;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) the time by which it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Karapara Kariarkutty Project is a multipurpose project, having an installed capacity of 95 MW. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 48.55 crores, out of which Rs. 32.06 crores is debitable to power. The project report received in January, 1979, had been examined in Central Electricity Authority and Central Water Commission Comments on hydrology, design aspects and estimated cost were furnished to the project authorities in April/June, 1979. Replies to these comments are still awaited.

2. The Scheme being a multipurpose project will have to be first processed through the Technical Advisory Committee in Planning Commission for clearance and power component will be processed through Central Electricity Authority thereafter.

(b) and (c). Does not arise at this stage.

प्रत्येक राज्य में कोयले के वितरण के लिये स्टाक-यार्ड

2613. श्री जैनुल बशोर : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयले का वितरण करने के संबंध में प्रत्येक राज्य में महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर स्टाक-यार्ड बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ? और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) : कुछ कार्यका ी दल गठित किए गए हैं जो पश्चिमी, दक्षिणी तथा उत्तरी रीजन में विविध वस्तुओं के डम्प—जिनमें कोयला और कोक भी होगा स्थापित करने के प्रश्न की जांच करेंगे इस बीच कोल इंडिया लि० ने साफ्ट कोक का वितरण करने के लिए कलकत्ता तथा सिलीगुड़ी में कुछ डम्प स्थापित किये हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

साम्प्रदायिक घृणा फैलाने वाले समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन न दिया जाना

2614. श्री जैनुल बशोर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की यह नीति है कि जो समाचार पत्र विभिन्न धर्मों तथा साम्प्रदायों में घृणा फैलाते हैं उन्हें विज्ञापन न दिये जायें ;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में सरकार का ध्यान वाराणसी से प्रकाशित दिनांक 25 नवम्बर 1979 के "प्राज्ञ" में "साम्प्रदायिकता पनपाने का काप" शीर्षक के सम्पादकीय की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) सरकार प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता का आदर करती है और इससे यह आशा करती है कि यह निष्पक्ष और उत्तरदायी है। हम इस मामले में भारतीय प्रेस परिषद की राय लेने के लिये इसको उसके पास भेज रहे हैं।

Release of Accommodation by Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation

2615. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the knowledge of Government that Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation have released the leased and rented houses at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi to their owners in spite of the acute housing problem faced by their staff;

(b) the number of houses released in the mentioned places; and

(c) what alternative arrangements were made to solve the housing problem of the staff at those places?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बिहार में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

2616. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि अर्थात् वर्ष 1974-79 के दौरान ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के अधीन बिहार को कुल कितनी धनराशि दी थी और उसमें से इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितने धनराशि खर्च की गयी थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के लिये नियत की गई पूरी धनराशि का उपयोग नहीं कर सका; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के लिये नियत की गई राशि का शत-प्रतिशत उपयोग न किये जाने के कारण है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना जो 1975-75 में अन्तर्गृहीत थी तथा 1978-79 में समाप्त होनी थी, 1977-78 में समाप्त हो गई। 1974-78 की अवधि के दौरान बिहार की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की राशि 45.57 करोड़ रुपये थी। 1974-78 के दौरान इसमें से 35.70 करोड़ रुपये की राशि उपयोग में लाई गई थी। 1979-80 के दौरान 14.34 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के आवंटन की किस्तों का भुगतान किया गया है। 1979-80 के दौरान उपयोग में लाई गई राशि 4 करोड़ रुपये थी।

(ख) खर्च किए जाने के लिए 20-21 करोड़ रुपये की राशि 31 मार्च, 1980 के अन्त में शेष थी। वह राशि बिहार में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रमों के लिए आगामी वर्षों में खर्च की जाएगी।

(ग) बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि निर्माण सामग्री की सप्लाई में कमी के कारण और सगठनात्मक तथा परिवहन सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त होने के कारण, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा भुगतान की राशि का पूर्ण रूप से उपयोग कर सकना संभव नहीं हो सका।

Supply of Power to Hindalco

2617. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) average daily supply of power (in MW) to Hindalco by the power system of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, year-wise from 1975-76 to 1979-80;

(b) rate (per MW) at which this power was supplied to Hindalco, year-wise, during the same period;

(c) rate at which the U.P. Government power system supplied power to domestic consumers, small-scale industries year-wise from 1975-76 to 1979-80 (daily average); and

(d) the reasons for showing special favour, if any to Hindalco in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) As per information supplied by U.P. State Electricity Board the average of the maximum demand met each day by U.P. SEB for Hindalco during the period from 1975-76 to 1979-80 was as follows-

1975-76	41.62 MW
1976-77	72.18 MW
1977-78	12.25 MW
1978-79	27.03 MW
1979-80	47.30 MW

In addition to the above supply, M/s. HINDALCO have also been given standby and emergency Assistance to the extent of 60 MW from time to time as and when required on reduction in generation from their own Renusagar Power Station.

(b) From 1.4.75 to 29.6.75, UPSEB charged at the rate of 1.997717 paise per unit. The rates, applicable from 30.6.75 to 31.3.80 (Main supply) are given in Statement I. From 1.4.75 to 29.6.75 the rates for standby and emergency assistance supply were Rs. 3.75 per KVA per week plus 11.1 paise per unit plus fuel surcharge plus Electricity Duty as applicable. The rates of standby and emergency assistance supply during the period 30.6.75 to 31.3.80 are given in Statement II.

(c) A statement showing the average rate for AC supplies applicable to the domestic, small and medium power, large power and heavy power categories of consumers in the UPSEB is attached (Statement III).

(d) The power supply to M/s Hindalco was given as per an agreement executed between the Government of U.P. and M/s. Hindalco on 29-10-59. The agreement was for a long term of 20 years and could not be revised for a period of 16 years from the date of commencement of power supply on 1-1-1962. This rate could be revised for the remaining period of 9 years by mutual agreement subject to a maximum of 10 per cent. The new agreement was executed on 30.6.75 which was effective for a period 5 years from 30.6.75.

Statement—1

Statement showing the Tariffs applicable to main supply of M/s. Hindalco w.e.f. 30-6-75 and onwards

Particulars	w.e.f. 30-6-75- (P/unit)	w.e.f. 15-5-76 (P/unit)	w.e.f. 1-3-78 to 30-6-78 (P/unit)	w.e.f. 1-7-78 (P/unit)	w.e.f. 1-6-79 (P/unit)
	2	3	4	5	6
(i) First 25% of the maximum contracted energy	9.5+ O.C.C.V.A.	9.5+2.5 O.C.C.V.A.	9.5+2.5 +O.C.C.V.A.	13.0968+ O.C.C.V.A.	15.61+ O.C.C.V.A.
(ii) Next 25% of the maximum contracted energy	10.5+ O.C.C.V.A.	10.5+ O.C.C.V.A.	10.5+2.5 +O.C.C.V.A.	14.4754+ O.C.C.V.A.	17.25+ O.C.C.V.A.
(iii) Next 25% of the maximum contracted energy	11.5+ O.C.C.V.A.	11.5+ O.C.C.V.A.	11.5+2.5 O.C.C.V.A.	15.8540+ O.C.C.V.A.	18.89+ O.C.C.V.A.
(iv) All balance units upto a maximum of the contracted limit	12.5+ O.C.C.V.A.	12.5+ O.C.C.V.A.	12.5+2.5+ O.C.C.V.A.	17.9326+ O.C.C.V.A.	20.59+ O.C.C.V.A.
(v) Effective rate for full power (including of all taxes, duties of whatever nature on electricity)	11.00+ O.C.C.V.A.	11.00+ O.C.C.V.A.	11.00+2.5 O.C.C.V.A.	15.1647+ O.C.C.V.A.	18.07+ O.C.C.V.A.

(w.e.f. 18-10-78 the Govt. of India allowed to charge 1.5 P/unit on account of Fuel Surcharge against O.C.C.V.A. provided in the agreement)

Notes:— (1) O.C.C.V.A. indicates Obra Coal Cost Variation Adjustment.

(2) The rates given above have been enhanced from time to time at the time of general revision of tariff in accordance with the provision in their Agreement.

Statement—II

Annexure showing the Tariffs applicable to Standby & Emergency Assistance Supply to M/s. Hindalco w.e.f. 30-6-75 and onwards

Sl. No.	Particulars	w.e.f. 30-6-75	w.e.f. 15-6-76	w.e.f. 1-3-78 to 30-6-78	w.e.f. 1-7-78	w.e.f. 1-6-79
1		2	3	4	5	6
1	Chargeable demand	Rs. 3.75 per KVA per week	Rs. 3.75 per KVA per week	Rs. 3.75 per KVA per week	Rs. 3.75 per KVA per week	Rs. 5.00 per KVA per week
2	Chargeable energy (excluding fuel cost variation adjustment & Electy. Duty)	11.1 P/unit	12.025 P/unit	12.025 + 2.5 P/unit	15.725 P/unit	27.75 P/unit
3	Minimum yearly demand charge	Rs. 63,10,966.80 chargeable@ Rs. 5,26,000.000 per month	Rs. 63,10,966.80 chargeable@ Rs. 5,26,000.00 per month	Rs. 63,10,966.80 chargeable@ Rs. 5,26,000.00 per month	Rs. 74,33,300.16 chargeable@ Rs. 6,19,500.00 per month	Rs. 1,23,33,333.60 chargeable@ Rs. 10,27,777.80 per month.

Notes : (i) The demand charge under column Nos. 2 to 6 are based up on the first slab of demand charge of heavy power tariff, converted on weekly basis, as enforced from time to time.

(ii) The energy charge under column Nos. 2 to 6 are based upon the first slab of energy charge of heavy power tariff, as enforced from time to time, after allowing admissible rebates.

(iii) The fuel surcharge and electricity duty are leviable as applicable to general heavy power consumers from time to time.

(iv) The additional charge of 2.5 P/unit levied by the Board for the period 1-3-78 to 30-6-78 upon certain categories of consumers, have also been levied on standby & emergency-assistance supply.

Statement—III

Annexure showing the average rate for A.G. Supplies Applicable to the following Categories of Consumers in U.P. State Elec'y. Board w.e.f. 1-3-76 and onwards

Sl. No.	Categories of consumers	Voltage at which the tariff is applicable (Volts)	Basis of working out the average rate	Average rates in paise per unit				Remarks
				enforced w.e.f. 15-5-76	enforced w.e.f. 1-7-78	enforced w.e.f. 1-6-79		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Domestic Light & Fan	230	Flat rate	41.00 + E.D. 2.00	45.00 + E.D. 2.00	45.00 + E.D. 2.00	..	
2.	Small & Medium Power upto 100 BHP (75 KW)	400	Flat rate	24.00 + E.D. 1.00	30.00 + E.D. 1.00	35.00 + E.D. 1.00	w.e.f. 16-2-80 the rate of E. D. has been enhanced to 2.00 paise/unit.	
3.	Large Power above 75 KW (100 BHP) and up to 200 KW (235 KVA)	400	100 K.W. , 40% load factor, 29,200 units per month	17.10 + E.D. 1.00 + Fuel surcharge]	20.05 + E.D. 1.00 + fuel surcharge (applicable at 11,000 volts of supply)	38.21 + E.D. 1.00	38.21	Do
4.	Heavy Power about 200 KW (235 KVA).	400	5,000 KVA, 60% load factor, 18,61,500 units per month.	15.45 + E.D. 1.00 + Fuel surcharge	19.45 + E.D. 1.00 + fuel surcharge	34.98 + E.D. 1.00 (applicable at 11,000 volts of supply.)	34.98	Do Do

NOTE :— Consequent upon the levy of Central Excise by Govt. of India on generation of electricity w.e.f. 1-3-78 and increase in the Central Excise on Coal and Fuel oil from this date, an additional, charge of 2.5 paise per unit has been levied for the period 1-3-78 to 30-6-78.

12 hrs.

RE MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT (QUERY)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एक कामरोको प्रस्ताव दिया है। चंडीगढ़ के अंदर एक लड़की को बगैर किसी मुकदमे के पुलिस थाने में रखा गया पुलिस कस्टडी में और उस को सारी रात रखा गया। सिर्फ चंडीगढ़ में नहीं, उत्तर काशी के अंदर एस डी एम ने बलात्कार किया, मुरादाबाद के अंदर एस एच ओ ने बलात्कार किया... (व्यवधान)... बागपात के अंदर पुलिस ने बलात्कार किया... यह सवाल किसी पार्टी का नहीं है। यह लोक सभा सुप्रीम बाडी है और हमें ही देश को कोई रास्ता देना है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिए। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है...

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : चण्डीगढ़ सेंटर में आता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए...

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : होम मिनिस्टर बार-बार राज्य सभा में गए हैं, लोक सभा में आकर उन्होंने बात भी नहीं की है। लोक सभा जो सुप्रीम बाडी है, देश की चुनी हुई जो आप की लोक सभा है वहां ज्ञानी जैल सिंह घर मंत्री ने आ कर एक दफा भी नहीं कहा, वहां तीन दफा कहा। मालूम देता है जैसे कोई जेठ और बहू का रिश्ता हो। वह बहू हैं जो जेठ के सामने आकर बयान भी नहीं देना चाहते कि क्या करना है क्या नहीं करना है... (व्यवधान)... आप कोई रास्ता निकालिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप मेरी बात सुनिये। मैं निकालूंगा रास्ता। यह बहुत गंभीर समस्या है। स्त्रियों के साथ इस प्रकार का अमानुषिक बर्ताव कोई करता है, यह बहुत गलत है। इस को एक सामाजिक तरीके से हम को रोकना है। गवर्नमेंट और आप सब मिल कर यह करेंगे तब होगा। मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री से भी बात करूंगा। उन्होंने कल वहां बयान भी दिया है.....

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : यहां क्यों नहीं दिया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप 377 में आइए। इस में मैं आप को इजाजत नहीं दे सकता। इस में रूल्स इजाजत नहीं देंगे। आप 377 में आइए। ... (व्यवधान)... मैं आप की बात सुनूंगा ... (व्यवधान) ...

1204 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

EIGHTY-FIRST REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION ON HINDU WIDOW REMARRIAGE ACT, 1856 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL WAKF COUNCIL FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Eighty-first Report (Hindi) and English versions) of the Law Commission on Hindu Widows Remarriage Act, 1856. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-976/80]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wakf Council for the year 1978-79 together with Accounts and the Audit Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-977/80].

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने कहा कि एक के बाद एक को सुनें मैं आप।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब किम बात पर आप को कहना है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरी बात आकाशवाणी के सम्बंध में है। साठे साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं। लोक सभा की कार्यवाही को आकाशवाणी द्वारा जानबूझ कर सप्रेस किया जाता है। जो भी लोक सभा में कार्यवाही चलती है चाहे विलेज मोशन हो

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं, वह सुन रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कल यहां प्रिविलेज मोशन पर मामला चला था। आप ने रूलिंग दी है। तमाम अखबारों में आया है, रेडियो पर नहीं आया है। कल इसी हाउस में कालिंग प्रॉटेक्शन हुआ आप के रेडियो पर नहीं आया

MR. SPEAKER: I shall take it up.

श्री राम बिजलस पासवान : साठे साहब, आपके प्रति हम लोगों का बहुत सम्मान है लेकिन इस तरह विरोधियों की भावाज को दबाने की कोशिश मत कीजिए। आप कह दीजिए कि आप ने कोई सप्रेषन लगा दिये है विरोधियों की बातों के ऊपर (व्यवधान) यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है।

मैं आपसे कहता हूं, हमारे पास यह कार्यवाही है इसको देखिए और रेडियों की साँची न्यूज को देखिए, उसमें यह कही नहीं है। राज्य सभा की सारी कार्यवाही आती है लेकिन लोक सभा की कार्यवाही नहीं आती है। यह क्या है?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the answer given on the 10th June, 1980 to a supplementary by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy on Starred Question No. 26 regarding Scheme for introduction of Coloured Television.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO SUPPLEMENTARY TO SEE NO. 26 RE. SCHEME FOR INTRODUCTION OF COLOURED TELEVISION

While replying to a supplementary question on the reply given to Starred Question No. 26 answered in the Lok Sabha on 10th June, 1980, I had mentioned that the cost of a colour T.V. set would be 20 per cent more than that of a black and white set.

2 I have had occasion to check this up further. The correct position is that the figure of 20 per cent mentioned by me is relevant in the context of extra cost involved in colour transmission and production of programme in colour. As regards cost of a colour T.V. set, the present estimate is that excluding duties and taxes, it would be Rs. 4,500/- approximately and similarly, that of a comparable black and white T.V. set, Rs. 2,550/- approximately.

श्री मनोराम बागडी (हिसार) : गारुड भाक आर्डर। हमारी लोक सभा का एक नियम है कि जो भी कार्यवाही हो वह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में मिले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों भाषाओं में आपको मिलेगी

श्री मनोराम बागडी : लेकिन मुझ को सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में दी जाती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कह दिया गया है। मिलेगी आपको

Shri Maganbhai Barot—Papers laid.

REPORT OF EXPERT COMMITTEE ON TAX MEASURES TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT AND REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA RE. INDIRECT AND DIRECT TAXES (REVENUE RECEIPTS) AND (COMMERCIAL) RE. FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD—NANGAL UNIT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Expert Committee on Tax Measures to Promote Employment. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—979/80]

(2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1978-79, Union Government (Civil) revenue Receipts—Volume I—Indirect Taxes and Volume II—Direct Taxes. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—980/80]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1979—Union Government (Commercial)—Part III—The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (Nangal Unit). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-981/80].

श्री मनोराम बागडी : मैं नहीं चाहता कि एक्साइटमेंट हो। उपदेश के पत्र तो लिख देते हैं लेकिन घर मंत्री जी को नहीं कहते कि लोक सभा में आकर (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: He will take note of it.

श्री राम बिलास पातवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने आरोप लगाया है कि आकाशवाणी के द्वारा लोक सभा की कार्यवाही को जानबूझ कर सस्पेंड किया जाता है। (व्यवधान)

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : यह गलत बात है। आपका आरोप बिल्कुल असत्य है।

श्री राम बिलास पातवान : आप जांच कराइये।

श्री बसन्त साठे : जांच कराने का सवाल नहीं है, मैं आपको पूरा व्यौरा दे दूंगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने गैर-पार्लियामेंटरी शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है। उन्होंने कहा है आप असत्य बोलते हैं। उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है असत्य कहें। आप कौन होते हैं असत्य कहने वाले (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : झूठा नहीं कहा है। झूठा शब्द अनपार्लियामेंटरी है।

Unparliamentary word is not to be retained.

श्री बसन्त साठे : अनट्रु अंग्रेजी में समझ में आता है। मैंने आपको झूठा नहीं कहा है, अनट्रु कहा है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Now Calling Attention.—Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SITUATION ARISING OUT OF CLOUDBURST IN GYANSU VILLAGE OF UTTARKASHI IN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय आपको आज्ञा से मैं अविलंबीनीय लोकमहत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस पर वक्तव्य दें :

“उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्तरकाशी के ग्यानसु गांव में बाढ़ फटने तथा समस्त गांव के कथित नष्ट हो जाने के परिणाम स्वरूप लोगों पर आ पड़ी घोर विपत्ति।”

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH

RAO): Mr. Speaker, if you permit, I will read it in English.... (Interruptions).

रेल मंत्री (श्री कमला पति त्रिपाठी) : प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर सर। यहां की हमेशा यह परम्परा रही है कि हिन्दी में सवाल किए जाते रहे तो अंग्रेजी में जवाब दिए जाते रहे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसकी कोई मनाही नहीं है। (व्यवधान) ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। जिसको हिन्दी में बोलना हो हिन्दी में बोले और अंग्रेजी में बोलना हो अंग्रेजी में बोले। इसमें कोई मनाही नहीं है।

श्री कमला पति त्रिपाठी : मान्यवर, हिन्दी में सवाल होता है, तो अंग्रेजी में जवाब दिया जाता रहा है और अंग्रेजी में सवाल होता है, तो हिन्दी में जवाब दिया जाता रहा है। यहां की परम्परा है कि दोनों भाषाएँ चलती रही हैं, दोनों को चलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें कोई रुकावट नहीं है।

श्री कमला पति त्रिपाठी : इसमें अच्छा होता है कि हिन्दी में सवाल आए तो हिन्दी में जवाब दे दो अंग्रेजी में आए तो अंग्रेजी में दे दो। लेकिन दोनों चर्नें, तो इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए। जब स्पीकर खड़ा होता है तो सब लोग बैठते हैं। यह गान परंपरा क्यों चलाते हैं, क्यों नियमों का उल्लंघन करते हैं..... देखिए जब स्पीकर खड़ा होता है तो सब सुनते हैं। सदस्य यदि उल्लंघन करते हैं तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। तरीके से चरना चाहिए। उल्लेखना से मित्राया विनाश के कुछ नहीं मिलता है..... (व्यवधान)..... मेरी बात सुनिए... जब मैं बोल रहा हूँ, तब आप नहीं बोलेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बागड़ी जी समझे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी जी श्री इस बात को समझे और सारे सदस्य समझे। सवाल इतना है कि हाउस की परंपरा है कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाएँ चलती रहें। जिसको हिन्दी आती है, वह हिन्दी में जवाब दे अच्छा रहता है, यदि हिन्दी में सवाल आए तो हिन्दी में जवाब दे। लेकिन अगर कोई अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग करना चाहता है, तो वह कर सकता है। किसी सदस्य को यहां ट्रेजरी बेंच पर अंग्रेजी नहीं आती है, उसका सवाल हिन्दी में होता है तो यहां ट्रांसलेशन भी होता लेकिन अगर वह अंग्रेजी में नहीं बोल सकता तो उसके लिये हम मजबूर किसे कर सकते हैं। किसी को न हिन्दी के लिए मजबूरी है, न अंग्रेजी

के लिए मजबूरी है। हिन्दी हमारी मातृभाषा है, इसका सम्मान करना हमारा धर्म है। सब कुछ ठीक है, लेकिन किसी पर भाषा की धोपना हमारा धर्म नहीं है। इसलिए ऐसा मत...।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस रूल के तहत.... आप क्यों ऐसा करते हैं, जब मैं बोलता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)....मौलाना साहब आप मत बोलिए। आप मुझे रूल दीजिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, पंडित जी किस रूल में बोल रहे थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उनको एलाउ किया था।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कृषि मंत्री...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा कोई मंत्री नहीं है, सारे मानरेबल मैम्बर्स हैं...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मुझे भी एलाउ कीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस रूल के अंतर्गत?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : रूल 376 के अंतर्गत। एक रूल है—एक तरीका है। भाषा के सवाल पर लोक सभा में परम्परा है कि जो भाई हिन्दी नहीं जानता है, उससे जबरदस्ती हिन्दी नहीं बुलवाई जाती है और जो अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता है, उससे जबरदस्ती अंग्रेजी नहीं बुलवाई जाती है। लेकिन कायदा यह है कि अगर हिन्दी जानता हो और सवाल हिन्दी में किया हो तो उसका जबाब हिन्दी में देना चाहिए और सवाल अंग्रेजी में किया है...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली... प्रजातन्त्र में किसी पर दबाव नहीं डाला जा सकता है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप हमारे ऊपर दबाव डालेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, बिल्कुल नहीं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : हिन्दी भाषा पर डालेंगे? कमलापति जी इस मामले में सही नहीं कह रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने रूलिंग दे दी है। आप बोलिए। यह मंशा है, किसी पर दबाव नहीं डाला जा सकता है। आपकी बात भी मान ली, पंडित जी की बात भी सही है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : देखिए...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एलाउ नहीं करूंगा... दबाव किसी पर नहीं डाला जा सकता है, किसी भाषा पर दबाव नहीं डाला जा सकता है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कायदा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मन की बात है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission.

किसी के साथ जबरदस्ती नहीं की जा सकती है... मैं इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूँ।

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बोरेंद्र सिंह राय) : स्पीकर साहब, उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तरकाशी में हाल ही में एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण और दुःखद दुर्घटना हुई। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से पूछने पर पता लगा है कि भारी वर्षा के कारण 24 जून, 1980 को रात 11 बजे उत्तरकाशी के निकट भू-स्खलन हुआ। उत्तरकाशी की नगरपालिका-सीमा में स्थित गयासू गांव के कुछ मकान एक नाले के शिलाखण्डों के गिरने से नष्ट हो गए। अभी तक 21 शव निकाले जा चुके हैं। तीन व्यक्ति जखमी हुए थे, लेकिन अब वे खतरे से बाहर हैं। तीन व्यक्ति लापता हैं। जिस परिवार में एक सदस्य की मौत हुई है, उसके लिए राज्य सरकार ने 2000 रुपए, जिसमें दो व्यक्ति मरे हैं, उसके लिए 3000 रुपए और जिस परिवार में दो से अधिक सदस्यों की जानें गई हैं, उसके लिए 5000 रुपए प्रति परिवार के हिसाब से अनुग्रह प्रदायगी की मंजूरी दी है। घायल व्यक्तियों के लिए उनकी चोट के अनुसार 300 रुपए से 1000 रुपए तक अनुग्रह राहत की मंजूरी दी गई है। मकान बनाने के लिए भी राज सहायता दी जा रही है। राज्य के पर्वतीय विकास मंत्री राहत कार्यों की निगरानी करने के लिए तत्काल हैलीकाप्टर से घटनास्थल पर पहुंचे। सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग को हिदायत दी गई है कि वह भविष्य में भू-स्खलन की रोक-थाम करने के लिए नाले में एक पुष्टता बनाए। मलवा हटाने के लिए टेहरी तथा देहरादून से बुलडोजर लाए गए हैं। आयुक्त, अतिरिक्त मुख्य इंजीनियर और एक संयुक्त स्वास्थ्य निदेशक व्यक्तिगत रूप से राहत कार्यों की निगरानी कर रहे हैं। गांव की आबादी वाली जगह को इस तरह नियोजित करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिससे उस पर ऐसे भू-स्खलन का कम असर पड़े। राज्य सरकार ने कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं मांगी है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य को मैंने देखा और उनकी बातें सुनी। इस में जो राहत के लिये पैसा देने की बात कही गई है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह धनराशि बहुत कम है, इस में वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए।

(श्री हरिकेश बहादुर)

इस स्टेटमेंट में यह भी लिखा गया है कि इस गांव को बचाने के लिये बहुत से उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ताकि भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोका जा सके। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह केवल उसी गांव का मामला नहीं है, इस तरह के भूस्खलन हमेशा उस क्षेत्र में हुआ करते हैं। अभी दो साल पहले भागीरथी में एक बहुत बड़ी चट्टान टूट कर आ गिरी थी जिससे बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र में पानी इकट्ठा हो गया था और यह डर पैदा हो गया था कि यदि चट्टान कहीं हटी तो कई जिले साफ हो जायेंगे और मैदानों भागों में भी उसका बहुत भयंकर असर पड़ेगा। लेकिन किसी प्रकार वह संकट टल गया और उतना बड़ा कष्ट नहीं आया जिस की आशंका थी।

अभी कुछ ही समय पहले टिहरी-गढ़वाल के रगड़ा गांव में भी भूस्खलन हुआ, जिस में 5 आदमी मर गये। हर जगह इस तरह की चीजें हो रही हैं। सवाल यह नहीं है कि कहीं एक जगह ऐसी घटना होती है तो उसके बचाने का प्रबन्ध करें, महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि पूरे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र को बचाने के सवाल पर आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? यह होता इसलिये है कि वहां पर जंगलों की कटाई बहुत तेजी से होती है। जब तक जंगलों की कटाई को नहीं रोकते और नया जंगल नहीं लगाते तब तक समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन कारण क्या है जिसके कारण जंगल काटे जा रहे हैं? उसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि वहां के लोग अपने मकान बनाने के लिए और जलाने के लिए लकड़ी का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और इन्हीं कारणों से वे जंगल काटते आ रहे हैं। वहां के लोगों को सीमेंट, लोहा, गैस, मिट्टी का तेल सस्ते दामों पर यदि दिया जाए तो यह जंगल काटने का काम रुक जाएगा। सरकार को इस बारे में सोचने की आवश्यकता है और कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है।

अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि राज्य सरकार ने कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं मांगी है। लेकिन सवाल इस बात का नहीं है कि राज्य सरकार ने कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी है या नहीं, अगर आपकी जानकारी में कोई चीज आयी है तो आप स्वयं राज्य सरकार को सहायता दे सकते हैं? अतः मैं आप से सवाल करना चाहता हू कि :-

(ए) जो धन राहत हेतु दिया गया है, वह धन बहुत कम है। क्या केन्द्र सरकार उसमें कुछ वृद्धि करेगी?

(बी) केन्द्र सरकार ने अभी तक क्या सहायता की है?

(सी) जंगलों के काटे जाने के कारण इस प्रकार भूस्खलन होता है, क्या सरकार वनों की रक्षा हेतु कठोर कदम उठायेगी तथा नये

जंगल लगाये जायेंगे? और जिन कारणों से जंगल काटे जाते हैं क्या उन कारणों को समाप्त करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया जा रहा है?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : माननीय स्पीकर साहब जो यह अचानक हादसा हुआ उसके बारे में कल शाम 6 बजे के बाद आपका हुक्म मिला कि आपने मोशन एडमिट कर लिया है। उस समय तक दफ्तर बंद हो चुका था। लेकिन आपका हुक्म मिलने के बाद जितनी हम से कोशिश हो सकती थी हमने कोशिश कर के इसके बारे में फौरन जानकारी हासिल की।

रातों रात जो हम को जानकारी मिली उससे इतना ही पता लगा कि यह हादसा जो लेण्ड स्लाइड्स का हुआ, उसका असर जो सारा गांव था उसके ऊपर नहीं था। कुछ मकान या झोपड़ियां वहां मजदूरों ने या तो किराये पर लिये हुए थे या बनाये हुए थे जो कि वहां सात सौ फीट ऊंची पहाड़ी से एक बहा नाला आता है, उस नाले के बीच में, उसके बेंड में थे। उस में कुछ मलबा रुका हुआ था। उस रोज अचानक रात को ग्यारह बजे बारिश आयी और जो उसमें पानी भरा हुआ था वहां रुकावट दूर हुई होगी और अचानक सारे पत्थर और पहाड़ नाले में फिसल पड़े। नाले के बीच में तीन चार मकान थे जो कि खत्म हो गये हैं। इसका गांव पर कोई असर नहीं हुआ है। ऐसा भी मालूम हुआ है कि उस रोज कुछ मजदूर लोग अपनी तनख्वाह लेने के लिये वहां गये हुए थे। उनमें कुछ तनख्वाह लेने के बाद वापस चले गये और कुछ दूर अपने गांव नहीं जा सके। वे वही उन मकानों में अपने साथियों के पास ठहर गये जिनकी वजह से भी बहा काफी मीठे हुई। यह बहुत दुःख की बात है। लेकिन यह मामला लोकल है। इसका ज्यादा ताल्लुक राज्य सरकार से है। चूंकि यह मामला यहाँ रेज हुआ और आपने इजाजत दी तो जो जानकारी हमें मिली है उसको मैं अज कर रहा हूँ।

इसमें राज्य सरकार ने जो सहायता दी है उसको मैंने आपको बतलाया। राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक कोई सहायता सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से नहीं मांगी है। अगर वह कोई सहायता मागेगी तो जितनी सहायता हम दे सकते हैं वह करीब दी जाएगी। ऐसी केनेमिटोज में राहत के काम करने के लिए यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट को 11 करोड़ रुपये की भाजित मनी दी हुई है। फाईनेंस कमिशन की रिकमण्डेशन के मुताबिक स्टेट्स के पास भाजित मनी होती है जिसमें से इन चीजों पर खर्च हो सकता है। अगर कहीं ज्यादा खर्च की जरूरत हो, कोई भारी मुसीबत हो तो स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को कह सकती है कि मजीद और सहायता दीजिए तो उसमें भी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट सहायता देती है। वैसे चीफ मिनिस्टर के पास अपना रिलीफ फण्ड होता है। ऐसे हादसे के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट

के अन्दर भी रुपये होते हैं। उतरकाशी डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर है और वहाँ नगरपालिका भी है।

जहाँ तक जंगलों की रक्षा का सवाल है, यह एक बड़ा सवाल है इसके ऊपर सरकार का पूरा ध्यान है। जंगलों की ज्यादा से ज्यादा रक्षा करने के लिए हम कानून के अन्दर तरसीम करने की सोच रहे हैं क्योंकि अभी तक यह सारी जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की है और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट किस हद तक अपने अख्तियारात बढ़ा सकती है जिससे कि वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभा सके, उसके लिए हम शायद जल्दी ही आपके पास इस हाउस में आयेंगे।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : जिन कारणों से जंगल काटे जाते हैं, क्या उन कारणों को भी दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : इसके लिए तो रिश्तत भी जंगल के महकमे से दूर करनी पड़ेगी, ठेकेदारों को भी बीच में स हटाना पड़ेगा और यह कानून भी बदलना पड़ेगा। दरख्त भी ज्यादा लगाने पड़ेंगे। यह मारा प्रोग्राम फोरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट का, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री का है जिसको हम और अच्छा बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उसके लिए और ज्यादा पैसा देने की बात सोची जा रही है। बहुत से गांव हैं जहाँ इस तरह का खतरा है। लोग पहाड़ों की जड़ में मकान बना लेते हैं, नालों के साथ बना लेते हैं क्योंकि वहाँ पानी आसानी से मिल सकता है। अचानक अगर तेज बारिश हो जाती है तब बड़ी मुश्किल पैदा हो जाती है। दो इंच बारिश एक रात को हो गई और उससे पहले कोई बारिश नहीं हुई थी और उसकी वजह से जितना रुका हुआ मलबा था वह साग अचानक फिमल पड़ा और बीच में ये मकान दब गए।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिमालय) : सब से पहले तो मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर जो मंत्री जी ने हिन्दी में पढ़ा है वह आहिस्ता आहिस्ता और अटक अटक कर पढ़ा है। इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि उनको हिन्दी का ज्ञान नहीं है। बल्कि गलती आपके दफतर की है। आप देखें कि अंग्रेजी का कितना साफ छपा हुआ है। जहाँ तक हिन्दी के उत्तर का संबंध है अगर पंडित भी कोई पढ़ना चाहे, हमारे कमलापति जी त्रिपाठी भी चाहे जो एक बहुत बड़े पंडित हैं और हिन्दी के ज्ञाता हैं तो वह भी नहीं इसको पढ़ सकते हैं। यह तो छपाई की बात है।

हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी गांव के हैं, किसान हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि कल छ. बजे उन से पूछा गया और उनका यह काम नहीं है, राज्य सरकार का यह काम है और जो टूटी-फूटी बातें उनको बताई गईं उनको उन्होंने यहां बता दिया है। दरअसल, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि मौत में भी हमारे यहां आदमी आदमी में फर्क किया जाता

है। आदमी को नहीं देखा जाता है, उम्र नहीं देखी जाती है, आदमी कहां मरा है, किस जगह मरा है, किस कुल का है, किस खानदान का है आदि चीजों को देखकर ही उसके खानदान वालों को मदद दी जाती है। काश हम इस देश को गांधी का देश मान कर चलते, काश इस देश को हम शहीदों का देश मान कर चलते (व्यवधान) और भी कोई गांधी क्या है? गांधी का मतलब ही महात्मा गांधी है। और कोई गांधी नहीं है। * * हो सकता है। लेकिन गांधी तो एक ही था। (व्यवधान) सरकार का काम है, वह जवाब दे। आप जैसे * * को मैं जवाब नहीं देता हूँ। आप बैठ जाएं।

श्री आरिफ मुहम्मद खां (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस भाषा का माननीय सदस्य प्रयोग कर रहे हैं उसकी और मैं आपका ध्यान जरूर दिलाऊंगा। कभी * * कहते हैं और कभी * * शब्द का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इस सदन की कुछ मर्यादा है। उस मर्यादा का पालन होना चाहिये (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded which is unparliamentary. Without my permission nothing should be recorded.

श्री आरिफ मुहम्मद खां : श्रीमन, माननीय मनी राम जी बागड़ी इस सदन को जनता पार्टी बना देना चाहते हैं। हम शोक विह्वल हैं। हम इस वक्त अपनी कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जिस तरह से वह हमें उकसा रहे हैं, हमारी प्रार्थना है कि आप हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा करें। आप ही हमारे अधिकारों के रक्षक हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सीधा सवाल करें।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : कब यह देश गांधी का देश बनेगा जिस में मानव जिन्दगी तो शायद यकसां नहीं हो सकेगी लेकिन मौत की कीमत तो बराबर होगी? इन मरने वालों को इमदाद दी गई है। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि एक मरा होगा तो दो हजार रुपये, दो मरे होंगे तो तीन हजार रुपये और दो से ज्यादा मरे होंगे तो शायद पाल छः हजार रुपये। जहाँ तक जखमी होने वाले का सम्बन्ध है उनको तीन सौ दिया जाएगा। अब आप देखें कि हवाई दुर्घटनाएं भी होती हैं। हवा जहाज की दुर्घटना में कोई मर जाता है तो उसके परिवार वालों को एक लाख दिया जाता है। हमारे कमलापति जी त्रिपाठी जमीन पर चलते हैं और रेल दुर्घटना में अगर कोई मरता है तो उसके परिवार वालों को पचास हजार मिलता है। यह कम इसलिए मिलता है कि वह जमीन पर चलते हैं। जो बेचारे गांव के गरीब, दरिद्र और झोपड़ी में रहने वाले हैं उनके परिवार वालों को दो तीन हजार ही यहा दिया जा रहा है। उसकी आवाज नहीं है, उसकी सुनवाई नहीं होती

[श्री मनीराम बागड़ी]

है, वह भी दुर्घटना में मरा है लेकिन उसको दो तीन हजार भी दिया जा रहा है। हम आदमी की जिन्दगी की कीमत तो बराबर नहीं कर सकते हैं लेकिन मरने पर जो कीमत हम देना चाहते हैं वह तो हर एक को बराबर देनी चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जवाब बिल्कुल अधूरा है। उनका दोष मैं कैसे न मानूँ? फोन पर सीधा वह लखनऊ से पूछ सकते थे कि गांव की आबादी कितनी है, कितने उन में से लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं, उनके बास्ते राशन का क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है, बीमार या ज़ख्मी जो हो गए हैं उनके इलाज का क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है, उनके लिए कितने मकान बनाए जाएंगे या मकानों की व्यवस्था करने के मामले में उनकी क्या मदद की जाएगी। इस सब की जानकारी भी उन्होंने नहीं ली है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह चाहूंगा कि कम-से-कम कृषि मंत्री जी को तो ध्यान देना चाहिये था, चाहे उत्तरप्रदेश की सरकार ने कुछ मांगा या नहीं, आपका इखलाकी फर्ज था। उन्होंने तो सारी कोताही की है, 24 तारीख की खबर है 150 से 200 तक के मरने की और यहां पर 2100 की है। एक जोरदार घटना घटी है, उसकी इतिला भी नहीं दी आपसे मदद भी नहीं मांगी। कुछ मदद की है जो कि नहीं के बराबर है। आपका फर्ज था कि अपने फंडज से प्रधान मंत्री के फंडज से कुछ न कुछ इन्सानी तौर पर उनकी मदद करने का, इमदाद पहुंचाने का। यह तो अस्थायी बात हुई।

स्थायी तौर पर मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हवाई जहाज, रेल और होंपड़े में मरने वालों को मदद देने में जो फर्क किया जाता है क्या इस फर्क को मिटाने का सरकार विचार कर रही है? इसी तरह से जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है जहां प्राकृतिक विपत्ति आ जाती है उनको प्राकृतिक प्रकोप, भगवान का प्रकोप कहकर जो जवाब दिया जाता है, तो उससे कोई शासन अपने आपको दोष से बंचित नहीं कर सकता है। चाहे उसका इलाज हो या न हो, उसका सरकार को प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। मुख्य कारण यह है कि जंगलात कट रहे हैं।

चर्चा होती है जब कभी दुर्घटना होती है। जब दुर्घटना हट गई तो उसकी चर्चा नहीं। क्या कृषि मंत्री जी इस सदन को और राष्ट्र को यह विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि उनकी भरपूर कोशिश होगी कि जो जंगलात पूंजीपतियों ने ठेके पर लेकर काटने शुरू किये हैं, उनके ठेके सरकार कैबिल करेगी और जंगलात की हिफाजत होगी और मरने वालों में जो 2 हजार, 50 हजार और 1 लाख का फर्क सहायता देने का है उसको दूर करने पर विचार करेंगे?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय बागड़ी जी ने जो बातें कहीं हैं, उनमें उन्होंने इस बात का ख्याल नहीं रखा कि भारत सरकार जो काम करती है, वह कायदे-कानून में बंधकर करती है। ऐसे एडहॉक तरीके पर कोई बात आज अगर सरकार की तरफ से हो जायें तो उसको सारे देश में निभा पायेंगे या नहीं, यह भी सोचना है। फाइनेन्शियल रिसोर्सेज भी देखने पड़ते हैं।

बागड़ी जी ने जिक्र किया हवाई जहाज में मरने वालों का, रेलों और बसों में मरने वाले लोगों का तो उन दुर्घटनाओं से यह बिल्कुल मुक्त-लिफ है। हवाई जहाज में लोग सफर करते हैं, पर हवाई जहाज ठीक तरह से चलाना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, सरकार का एक महकमा है, इसलिये उनको मुआवजा देना पड़ता है और देना चाहिये। यह सरकार का उसूल बन चुका है हर जगह। इसी तरह से रेलों में है। रेलों में लोग बैठते हैं, सरकार की रेल समझकर, सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है रेल ठीक चलें। तो वहाँ भी रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री का फर्ज बनता है कि उन लोगों की सहायता की जाये जिनकी कि महकमे की कमी की वजह से भीत हुई हो। बसों में भी यही उसूल लागू होता है। लेकिन क्या हम यही उसूल जितने मकान गिरे हैं, जितने हादसे होते हैं, उसमें बना सकते हैं? उसमें भारत सरकार कहां तक हिस्सा लेगी, यह बहुत बड़ी मोचने की बात है। यह मामूली बात नहीं है, जिम तरह से बागड़ी साहब कहते हैं, यह ऐसे तय नहीं हो सकती है।

अभी चन्द दिन हुए, एक मकान की बालकनी गिर गई, ज्यादा लोग छज्जे पर चढ़ गये, 20 आदमी मर गये तो क्या किसी ने मुआवजा दिया, किसी ने सवाल उठाया इस चीज का। रोजाना मकान गिरते हैं, दिल्ली में कितने ही पुराने मकान गिर जाते हैं, भारत सरकार अगर इस तरह मुआवजा देना शुरू करे तो कितने ही हत्याएं और हादसे देश में होते हैं। यह लोकल गवर्नमेंट का काम होता है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम होना है, भारत सरकार के अपने कायदे बनाये हुए हैं।

अभी कल की ही बात है, मिंटों में मिंटों ब्रिज के नीचे एक बस डूब गई।

अगर वहां पर फायर ब्रिगेड न होता, और यह हादसा दिल्ली में न होता, तो वहां पच्चीस तीस आदमी मर गये होते। उन्हें निकाला गया। दिल्ली में पार्लियामेंट है और यह घटना कनाट प्लेस के नजदीक हुई। कनाट प्लेस में घंटों तक पानी खड़ा रहा और सारा ट्रेफिक बन्द रहा। थोड़ी सी बारिश दिल्ली में हुई और सारी नालियां बेकार हो गईं। इतना पानी नहीं निकल सका और जगह जगह सड़कों पर पानी जमा हो गया।

हो सकता है कि कई बच्चों की मौत हो गई हो। पहाड़ों में यह एक समस्या है। बहुत से गांव ऐसे हैं, जो पहाड़ों के नीचे बसे हुए हैं। वे दुर्घटना के शिकार हो सकते हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को खास तौर पर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि उनकी आबादी को कैसे महफूज करे। भारत सरकार का इतना ही फर्ज है कि वह इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की सहायता करे। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स फलड वगैरह किसी भारी दुर्घटना के सिलसिले में हमसे सहायता मांगे, तो हम नान-प्लान फंडज में से सहायता दे सकते हैं। भारत सरकार ऐसे हादसों में 75 फीसदी सहायता देती है, अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट 25 फीसदी अपनी तरफ से मिला कर किसी की मदद करना चाहे। इस बारे में हमारे कायदे बने हुए हैं। सहायता मिलती रही है, मिल रही है, मिलेगी, अब भी मिल सकती है। लेकिन इन घटनाओं की सारी जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार नहीं सम्भाल सकती है। मैं इस मामले में माफी चाहता हूँ

PETITION RE CONVERSION OF LATUR-MIRAJ NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY LINE INTO BROAD- GAUGE LINE

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane):
Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shri G. S. Rahirkar and others regarding conversion of Latur-Miraj narrow-gauge railway line into a broad-gauge line.

12.37 hrs.

BRAHMAPUTRA BOARD BILL*

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board for the planning and integrated implementation of measures for the control of floods and bank erosion in the Brahmaputra Valley and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board for the planning and integrated implementation of

measures for the control of floods and bank erosion in the Brahmaputra Valley and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: I introduce the Bill.

12.38 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) RENEWAL OF LICENCE OF SHRI SEETHARAM COOPERATIVE SUGARS LTD. KOTTAKOTA, ANDHRA PRADESH

MR. SPEAKER: Matter under rule 377.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, the Government of India granted a licence to set up a sugar unit under cooperative sector at Kottakota, Narsipatnam Taluk, Visakhapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh on 23-2-74. Accordingly, a cooperative sugar factory known as Sri Seetharam Cooperative Sugars Ltd., Kottakota was registered in the year 1974. The management was not able to collect the share capital in time due to drought conditions and lack of interest. Then a new management came and vigorously collected the share capital but not completely. Now the Government of India called upon the above sugar factory to state their case within 30 days against the proposal to revoke the licence. After that, the Management requested to extend the time up to 31-12-1981 since they were not able to collect the required capital as the elections interfered with their work. The management collected Rs. 20 lakhs already. Some thousands of small and marginal farmers paid the share capital by taking loans from cooperative credit societies. They are having a great hope that the factory would come into being and help them to stabilize their income. Narsipatnam Taluk in Visakhapatnam district is a

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

backward area. This industry is quite necessary for economic improvement of the people there. I, therefore, request the Government to renew the licence for the above factory.

12.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(ii) NEED TO USE INDIGENOUSLY MANUFACTURED ITEMS OF MACHINERY IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Under Rule 377 I raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

Recently, in the National Daily there was a report saying that the Prime Minister had deprecated the tendency of various Ministries and Departments to go in for imported stores and equipment and had stated that indigenous alternatives should always be examined and preferred even if it involved some extra expenditure or lesser automation and sophistication. When this was the policy of the Central Government which had been so clearly enunciated by her, how was it that 6 turbines, which could be manufactured by BHEL had been ordered to be imported, each of which it was said, involved an amount of Rs. 1 crore. As a result of this import there would be an irreparable loss so far as the BHEL was concerned.

The BHEL was a first-rate organisation manufacturing turbines and other equipments which were being exported and there was an appreciation of these exports. But the officials of the Ministry were insisting and pressurizing even the Government of India to take a decision in terms of the suicidal policy of importing the turbines. The Minister should announce what machineries were being imported, which items were available here and which could not be manufactured either by the public sector or the private sector. A statement to this effect must be made soon in the House by the concerned hon. Minister.

(iii) INQUIRY INTO THE REPORTED SUSPENSION OF WORK BY INCOME-TAX EMPLOYEES ON 27TH AND 28TH JUNE, 1980.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Employees at the Income-Tax Office, Mayur Bhavan, New Delhi, suspended work on the 27th June, 1980 afternoon and then again on the 28th June to protest against the reported scuffle between an assessee and an Income-Tax Officer thus causing considerable inconvenience to the assessees who had to stand in line for hours together on the 28th and that too in an improvised counter in the building lacking any amenity in the hard sweltering weather. I would suggest that an enquiry be conducted into the whole affair and steps taken to prevent such harassment being caused to the assessee anxious to file their Returns in time for no fault of theirs.

(iv) REPORTED DISCRIMINATION TOWARDS WEST BENGAL IN REGARD TO ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF STEEL PIG IRON, PARAFFIN WAX ETC.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): The West Bengal State Government long time back deposited Rs. 1.20 crores with Steel Authority of India, Bharat Petroleum and State Trading Corporation for raw materials. But these institutions neither delivered the raw materials nor returned the deposit money of the West Bengal Government. It is indeed shocking that the State Government has been neglected by these public sector institutions. Moreover, there is glaring discrimination towards West Bengal allocation and distribution of steel, pig iron, paraffin wax, tallow and other raw materials. West Bengal was allotted 31,000 tonnes of steel in 1979-80 but eventually received only 24,000 tonnes. According to the statement made by the West Bengal Cottage and Small-Scale Industries Minister, there is glaring disparity in the allotment of steel among various States, whereas States with fewer engineering industries have got more allotment.

I, therefore, would like to draw the attention of the Minister concerned to this serious discrimination and take urgent steps to allot West Bengal its due quota as well as to return the deposit money.

(v) REPORTED DELAY IN SUPPLY OF NOTE BOOKS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN KERALA.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): May I use this opportunity to draw the attention of the Minister of Civil Supplies to a serious situation in the State of Kerala owing to the inadequate supply of bound and unbound note-books to the educational institutions in the State. Sir, as early as 4th March, 1980 the Alleppy District Consumer Cooperative and the Kerala State Cooperative Consumer Federation had given orders for the note-books and the National Cooperative Consumer Federation had acknowledged the orders and the advance remitted in their favour. It is reported in the press that in the State of Tamil Nadu also such a situation is prevailing as revealed by the statement of the Tamil Nadu Education Minister, which appeared in the press.

I would request the Minister of Civil Supplies to intervene in the matter, examine the cause of the inordinate delay to fulfil the commitment of the National Consumer Federation and give direction to the Federation and the books manufacturers to immediately effect the supply of note-books to Kerala State. I would also request the Minister to kindly intervene to restore the previous rate of commission offered to the State Federation and Distt. Federations which the National Federation has unilaterally reduced to much lower level than previously agreed to.

(vi) MEASURES TO CHECK DECLINE IN INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT IN THE CORPORATE SECTOR.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Suren-dranagar): The climate for industrial investment in the corporate sector is distinctively less propitious a week after the presentation of the current Budget than it was before and there-

fore the share prices have fallen sharply. Among the vital measures needed to reverse this position are:

(a) To extend the period of the exemption from capital gains tax if the gains from the sale proceeds are reinvested in Government bonds.

(b) To place corporate fixed deposits, debentures and preference shares legally on a par with secured loans in the event of the company turning sick or bankrupt.

(c) To abolish the balancing charge payable on accumulated depreciation of limited companies.

(vii) SETTING UP OF THE REGIONAL OFFICE OF CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD IN BIHAR.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह अत्यन्त गम्भीर विषय है कि बिहार के कोई 20 जिलों के 296 प्रखण्डों में प्रायः सूखे का प्रकोप, हर दो या तीन वर्षों के उपरान्त हो जाता है। इसमें छोटानागपुर का पर्वतीय उपत्यका बुरी तरह से प्रभावित होता रहा है। यहाँ हरिजन आदिवासी तथा अन्य पिछड़े कमजोर वर्गीय समाज को पेयजल संकट भी उपस्थित होता रहा है। उस समय आपातकालीन व्यवस्थाओं के द्वारा रिग बोरिंग कर पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। वह अपर्याप्त है और यह सूखे की समस्या एक राष्ट्रीय विपदा के रूप में बरकरार है।

अभी पूरे बिहार में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था अत्यल्प है। वणित सूखे क्षेत्रों के कृषि क्षेत्रों के कुल क्षेत्रफल में से 2 से 5 प्रतिशत की सिंचाई 33 वर्षों के प्रवासन से किया है अतः प्राकृतिक प्रक्रियों से ग्राम जनता को स्थायी निदान नहीं नहीं दिया जा सका है।

इन क्षेत्रों की सिंचाई समस्या स्थायी रूप से हल करने के लिए भूगर्भ जल स्रोतों का शोषण वैज्ञानिक ढंग से करना अत्यावश्यक है। अभी तक 30-40 प्रतिशत प्रभावित क्षेत्रफल का सर्वेक्षण किया जा सका है। भूगर्भीय जल स्रोतों का सर्वेक्षण यद्दस्तर पर करके जल सिंचाई के लिए लाने के लिए विकास योजनाएँ तैयार करना अब अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

सेन्ट्रल ग्राउंड वाटर बोर्ड का क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय बिहार के इन प्रभावित प्रखण्डों के बीच में चाहे रांची, हजारीबाग या पटना में स्थापित किया जाये। वहाँ विशेषज्ञों तकनीकी अधिकारियों तथा अन्य आवश्यक उपकरणों से सुसज्जित रीजनल आफिस अविलम्ब खोला जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में भू० प्र० मुख्य मंत्री, कर्पूरी ठाकुर, श्री रामसुन्दर दास तथा बिहार के महामहिम राज्यपाल श्री किदवाई जी भी कृषि मंत्री, भारत सरकार को लिखते रहे हैं।

यस्तु, मैं भारत सरकार के कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान इस अत्यन्त लोक महत्व के प्रश्न पर आकषित करने का आग्रह करते हुए आशा करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय भूगर्भ जल परिषद का क्षेत्रीय सर्वांग-पूर्ण कार्यालय बिहार में अविलम्ब खोलने की व्यवस्था करायेंगे।

(viii) NEED FOR OPENING PUBLIC CALL OFFICE ALL OVER THE SALEM DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU.

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): Under Rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance. At present there are three telephone Sub-Divisional Exchanges at Salem Telephone Division, namely Salem Telephone Exchange, Shevappettai Exchange and Meyyanur Exchange. In this Divisional Exchange, nearly 7000 telephone lines are working. For the last 4 or 5 years, there was no development in this Salem Telephone Divisional Exchange and they are giving only 200 new telephone connections per year. It seems that new telephone connections would be given only after the completion of the present expansion work. It may take minimum two years for the completion of the present expansion work.

In Salem (Tamil Nadu) several large-scale industries like Steel Plant are running for the past few years. Due to this ancillary small scale industries are also growing more in numbers. Due to lack of telephone facilities, these industries are facing problems and their further development is hampered.

Apart from this, in Salem, there is heavy increase in business activities on expansion in transportation. Till date 600 subscribers have deposited their caution amount at the rate of Rs. 1000/- per subscriber. The total amount works out to Rs. 6 lakhs. Due to the slow phase of giving new connections, we cannot expect more number of subscribers from the Salem district.

Near about hundred P.C.O.s have been disconnected in this district. The down-trodden and the poor section, sick people, passengers, lorry

drivers who are not owning telephones are suffering. At Nethimedu (Salem), the P.C.O. has been disconnected and so also from the National Hotel, a starred one. The telephone department is discarding public utility and serving commercial interest. Even then a subscriber will have to pay an amount of Rs. 4000/- It is not possible by the poor sections of the society. Moreover this amounts that only wealthy people alone can afford for a telephone.

So I request the Hon. Minister for Communications to issue orders to open public call offices all over the Salem District and action may please be taken against officers who have disconnected the P.C.Os.

12.53 hrs.

RES MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Before you go on to the next item, I want to rise on a point of order about the items under Rule 377. I wish to bring to your notice that on a number of occasions, on some burning problems we give notices and we find that some of the issues which are very embarrassing to the Government, for instance the Baghpat incident, some women members of this House had visited the place, prepared a report and submitted it to the Speaker and to the Home Minister, but they were not allowed to make an mention. Again the Soviet troops have already occupied Afghanistan and they are making some permanent facilities there. It has been reported in the press. We have given notice about it under Rule 377, but that has not been allowed. Through you; Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to communicate to the Speaker my dissatisfaction at the manner in which matters under Rule 377 are being selected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This would be communicated to the

12.55 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1980-81—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up further discussion of the General Budget. Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH (Banka): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Budget proposals presented by the Finance Minister.

It is heartening to find that the Budget proposals have been widely acclaimed by all sections of the people. It generally conforms to the basic requirements of the economic situation today. It has granted some relief to the consumers, particularly, the middle-class, and has not introduced a heavy dose of taxation which might have proved counter-productive, much to the disappointment of the members sitting opposite. It has also tried to reduce subsidies and cut down consumption expenditure so as to sustain the flow of plan expenditure.

The deficit which has been envisaged here has been accepted by all economists to be within the tolerable limits. Some members have expressed an apprehension that the deficit might prove to be an under-estimate as Chaudhuri Charan Singh's budget did last year. But we hope that with the efforts of the Government, with good monsoons, the production will pick up in the right direction both in the agricultural sector and in the industrial sector and the deficit estimated will be kept at that level.

In fact, this Budget stands out in striking contrast to the Budget presented last year by Chaudhuri Charan Singh which proved to be a major disaster for the nation. Last year's budget acted as a catalytic agent for high in-

flationary tendencies. I do not know whether Chaudhuri Charan Singh will be remembered by his countrymen more for his handling or mishandling of the Home Ministry's affairs or for his performance as the Finance Minister. I would put my bet on the latter because we have been able to reverse the political process but the effects of his Budget persist even today and adversely affect the common man.

Chaudhuri Charan Singh expressed great concern for the common man in his speech and expressed the view that this concern was utterly lacking in the Budget proposals. I need not guide him in his search for the common man in the Budget proposals. But I would like to point out that the various proposals like massive national rural employment programme will benefit the rural people who belong to the poorest section of society. The provision of Central assistance for the development of tribal people, the special provision made for the Scheduled Castes, the provision made for giving house sites to the landless and the weaker sections of society and even the step up in the rural development programme are all going to benefit the common man for whom great anxiety was expressed by Chaudhuri Sahib. I would like to assure him and the Members sitting opposite that so long as Congress(I) is in power and the leadership of this country is in the hands of Smt. Gandhi the common man shall never be forgotten. He shall figure prominently in all our policies and programme and we shall faithfully try to implement those programmes.

13 hrs.

I would like to offer a few comments by way of suggestions to which I hope the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister will give careful consideration. We have all come here on the promise of a faster rate of development but I am sorry to say that the Annual Plan expenditure does not fully testify to this end. The increase in Plan expenditure does not fully testify to this end. The increase in Plan expenditure in

[Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh]

1980-81 is of the order of 14.5 per cent over the previous year's, which means a real decline, in view of the sharp rise in price. A 14 or 15 per cent rise in expenditure in the face of a 20 per cent rise in prices is exactly that. In overall terms, the size of the Annual Plan should have been increased by 3000 crores just to neutralise the effects of Shri Charan Singh's induced inflation and maintain the tempo of development at the present level. I hope an effort shall be made to raise the outlay and accelerate the pace of developmental expenditure.

I would also like to refer to certain suggestions for more resources mobilisation in my speech here. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would also like to point out that there should have been a more determined effort to cut down non-developmental expenditure outside Defence, particularly administrative expenditure. I am of the opinion that we cannot achieve results and the Plan targets unless a thorough overhaul of the administrative machinery is effected. My experience in this regard has been that the present system is not only wasteful and a frittering away of valuable resources but, in certain areas and situations, it is counter-productive and obstructive. I would like to relate to you my experience of tackling the non-Gazetted employees strike in my State in 1972. There was a prolonged strike in Bihar and we made new arrangements for disposal of files and matters, in which we allotted work to the senior officers directly. I would like to tell the House that the disposal of matters was faster during the period when the strike was on. So I would like to suggest that some drastic changes should be made so as to make our Plans development oriented and to make it possible for the people's representatives to be associated more prominently at all levels.

First of all, the different stages through which a file passes should be cut down and initial notings on the file should be made by an officer who has

the required breadth of vision and objectively to place all matters in the correct perspective. This, it may be said, is not a function of the budget, but I would like to stress this point because our vital interests are involved and the budget itself can create conditions where the Administration and the different Ministries may be compelled to take steps in this direction.

I would also like to say a few words about the public distribution system, on which great reliance has been placed. The present system means opening a few fair price shops in certain areas. Even if this system works perfectly, it is utterly inadequate to meet the demands of the situation. A completely new orientation has to be given to the public distribution system, and I am of the opinion that Government must identify the vulnerable sections, those who live below the poverty line, and if necessary, if price increases cannot be contained, cannot be arrested, we should consider subsidising the prices for the vulnerable sections of the society and should maintain a steady flow of commodities required for their lives every day.

As regards the agricultural sector, eminent economists have placed this fact that, while the rich and well-to-do farm incomes in agriculture contribute to over 40 per cent of the GNP, their contribution to the total tax effort is of the tune of something like 0.5 per cent, almost negligible. A sum of Rs. 500 crores can come if the recommendations of the K. N. Raj Committee are implemented. I have studied those proposals. There are practical difficulties in implementing them. But the State Government should be taken into confidence and action should be taken thereon. Far from it, the Budget abolishes the existing wealth tax on agricultural property, and I fail to convince myself that the reasons given are very justifiable. I hope the Finance Minister would consider the matter.

Our policy on the agricultural sector should be clear and firm that, while we implement the land ceiling Act and tax

the rich and well-to-do farmers, we should provide adequate incentives to the middle class and progressive farmers so that they can increase the farm production which is urgently needed...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: I had several suggestions, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for mobilisation of additional resources. I would not like to go into the details of them. I would refer them to the Finance Minister. But what I would like to say at the end is that the real test of the budget proposals lies in whether the Budget is able to contain the price increases and achieve stability on the price front. Here I cannot resist expressing my serious apprehension that they would not succeed unless more determined and drastic steps are taken. In fact, this task is very difficult. The level and structure of prices relate to a number of decisions, independent decisions; some decisions are taken by our Government, some other decisions are taken by Governments in some other countries, and yet another set of decisions is taken by individuals who are widely scattered and who are propelled by the consideration of personal benefit. But still we have to take this into serious consideration. If you are not able to contain the present situation and also accelerate the production and exports, our economy cannot be set moving. Sir, I have full confidence in the competence of our Finance Minister and the leadership of our Prime Minister that they would look into this question and make an in-depth study of the problems and take some drastic measures. The Finance Minister has certainly suggested certain steps by which the money supply can be contained and reduced. I welcome those proposals, but I hope in consultation with the economists, the administrators and the opposition leaders, the Finance Minister, at the end of the session, would be able to tell the country that the Government is determined and have decided upon steps so that prices may be contained.

With these words, I commend the Budget proposals for acceptance to the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to make an announcement. The Finance Minister will reply to the debate to-day at about 6 p.m.

Mr. Jharkhande Rai.

श्री झारखंडे राय (बोसी) : मान्यवर, आपके द्वारा मैं एक भूली-भटकी समस्या की तरफ सदन और बाहर की महान जनता का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा मतलब है नक्सलवादी कम्युनिस्टों से। हमारा देश और राजनीतिक लोग करीब-करीब यह भूल के हैं, सरकार भी दुनिया के देखने में भूल चुकी है कि इस नाम के लोग अभी भी हजारों देश की जेलों में बन्द हैं। एक समय था जब 33 हजार नक्सलवादी पकड़े गये थे जिनमें साढ़े तीन हजार से लेकर साढ़े 8 हजार तक जेलों के भीतर और बाहर एनकाउन्टर के नाम पर या जेलों से भागने के प्रयास के नाम पर गोलियों से उड़ा दिये गये थे। इन साढ़े 33 हजार में उत्तर प्रदेश के 400 लोग थे। उसमें हमारे प्रदेश के दो आदमियों को फांसी की सजा हुई थी एक श्री श्याम नारायण तिवारी और दूसरे डा० सत्यपाल, लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट की अपील में वह सजा काले पानी की सजा में परिवर्तन कर दी गई।

इस शताब्दी में पहली बार हिन्दुस्तान में, हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाद 2 आदमी फांसी पर लटका दिये गये जो कि नक्सलवादी कम्युनिस्ट आन्दोलन के हैं, जबकि 40,40 पुराने जूरिस्टों ने अपील की, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एडवोकेटों ने अपील की, खूद जयप्रकाश नारायण ने अपील की थी कि इनको फांसी की सजा न दी जाये, लेकिन वह प्रार्थना स्वीकार नहीं की गयी। आज हालत यह है कि इनमें नजरबन्द हैं, मजायाफ़ता हैं, हवालाती हैं, इनमें महिलाएँ हैं, विवाहित हैं या अविवाहित लेकिन उनको छोड़ा नहीं जा रहा है। इनकी दुर्दशा हिन्दुस्तान की विभिन्न जेलों में आन्ध्र, बिहार, जंगाल, ८० पी० और पंजाब में इस कदर है कि मैं हृदय पर हाथ रखकर कह सकता हूँ कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान की भयंकर जेलों में रहा हूँ अंग्रेजों के राज्य में भी इतनी दुर्दशा नहीं थी जितनी आज इन नक्सलवादी कम्युनिस्टों की हिन्दुस्तान की जेलों में है। इतनी दुर्दशा अंग्रेजों ने भी नहीं की थी जो कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री धनश्याम शुक्ल उत्तर प्रदेश की फैजाबाद जेल में 13 बरस से सजा काट रहे हैं। लेकिन उनको नहीं छोड़ा गया है। डा० सत्यपाल लखनऊ की जेल में 10 साल से हैं। तन्हाई में पड़े

[श्री शारदादे राय]

है, रात में हथकड़ी पड़ जाती है। इतने भयंकर अत्याचार तो हम लोगों के साथ भी नहीं हुए। लेकिन भारत सरकार और सबाई सरकार चुपचाप कानों में तेल डाले धीठी है। महिलाओं के साथ भी अमानवीय व्यवहार नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन नक्सलवादियों की सारे हिन्दुस्तान में 3, 4 मुख्य मार्ग हैं, जो कि उचित हैं।

देवली कन्सन्ट्रेशन कैम्प में जहाँ जय प्रकाश नारायण और हम साथ थे, वहाँ भी हम लोगों को भयंकर सजा मिली, अंग्रेज सरकार ने हम लोगों को रात को मिलेट्री जेलों में रखा लेकिन सबको उचित श्रेणी दी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत थोड़े से लोग हैं, भारत सरकार को इस पर सोचना चाहिये, सबको हर प्रदेश की एक जेल में कन्सन्ट्रेंट किया जाये, सुरक्षा की जितनी व्यवस्था हो सके करे, उसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन एकाजगह कन्सन्ट्रेंट करके उन्हें समय समय पर रोल पर छोड़ा जाये। अंग्रेजों ने भी छोड़ा था। उनकी रिहाई पर विचार किया जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार और सबाई सरकारों की राय से उन सबको छोड़ दिया जाये और उन्हें इस बात का मौका दिया जाये कि वे एक बार फिर अपनी राजनीति और अपनी विचारधारा पर विचार करें और देखें कि देश की वर्तमान स्थिति में उनका रास्ता सही है या नहीं। पहले यह काम कांग्रेस सरकार ने नहीं किया, फिर जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने भी नहीं किया और अब कांग्रेस सरकार नहीं कर रही है।

आपने कृपा करके मुझे जो समय दिया है, उसका सदुपयोग करके मैं इस भूलो हुई समस्या की ओर देश का, महान जनता का, सरकार का और इस सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम पर मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से विचार किया जाये।

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE (Bellary):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is my maiden speech on the floor of the House. I seek your indulgence. While I welcome the changes made in the indirect taxes and also on the commodities which are used by the common man, I do not think I will be wrong if I say that in the last twenty years we had not been presented with a budget such as this which had created the atmosphere towards greater production of agricultural and industrial products. At the same time, there was a general feeling in all sections of the society that this year also we may be saddled with a massive dose of taxes. It goes

to the credit of our hon. Finance Minister who has shown to the country that, without massive doses of taxes, he could present a budget which is production-oriented and, at the same time, a realistic one. Having inherited the economy in total shambles and our finances in the doldrums, our Finance Minister deserves special congratulations for having pooled his wits and wisdom together to present an admirable budget for the year 1980-81 which has no doubt received universal acclaim. None can dispute that already this budget has created the necessary climate for greater production and, to some extent, capital formation and utilisation of the installed industrial capacity. But, at the same time, I personally feel that our Finance Minister has not gone far enough towards reaching these objectives. Take for example the excise duty on chemical fertilisers. Sir, you will see from the budget that the increase in excise duty in petroleum products has resulted in an yield of Rs. 3700 crores to the public exchequer. But, at the same time, as an agriculturist, I would also like to bring to the notice of the House that it will adversely affect the farming community as a whole particularly the marginal and the small farmer. A small farmer does not even get remunerative prices for his produce and under these circumstances this increase in prices of fertilisers would practically make it impossible for the marginal and the small farmer to purchase fertilisers. Even the well-to-do farmer will have to think twice before he purchases this very very essential and major input. Hence I suggest the following two point formulae to reduce the burden on the farming community as a whole. It is imperative that the procurement prices of wheat and rice etc. must be in proportion to the rise in fertiliser prices. Secondly, there must be substantial reduction in the excise duty on fertiliser so that this essential input is made available to the marginal and small farmer. We all expect a very successful monsoon this year—I sincerely pray to the Almighty for the same—but if the marginal and small farmer is not able to purchase the fertiliser which has reached all heights

he will not be able to augment the yield this year and the blessing of a very successful monsoon will get defeated. As a farmer I would like to caution the concerned authorities of this serious consequence. I hope the hon'ble Finance Minister who has always the welfare of the farmers uppermost in his heart will accept my formulae which will not only boost the agricultural production but will also bring him and the government an everlasting gratitude from the agricultural community. I will not be out of place if I could say that though the farming community is capable of producing, one of our greatest bottleneck has been marketing. I am unhappy to say that there are lots of people who talk about the farmers and the welfare of the rural sector but when they were in power they had done nothing towards this sector.

I would like to give one example. We had a massive export possibility in the Middle East. There was great demand for all our commodities. But what did we do? We adopted a very static and very out-dated and unrealistic policy of just saying no further exports of agricultural commodities to the Middle East. While I am not suggesting that it should be at the cost of the people of this country, yet when there has been such a great demand of our agricultural commodities just next door to us, the Government could have laid down a policy in the past that within the next 12 months if you produce these commodities we will be able to export them to the Middle East. Middle East were prepared to pay Rs. 25 per Alphansa mango. The same was the case with meat, vegetables and other agricultural commodities. If a right and pragmatic approach had been adopted, I am confident, there would have been boom in the agricultural world especially in our country.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ghorpade, it is your maiden speech; I should not intervene. But still you have got to stick to the timing.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Please give me two or three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: From your speech I see that you are making a very good speech.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: I come to the Public Sector undertakings. Sir, the Public Sector Undertakings have become *Bakasuras* of the 20th Century. The hon. Finance Minister, realising the seriousness of this aspect of our national economy, has, in no uncertain terms, stated that the investment of Rs. 15,000 crores in the Public Sector should yield returns. I am sure that when he made this statement, he had in mind what I am now going to say.

Unless the Public Sector undertakings become efficient and production-oriented, they will only be a big drain not only on the finances of the country but on the economy of this country as a whole. Public Sector Undertakings must become a model, and a pacesetter to the private sector. I am afraid, in fact, the public sector undertakings in many cases have become very bad or poor examples for other sector of our country. The public sector undertakings should be answerable to the people of India. They should not become monuments of mis-managements, inefficiency and incompetence.

In keeping with this spirit the Finance Minister has permitted them to accept deposits from the public, which will go a long way in meeting their financial needs.

I would like to suggest a pragmatic approach and that is, the public must be allowed to invest in the equity shares of the public undertakings. Such investors should be given exemption from the income-tax for initial investment upto Rs. 5,000. This will bring in public participation in public undertakings, more so, by the middle income group. The public will not only be a watch-dog of the public undertakings but this step will be in keeping with our democratic concepts.

I go a step further and I suggest that the salaries of officers and the bonuses of the workers should be tagged with the productivity of each unit. This

[Shri R. Y. Ghorpade]

will go a long way to make the public sector undertakings more efficient and productive and responsible to the people of the country.

Regarding Wealth Tax, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for having raised the exemption limit from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakhs. I feel that the people who are coming under Wealth Tax assessment will only be a few hundred. I will quote the figure of 1976-77. The total wealth tax revenue collected in that year is of the order of Rs. 6 to 7 crores. I suggest that the Wealth Tax should be totally scrapped for the following reasons:

Wealth Tax is being taxed twice. Equity and justice demands that Wealth Tax being unjust should be withdrawn completely because you are taxing the same wealth in the name of Wealth Tax and again you tax it at the time of Estate Duty. It also comes in the way of capital formation which has become the prime requirement for building up the industrial infra-structure which in turn will generate employment opportunities. This will also provide the necessary new climate for investment which as I have said earlier in turn will generate employment opportunities which is the need of the hour.

Then I come to the subject of abolition of the Central and State Sales-taxes, which have become the seed-bed of corruption, inefficiency and delay, affecting the entire economy of the nation.

The Central and State Sales-taxes should be substituted by Excise Duty at source for the following reasons:

It will straightway eliminate evasion of sales-tax. It will ensure the quick movement of goods which are inevitably necessary in a developing country. Corruption at all levels will be totally eliminated. But there may be some apprehensions in the minds of the State Governments as to what would happen to the loss of revenue as far as they are concerned. Here I would suggest that there should be a statutory provision for sharing in equitable pro-

portion the revenue from excise duty at source between the States and the Centre.

Then, the last point which I would suggest is this.

I would like to submit that 1980 should be treated as a year of 'No Lock-out and No Strike'. A lot of my friends from Opposition Benches quote profusely statistics and figures, particularly from China, in season and out of season, about the economic miracle that has happened there. But none of them ever venture to refer to the political system that exists in China. I am not suggesting for a moment that that system should be introduced in India. If the senior weather-beaten politicians and parliamentarians sitting on the Opposition Benches extend their cooperation to the Government and if the bureaucrats decide to understand the hopes and aspirations of our working class and act without in any way jeopardising the interests of the working class, which is the backbone of our nation, we can evolve a system of no-lock-out and no-strike at least for a year, which in other words means no loss of man-hours at least for a year. This is absolutely necessary in the prevailing circumstances of inflationary pressures and spiralling prices. Production, more production, more and more production is the need of the hour. Further our industrialists, on the one hand and our labour leaders on the other should declare 1980 as the year of no lock-out and no-strike, which is the only answer so that we can achieve total utilisation of the resources, installed capacity and full distribution. If this is done, the spirit and the aim of the budget will be taken to a logical conclusion.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (मवलर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सदन में इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है कि इस बजट के माध्यम से राष्ट्र की अर्थ व्यवस्था, जिसको लोक दल और जनता सरकार ने एक तरीके से ध्वस्त कर दिया था, उसको यह बजट फिर से स्थायित्व देगा और राष्ट्र के विकास को आगे बढ़ायेगा तथा इस राष्ट्र के नागरिकों में सामाजिक न्याय की स्थापना करेगा।

मान्यवर, जहाँ मैं बजट की आलोचना के लिए खड़ा होता हूँ, मैं आपको यह भी स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसके पहले जिस तरह का बजट इस सदन में पेश हुआ था और उस समय जो आज के वित्त मंत्री थे, उन्होंने 12 मार्च, 1979 को इस सदन में एक भाषण दिया था और उस समय उन्होंने एक विरोधी सदस्य की हैसियत से कुछ वायदे किये थे। मुझे खुशी है कि जो वायदे उन्होंने उस दिन किये थे, जो सुझाव दिये थे, उन सुझावों को पूरे तरीके से अपने बजट में पूरा करने का ध्यान रखा है। जिस समय हमारी सरकार यहाँ आई और जनता ने उसे भोका दिया, देश का नेतृत्व करने के लिये, उस दिन इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में 2700 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा था। उस 2700 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे को पूरा करने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी सरकार पर आई और इसके साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में जितनी गिरावट थी वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है। यह भी आप की मालूम होगा कि आज से बहुत पहले इस बात को कार्ल मार्क्स ने अपनी किताब "दास कैपिटल" में यह कहा था—

“Food is the currency of all currencies”

हिन्दुस्तान की आज जो अर्थव्यवस्था है, उस में कार्ल मार्क्स की बात पूरी तरह से लागू होती है। उस का कारण यह है कि आज भी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो राष्ट्र की आमदनी है उस का 50 प्रतिशत खेती की पैदावार से आता है और यदि किसी देश के अन्दर खेती की पैदावार की और राष्ट्र की सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता है तो मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है कि वह राष्ट्र तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे मुल्क के लिए जरूरी है कि बजट में जो भी प्रावधान किया जाये, उस में कृषि के लिए, सिंचाई के लिए, सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में, फर्टिलाइजर के क्षेत्र में हमने क्या व्यवस्था की है, विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखा जाए। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जो ने 12 मार्च, 1979 को यहाँ पर जो भाषण दिया था, उस में उन्होंने कहा था कि देश की जो अर्थव्यवस्था है, उस में खेती की पैदावार का मामला अहम है और उस खेती की पैदावार में सीरियल्स, पलसेस और एडिबल फ़ीड की पैदावार में बहुत बड़ी गिरावट आई है। आज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—इस देश के अन्दर जो 1979-80 में खेती की पैदावार में 10 परसेंट की गिरावट आई है, यह 10 परसेंट की गिरावट बहुत बड़ी कन्सर्न की बात है और इस गिरावट को पूरा करने का उत्तरदायित्व हमारी सरकार के ऊपर है। हमें बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ सोचना चाहिए कि इस कमी को हम कैसे पूरा करें और कैसे आगे बढ़ें, जैसे हम पहले आगे बढ़ते रहे हैं। उस समय हम ने कई बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स अपने हाथ में लिए हुए थे, जिन के द्वारा इस देश के डेजर्ट्स को, प्लेटोज को और हिली टेरेन्ज को उपजाऊ बनाया गया था। उन प्रोजेक्ट्स को जनता सरकार ने तीन सालों के अन्दर बिल्कुल

नगाटव कर दिया, उन का तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि अन्न की पैदावार में, सीरियल्ज की पैदावार में, पलसेज की पैदावार में और एडिबल फ़ीड की पैदावार में गिरावट आई। आप को मालूम है—एक इतना बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट उस समय के कांग्रेस शासन ने अपने हाथ में लिया था, जिस को राजस्थान कैनल कहते हैं, जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान को अन्न दे सकता था। आप को मालूम है कि राजस्थान नहर एक इतना बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है जिस की लम्बाई 450 किलोमीटर है और जिस के मुकाबले की बुनिया भर में कोई दूसरी कैनल नहीं है। 1958 में इस कैनल को शुरू किया गया था और 1980 तक इस को पूरा किये जाने का लक्ष्य था, लेकिन आज वह केवल एक फेस में पूरी हुई है और मुझे यह कहते हुए शर्म आती है कि पिछले तीन सालों के अन्दर केवल 8 या 10 किलोमीटर लम्बाई तक ही इस का निर्माण हो सका है। इस अवधि में केवल 8 से 10 करोड़ रुपया ही जनता सरकार ने इसके लिए रखा था और वह रुपया भी पूरा खर्च नहीं हुआ।

हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर फ़ाइनेन्स भी इस प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में पूरी तरह से जानते हैं, क्योंकि वे भी राजस्थान के पड़ोसी राज्य के रहने वाले हैं। भूट्टी जो उस समय पाकिस्तान के प्रेजिडेंट थे, उन्होंने अपने देश की सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जो 300 पृष्ठ का लिखित बयान दिया था, उस में उन्होंने अपनी देशभक्ति का उल्लेख करते हुए बड़े गर्व से कहा था कि उन्होंने ईरान के शाह को मजबूर कर दिया था कि वह हिन्दुस्तान को राजस्थान कैनल को पूरा करने के लिए कोई सहायता न दे। आप उन की उस किताब को उठा कर देखिए—उस में भूट्टी ने कहा था कि राजस्थान कैनल केवल इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है, बल्कि यह स्ट्रेटिजिक तरीके से वहाँ की मिलिट्री के फोर्टिफिकेशन का बहुत बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है, इससे न केवल हिन्दुस्तान को अपनी कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ाने में मदद मिलेगी बल्कि पाकिस्तान के लिए हमेशा के लिए खतरा बना रहेगा।

इस लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि आप ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट को स्पेशल तौर पर अपने हाथ में लीजिए। यह केवल एक प्रदेश का प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है, बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान का प्रोजेक्ट है और जैसा आप को मालूम होगा इस प्रोजेक्ट के 450 किलोमीटर तक पूरा होने से 4 मिलियन टन गेहूँ, 2 मिलियन टन दालें, 1 मिलियन टन एडिबल फ़ीड और 1 मिलियन टन कपास पैदा होने का अनुमान है। इस में 76 लाख फ़ेमिलीज के रिहैबिलिटेशन की व्यवस्था है। इतने बड़े प्रोजेक्ट को 1980 तक पूरा होना था, लेकिन अभी तक इस के लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया है। मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि आप इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान दें।

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद होता है कि गाड़गिल फार्मूले के अनुसार हमारी स्टेट को जो पैसा मिलना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। राजस्थान को 5.76 परसेंट मिलना चाहिए था, सैन्ट्रल एस्सिस्टेंस के रूप में, लेकिन जो 7वां फाइनेन्स कमीशन बना, उस की सलाह पर 5.15 परसेंट एस्सिस्टेंस दी गई है। मुझे खेद है--ऐसी स्टेट जिम के पश्चिमी हिस्से में डेजर्ट है, दक्षिणी हिस्से में हिली--टैरेन्ज हैं और पूर्वी हिस्से भरतपुर में बाढ़ आती हैं--उस की तरफ आप का ध्यान नहीं है। हमारे राज्य से सब से ज्यादा रा-मैटीरियल आप को मिलता है, लिगनाइट वहां से मिलता है, राक-फास्फेट वहां से निकलता है, सिलिकान-सैण्ड वहां से निकलता है और सब से ज्यादा सीमेंट राजस्थान देता है। सीमेंट के सारे रा-मैटीरियल वहां पर उपलब्ध हैं--ऐसे प्रदेश के इतने महत्वपूर्ण प्राजेक्ट के लिए आप के बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप राजस्थान कैनल को एक राष्ट्रीय प्राजेक्ट मान कर इसकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान दें और उस को जल्द से जल्द पूरा कराये।

मान्यवर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए, खास कर के 6 साल से 14 साल के बच्चों के लिए विशेष रूप से बजट में प्रावधान किया है। यहां मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि एक तो ये स्टेट्स हैं जिनका इफेक्टिव लिट्रेसी रेट 50-60 परसेंट है। एक राजस्थान प्रदेश है जहां पर इफेक्टिव लिट्रेसी रेट 21.57 परसेंट है। उस में भी ग्रामीण महिलाओं में यह चार परसेंट है। एजुकेशन के प्वाएंट आफ व्यू से जो बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स हैं, उनके लिए, सामाजिक न्याय की दृष्टि से विशेष रूप से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। हमारी पार्टी का एक प्रोग्राम है, हमारी पार्टी का यह प्रोबलीमेशन है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा शिक्षा का विस्तार करेंगे। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स हैं, उन के लिए एजुकेशन की दृष्टि से बजट में विशेष रूप से प्रावधान करना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बजट में डीजल और उर्वरक के बारे में, विशेष प्रावधान किया है। यह बातें सही हैं कि ओपेक कन्ट्रीज ने तेल का जो रेट बढ़ाया है उसके कारण हमें 2,466 करोड़ रुपये का पेमेंट करना पड़ेगा और हमें इनका रेट बढ़ाने से 2,100 करोड़ रुपये की आय होगी। इस के बावजूद भी, डीजल और पेट्रोल का रेट बढ़ाने के बावजूद भी अपनी सरकार के खजाने के उपर 366 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त भार पड़ेगा। मैं इस के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस भार को ढोकर किसानों को राहत दी है। मैं एक बात यहां कहना चाहूंगा कि जो लोग देहात से आते हैं उनको यह मालूम है कि

केरोसीन और डीजल में कभी इतना गैप नहीं रहा जितना कि आज पैदा हुआ है। शायद यह कंज्यूमर को फायदा पहुंचाने की कोशिश हो। आज डीजल 2 रुपये 40 पैसे प्रति लीटर पर मिल रहा है और केरोसीन 1 रुपये 64 पैसे लीटर पर मिल रहा है। इन रेट्स की वजह से केरोसीन और डीजल में 75 पैसे का अन्तर आ गया है। यह अन्तर कभी भी 10 पैसे या 15 पैसे से अधिक नहीं रहा है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि केरोसीन को डीजल में मिलाया जाता है, पेट्रोल में मिलाया जाता है। इससे किसान का ट्रैक्टर खराब होता है। इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि आप इस बात को फिर से सोचिए। मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप किसान को डीजल दीजिए। जो डीजल किसान के काम आता है उस का रेट कम कीजिए। केरोसीन और डीजल के बीच में रेट का गैप कर कीजिए वरना इससे आपका ज्यादा नुकसान होगा, पब्लिक का नुकसान होगा।

मान्यवर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां पर आपने फटिलाइजर के बारे में नीति अरनायी है, जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में अपने भाषण में इस बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाया है कि आज राष्ट्र में खेती का जो उत्पादन, कृषि उत्पादन दस प्रतिशत गिरा है उस की गिरावट का कारण अकेले ड्राट ही नहीं है। उसके और भी कारण हैं। उसका कारण बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी भी है। 1980 के अन्दर हमारी थरमल पावर की फेल्योर थी, राजस्थान में हमारे एटोमिक पावर प्लांट की फेल्योर थी, हमारे हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स ने भी बिजली का उत्पादन कम किया। ये सब फेल्योर से यह उत्पादन गिरा। आप पावर और एनर्जी के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि किसानों को अक्टूबर, नवम्बर के महीनों में ये मिल सकें, डीजल मिल सकें।

मान्यवर, आखिर में एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। कांग्रेस हुकुमत ने कोटा के अन्दर सुपर थरमल पावर प्लांट शुरू किया था। मुझे दुःख है कि जनता सरकार ने उस में एक पैसा नहीं लगाया। वित्त मंत्री जी इस तरफ भी ध्यान दें। उन्हें मालूम ही है कि किसी भी राष्ट्र की विकास दर आंकने के लिए सबसे पहले यह देखा जाता है कि उस देश के अन्दर प्रति व्यक्ति कितने यूनिट बिजली खर्च होती है, कितना पेट्रोल या डीजल खर्च होता है यदि देश के अन्दर प्रति व्यक्ति खपत ज्यादा है तो वह देश विकसित माना जाता है। यदि इन चीजों की खपत कम है तो पिछड़ा हुआ देश माना जाता है। हिन्दुस्तान बिजली, डीजल और पेट्रोल की खपत की दृष्टि से जितने भी डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज हैं, उनमें बहुत पीछे हैं। वह थर्ड वर्ल्ड की कन्ट्रीज भी बहुत पीछे हैं। इसलिए आपको इस दिशा में विशेष प्रयत्न करना होगा। अन्त में मैं यही कहता हूं कि आप किसानों के लिए अक्टूबर से मार्च के महीनों में डीजल की विशेष

ज्यादा बढ़ सके। फटिलाइजर पर आप सबसिद्धी दें और उसका रेट भी कम करें।

बड़े बुद्ध की बात है कि सबसे ज्यादा कीमतें फटिलाइजर की ही बढ़ी हैं जिसका किसान इस्तेमाल करता है। किमान पर इसका बहुत ज्यादा बुरा असर पड़ा है। मेहरबानी करके फटिलाइजर की आप कीमत कम करें और मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि आगे आप जितने भी फटिलाइजर प्लांट लगाएँ इफको के माध्यम से लगाएँ, कोओप्रेटिव्स के माध्यम से ही लगाएँ और किसी प्राइवेट पार्टी को आप फटिलाइजर प्लांट लगाने के वास्ते, इंटेंट न दें, उसको अनुमति न दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है।

जोधरी मुस्तान सिंह (जलेसर) : मैं इस बजट का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। विरोध करने से मेरा मतलब कुछ कमियाँ बताना है और कुछ सुझाव भी देना है।

बजट में बड़े आदमियों को राहत दी गई है, गरीबों को कोई राहत नहीं दी गई है। यह बजट एक ऐसा बजट है जैसे विलायती बोतल में देशी शराब भर दी जाए। बजट बड़े नाटकीय ढंग से पेश किया गया है। दो दिन पहले चार सौ करोड़ खाद के दाम बढ़ा कर एकत्र करने की योजना कर ली गई थी। 2100 करोड़ रुपया तेल पर बढ़ा कर लेने की व्यवस्था कर ली गई थी। यह सारा भार गांवों पर और किसानों पर ही पड़ने वाला है। इसका मतलब साफ है। या तो सरकार किसानों को मिटाना चाहती है या फिर सरकार गलती कर रही है तेल और फटिलाइजर का सारा जो भार है यह किसानों पर डाल कर क्योंकि डीजल इंजन और ट्रैक्टर तेल से ही चलते हैं। खाद और तेल का दाम किसानों के लिए कम नहीं किया गया है बढ़ा दिया गया। आपने स्वयं माना है कि दस प्रतिशत खेती के उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है। अब यह जो बढ़ोतरी की गई है इससे हो सकता है कि अगले बजट में आपको यह मानना पड़े कि 25—30 प्रतिशत खेती की पैदावार में गिरावट आई है। इतनी गिरावट आ सकती है। गांव में कोई इतनी महंगी खाद इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकेगा।

जो राहत दी गई है बड़े लोगों को ही दी गई है। इनकम टैक्स में बड़े आदमियों को ही राहत दी गई है। इनकम टैक्स की छूट दस हजार से बढ़ा कर बारह हजार कर दी गई है और अधिभार बीस से दस प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। इससे उनको ही राहत मिलेगी जो बड़े आदमी हैं।

वैल्यू टैक्स में छूट एक लाख की जगह डेढ़ लाख की गई है। यह भी बड़े आदमियों के लिये ही है।

यहां पर बड़ी मेजें थपथपाई गई जब यह घोषणा की गई कि प्रेशर कुकर, ट्यूब पेट्ट, टी वी और रेडियो पर टैक्स की दर कम कर दी गई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन चार चीजों में से गांव में रहने वाले अस्सी प्रतिशत लोगों में से कितने लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं? कोई कुम्हार शहर में आ जाता है और ट्रांजिस्टर गधे के गले में बांधकर ले जाता है तो लोग तमाशा देख लेते हैं। वर्ना न तो वहां कोई ट्रांजिस्टर है न टी वी और न प्रेशर कुकर जिन पर राहत दी गई है। 60 वॉट के बल्ब आदि पर जो छूट प्रीय रियायतें हैं, वे बड़े आदमियों की ही दी गई हैं। किसानों को इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। उसको तो उसकी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य भी नहीं दिया जाता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहली मांग तो मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि किसान की खेती को उद्योग में लिया जाना चाहिये। देश में बीस प्रतिशत लोग जो चीजें बनाते हैं उनके द्वारा बनाई गई वस्तुओं को तो उद्योग माना जाता है और वे सभी अपनी वस्तुओं की कीमतें स्वयं तय करते हैं लेकिन बदकिस्मती है इस देश की कि 34 साल की आजादी के बाद भी अस्सी प्रतिशत आदमी जो पैदावार करते हैं, उसका मूल्य तय करने का हक उनको नहीं दिया गया है। इस वास्ते मेरी मांग है कि खेती को उद्योग में आप लें। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो एक हजार रुपये क्विंटल कम से कम आपको गेहूं, चने और जौ आदि की कीमत देनी पड़ेगी। फिर आप फटिलाइजर, तेल आदि के दाम बढ़ायें, दूसरी चीजों के बढ़ायें लेकिन हमारा खर्चा जोड़ कर हमें दाम दें। अगर खर्चा जोड़ कर किसान को उसकी पैदावार के दाम नहीं दिये गये तो देश की वही हालत होगी जो चीन में हुई थी। वैसी हालत होना शुरू भी हो गया है एक तरह से। तब हम भी नहीं रहेंगे, आप भी नहीं रहेंगे और देश में 80 फीसदी जनता बगावत कर सकती है। हमारे यहां से हरड़ की लोड को ले जा करके और उससे टोकरी बना करके बेचा जाता है तो उसको उद्योग में लिया जाता है, खेत से मिट्टी खोद कर ले जाया जाता है और उससे बर्तन बना कर बेचा जाता है तो वह उद्योग कहलाता है, और इस तरह से जितने भी शकल बदलने वाले हैं वे तो मालबार हैं लेकिन जो पैदा करने वाले हैं वे भूखों मर रहे हैं। सरसों खरीदी, तेल निकाला और उद्योग में आ गये, गेहूं लिया, आटा पीसा, रोटी बनाई,

[श्रीधरी मुस्तान सिंह]

उद्योग में आ गये। क्या कारण है कि किसान ही उद्योग में नहीं आ रहा है ?

हर साल बजट बढ़ता जा रहा है, इसकी तरफ किसी ने नहीं देखा। बस टैक्स बढ़ा दिया, काम चला लिया। जब तक खेती का उचित मूल्य नहीं दिया जायगा, यह मामला सुलझने वाला नहीं है।

आप बजट को देखिये, उद्योग में 20 फीसदी, नहीं तो 5 फीसदी आदमी काम करता है और खेती में 80 फीसदी गांव का आदमी और किसान काम करता है। लेकिन उद्योग का बजट ज्यादा और खेती को धन कम दिया गया है। जब कि खेती की हालत यह है कि खेत कटते जा रहे हैं, चम्बल, जमना, गंगा का बीहड़ बढ़ता जा रहा है, उससे यह बात पैदा होती है। यही हालत पहाड़ों की है, मिट्टी कट कर नदियों में भर जाती है और अक्सर बाढ़ आती रहती है। ट्रैक्टरों की हालत है कि जो ट्रैक्टर सरकारी सेवा केन्द्रों में हैं, काफी खराब पड़े रहते हैं, क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा नहीं है मरम्मत को।

अगर आज किसी दुकान पर किसान गेहूं बेचे तो आप उसका भाव तय करेंगे, 117 रुपये उसको मिलेगा। मूनाफा जोड़कर 117 रुपये के भाव पर उसको पैसा मिलेगा। लेकिन आज हमारा गेहूं पड़ रहा है 500 रुपये, जौ पड़ रहा है 300 रुपये चना पड़ रहा है 500 रुपये, लेकिन बाम देंगे 117 रुपये। क्या हम भिखारी हैं ? 2, 3 रुपये बढ़ा दिये, खेती पर और 4 अरब रुपया बढ़ा दिया खाद पर। आज लोग देहातों में भूखो मर रहे हैं। लेकिन यह 80 फीसदी जिस दिन बगावत करेंगे तो उस दिन इनको रोकने वाली कोई ताकत देश में नहीं होगी।

सिंचाई विभाग के बारे में हम पिछले 34 साल से कहते आ रहे हैं, 15 साल से हम एम० एल० ए० भी रहे और अब यहां दूसरी बार आये हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप कृषक को सिंचाई के लिये पानी दें, बीज दें और रुपया दें और खाद भी दें। जितनी किसानों के काम आने वाली चीजें हैं, वह सब कृषि मंत्री को ही देनी चाहिये। चाहे वह दिल्ली का कृषि मंत्री हो या प्रदेश का हो। अगर वह पानी देता है, तो दूसरा खाद नहीं देता, अगर खाद देता है तो पानी नहीं देता। अगर खाद और पानी मिलता है तो रुपया नहीं मिलता। इस झगड़े के कारण खेती में किसानों को काफी नुक्सान हो रहा है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप राज्य मंत्री कितने ही बना दीजिये, लेकिन मंत्रालय किसानों का एक ही होना चाहिये।

आज विवकत यह हो रही है कि गांव में कहा जाता है कि स्टेट छोटी है, कारिन्दे घने हैं। मिनिस्ट्रों की पोस्ट बढ़ती जाती है, आप बढ़ाइये, लेकिन राज्य मंत्रियों की बढ़ाइये, मंत्री एक ही रखिये। जो किसानों के काम आने वाली वस्तुएं हैं, वह सब उसी के अधीन होनी चाहिये। हम हमेशा ही प्रदेश में या केन्द्र में कृषि मंत्री के पास जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हमारे पास कुछ नहीं है सिवाय बच्चे पढ़ाने के, फलां मंत्रालय पहुंच जाइये। खाद देने वाला दूसरा है। जितने भी आपके सरकारी साधन हैं, ट्यूबवैलों को, नहरों को आप सिंचाई का पैसा तो पूरा लेते हैं, लेकिन पानी कभी एक दफा मिलता है, कभी दो दफा और कभी मिलता ही नहीं।

इस देश की बदकिस्मती है कि 34 साल की आजादी के बाद भी आज हम इस देश की जमीन को पानी नहीं दे पाये। क्यों नहीं सारी जमीन को पानी दिया गया ? गांवों के अन्दर 4 फुट का रास्ता कच्चा भी नहीं है, बहन-बेटियों को बैलों पर बिठाकर विवाह किया जाता है ब्याह-शादियों में। आज क्या कारण है कि दिल्ली और पूना में 500 फुट चौड़ी सड़कें हैं ? आजादी क्या 20 आदमियों को ही मिली है ? मैं समझता हूं कि किसानों के लिये और गांव के रहने वालों के लिये गोरे अंग्रेज चले गये और काले अंग्रेज आ गये। यही कहकर मैं सभापति जी, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री समीनूद्दीन (गोहरी) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं देख रहा हूं कि जो बजट पेश हुआ है, कुछ लोग उसकी तारीफ करते हैं और कुछ उस पर टीका-टिप्पणी करते हैं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह कुछ तरीका सा हो गया है कि उसकी तारीफ की जाय और टीका-टिप्पणी की जाय। मगर मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी बजट काबिले-तारीफ उस वक्त होगा, जबकि उस के द्वारा देश के मुस्तलिफ सवालालत, कठिनाईयों और दुश्वारियां दूर हो जायेंगी। और अगर वे सारे सवालालत, वे सारी कठिनाईयां और दुश्वारियां ज्यों की त्यों बनी रहती तो मैं समझूंगा कि यह बजट काबिले-तारीफ नहीं है।

जहरत इस बात की है कि सदन में जो बजट पेश किया जाता है, उसको सही मानों में घमसी जामा पहनाया जाय। तभी वह काबिले-तारीफ और काबिले-तहसीन हो सकता है। अगर उसको घमसी जामा न पहनाया गया, तो वह यकीनन काबिले-तारीफ नहीं है। मैं बन्द मिसालें आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। जैसे रेलवे को ही लीजिये। आज रेलवे में फर्स्ट क्लास का टिकट लेने वाला और रिजर्वेशन कराने वाला सब से ज्यादा बेवकूफ है। उससे कम बेवकूफ वह आदमी है जो सीकंड क्लास का टिकट लेता है और फर्स्ट क्लास

में जाता है। और सब से ज्यादा होशियार वह आदमी है, जो टिकट लेता ही नहीं है। भागलपुर से दिल्ली का किराया 190 रुपये है। अगर मेरा नाम बेटिंग लिस्ट में है, तो मुझे गाड़ी में टापला खाना पड़ता है, अपना बिस्तरा इधर से उधर से जाना पड़ता है। अगर एक आदमी कबूतर या टी० टी० को सिर्फ दस रुपये देता है, तो उसको सही जगह मिल जाती है और पहले मिल जाती है। और ऐसे फस्ट क्लास के डिब्बों में 90 फीसदी बिला-टिकट लोग बैठते हैं, जो चालाक, शातिर और गुंडे होते हैं।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 9 अप्रैल 1980 को जब मैं भागलपुर से चला। एक आदमी अपने परिवार के साथ फस्ट क्लास में था। मैं दूसरे डिब्बे में था। बहुत से बिला-टिकट लोग चढ़ गये। उन्होंने उन लोगों को रोका। टी टी ने भी रोका इसके नतीजे में उनको पीटा गया, और उनकी बीबी को मारा गया और पथराव किया गया। चाहे एम पी हो चाहे कोई अफसर हो, क्या हिम्मत है कि वह किसी आदमी को रोक सके।

मुझे याद है कि इमर्जेंसी के जमाने में दानापुर डिबिजन में एक महीने में 45 लाख रुपये का नफ़ा हुआ था। लेकिन आज हालात यह है कि फ़स्ट क्लास में जाने वाले 90 फीसदी बिला-टिकट होते हैं। इसकी वजह यह है कि रेलवे बजट को सही मानो में अमली जामा नहीं पहनाया गया है और इन्तजामी हालात दुस्त नहीं किये गये हैं।

मैं गोड्डा क्षेत्र, संथाल-परगना से आता हूँ। वहाँ अंग्रेजी दोरे-मुकूमत में रेलवे लाइने जहाँ थी, आज भी वहीं पर है। एक इंच इधर से उधर नहीं हुआ है। हमारे क्षेत्र के बहुत से लोगों ने रेल देखी तक नहीं है। बहरहाल, इस बात को लिखा जाता है, कभी बजट में भी आता है, अगर अमली जामा उस को नहीं पहनाया जाता है। हद्द है कि संथाल परगने का मुख्यालय दुमका है, वहाँ भी रेल नहीं है। बजट को ऐसे तरीके पर पेश किया जाता है कि बहुत सी जगह तो काफी फायदे पहुंचाए जाते हैं और बहुत सी जगह फायदे नहीं पहुंचाए जाते हैं।

14 hrs.

बजट के सिलसिले में मुझे यह भी कहना है कि सब से बड़ी चीज इस वक़्त महंगाई है, हर जगह, गांव में, हर घर में इस की वजह से परेशानी है। दूसरी चीज बिधि-व्यवस्था है। आज बक़तियों का सिलसिला भी उसी तरह से है जिस तरह से जनता राज में था। अब तक कोई सुधार उस में नहीं हुआ है। आये दिन मर्डर होते हैं, खू-रेजी होती है, बून-बराबा होता है, राह चलना

मुश्किल है। इस बजट के जरिए अगर इस का सुधार हो, कानून-व्यवस्था दुस्त हो, लोग अमन-अमान से रहें, जनता की जिन्दगी बून से गुजरे तो मैं कहूंगा कि बजट बहुत बढ़िया है।

इसी तरह आज इरीगेशन का मसला है। मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बातें करता हूँ। चानन डैम, बरभा डैम, ये दो डैम हमारे यहां हैं। सरकार ने इन को बनाया है मगर उसी नदी में बनाया है जिस नदी से वहाँ के किसानों को बराबर पानी मिलता आया है। जिस नदी से वहाँ के लोग बाप दादों के जमाने से पानी लेते आये रहे हैं उसी की एक नहरी शकल सरकार ने बना दी है, जिस तरह से कि शराब वही है केवल बोतल बदल दी गई है। सच है कि कोई खास व्यवस्था पानी की वहाँ नहीं है। बरसात होती है तो पानी मिलता है, अगर बरसात नहीं होती है तो लोगों को पानी नहीं मिल पाता है। हालात यह है कि 1979 में नहर के होते हुए भी हर जगह सुखाड़ हुआ और अकाल-क्षेत्र उस को घोषित किया गया। फिर ऐसा है कि नहर से जितना पटवन हो सकता है उस से चार गुना, पांच गुना कमांड एरिया करार दिया गया है। हद्द है कि ऐसे किसानों से भी वसूला जाता है जिनकों के खेतों में कभी पानी नहीं मिलता है। रबी फसल का भी कर वसूला जाता है, और खरीफ फसल का कर अलग वसूला जाता है और हरित तो यह है कि कहीं-कहीं तालाब कश्तिस्तान और घरों का भी कर वसूला जाता है। यह सब काम कर्मचारियों द्वारा घर बैठे होता है। होना यह चाहिये कि उस की जितनी एरिया पटाने की क्षमता हो उतना ही कमांड एरिया पटवन के लिए करार देना चाहिए, उस से ज्यादा नहीं करार देना चाहिए। इस से किसानों को बहुत नुकसान होता है।

बहुत सी जगह तो नहरें खुदी हुई हैं जैसे पटैया, गुड्डा और घुरैया में, मगर अब तक उन नहरों में पानी नहीं दिया है न कोई शकल है कि पानी पहुंचाया जाय। वहाँ सरकार की तरफ से, इतने अखराजत होते हैं मगर जिस मकसद के लिए उस नहर को बनाया गया है वह मकसद पूरा नहीं होता है, किसानों के खेतों में पानी नहीं जाता है और बहुत से किसान तो ऐसे हैं कि उन से नहर का कर भी जबर्दस्ती वसूला जाता है। अब तो हालात यह है कि हमारे इलाके के बहुत से किसान यह कहने लगे हैं कि नहर बन कर बड़ा खराब हुआ पहले नहर नहीं थी तो तीन रुपये बीघा मालगुजारी हम लोग देते थे और किसी तरह गुजर कर लेते थे। मगर आज तो 33 रुपये एकड़ हमें टैक्स लगता है। और पानी भी नहीं मिलता है फिर भी टैक्स वसूल कर लिया जाता है। तो इस से बेहतर तो यह था कि यह नहर नहीं होती। हम लोग उस की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाते हैं मगर कामयाबी नहीं होती है। जो मरामात हम किसानों को दिलाना चाहते हैं वह उन्हें नहीं मिल पाते हैं।

[श्री समीनुद्दीन]

मैं मानता हूँ कि आज सरकार की ओर से बहुत बड़ी सहूलियतें, इमवाद और लाइन इलाकों की दी गई है लेकिन रास्ते की जो मशीनरी है, और जो आफिसर्स हैं वह इतने भ्रष्ट हैं कि यह चीजें सरखमीन पर नहीं पहुंच पाती हैं, और लोगों को वह नहीं मिल पाती है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो चीजें सरकार की ओर से आती है वह किसानों, मजदूरों और गरीबों को मिलें। इस बजट को जब आप प्रमली जामा पहनायेंगे तभी यह काबिले तारीफ होगा। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ इस बजट की तारीफ करता हूँ और इस बात की उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि इस बजट को प्रमली जामा पहनाया जायेगा।

* SHRI S. R. A. S. APPALANAI DU (Anakapalli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise in support of the budget presented by Shri R. Venkataraman for the year 1980-81. I take this opportunity to congratulate him for presenting a budget which has been applauded by all sections of society including industrialists and businessmen. There is hardly a person who did not like it. As our immortal leader Shri Sanjay Gandhi has observed, perhaps it is for the first time in the history of independent India, that such a fine budget was presented. It reflects the hopes and aspirations of millions of people of our country. The common man is extremely happy with this budget, for, he has been spared from the rigours of taxation this year. It is a document of our progressive policies. It provides for the development of backward sections of our society. In one word, I would say it is a revolutionary budget. Our Finance Minister has displayed wisdom and farsightedness in exempting all the essential commodities from further taxation.

Deficit financing has however come to stay as an integral part of our fiscal system. Perhaps we cannot help it. It is the custom not only in our country, but throughout the developing world. Rather, it is a world phenomenon. Nevertheless I appreciate the efforts of our Finance Minister who tried to narrow the gap as far as he could.

Sir, there cannot be any budget without plans for progress. Without development we cannot prosper. Without prosperity we will be no where in the world. Hence, larger allocations must flow for the development work.

I belong to a rural area, being a farmer. Here, I represent those farmers and other rural people. We have imposed additional levies on fertilizers. Now with these taxes the prices of the fertilizers are touching the sky. Already, the inputs of agriculture have risen considerably. There are no rains. The farmers are experiencing more and more difficulties year after year. The present rise in the prices of fertilizers may break the back of our farmers. Sir, our taxation policies must be such that they should help the growth of economy. They should not cripple our economy. I would request the Government to establish more fertilizers plants to meet the needs of our farmers. Mere production is not sufficient; we have to regulate the supplies also, through cooperative societies, so that a poor farmer can go the required quantity without any difficulty. Such a policy will help boost our agricultural production. It would help in the growth of our economy. The farmers will be encouraged to produce more by using hybrid varieties also. It is vital, therefore, that there is more production and proper distribution of fertilizers. I request the Government to encourage the farmers by adopting that policy.

There is one more serious issue which farmers are facing today. Braving many a difficulty, they are carrying on the production. But they are not being rewarded for the labour and risk that they take. Many people are moving towards towns by selling whatever they have in their villages. They are seeking employment in the factories. Unemployment problem is increasing day by day. On one hand the agricultural production is falling and on the other hand, the unemployment problem is on the increase. The number of those who produce is going down and that of the consumers is increasing. People

are starving. The nation is becoming restless. I am afraid, Sir, if this situation is allowed to drift further we may have to face serious consequences. Our procurement policy is also not realistic. Fertilizers and procurement policies must therefore be revised thoroughly. I hope the hon. Minister would give due thought to this need.

A word about our sugar policy. The present policy is not giving any encouragement to the sugarcane growers. This policy must also be thoroughly revised. We must encourage the farmers to produce more. We must utilise all our resources properly for more production of sugarcane. We must offer them a reasonable price for their production. The cane growers are not getting a remunerative price for their produce. There is the danger that their frustration may lead to further fall in the production. We are importing sugar in large quantities to meet the domestic requirements, if there is no encouragement to the farmers the situation may further worsen. We have to import larger quantities. We can avoid this over dependence on imports if the Government offers a reasonable price for sugarcane. I request the Government to fix the price at least at Rs. 200 per ton. I hope the Government would give serious thought to this matter.

I come from Anakapalli constituency which produces jaggery also. There is a glut in the market there. I requested the Government to provide more wagons to lift the stock but the paucity of wagons continues. Farmers are not able to send jaggery to other areas. They are not getting a reasonable price in the local market also. We find the shortage of jaggery in other parts of the country. I request the Government therefore to help the producers and consumers by supplying the required number of wagons in time.

Sir, we have serious defects in our wage policies. The workers are getting different wages for the same quantity and quality of work. That is

why we see them resorting to strikes. When strikes take place the employers declare lock outs, with the result the production falls day by day. Low production is leading to inflation and this inflation in turn is leading to price rise. Hence, this vicious circle must be broken.

As my esteemed friend Shri Ghorpade has suggested, the Government must ban strikes and lock outs. Then only we can avert the serious situation that we are facing today. If we want we can lift the ban after 4 or 5 years when our economy improves considerably. The employees of organised sectors are getting more and more at the cost of their counterparts in unorganised sectors.

I am extremely grateful to our hon. Finance Minister for allocating Rs. 70 crores for Vizag Steel Plant. As he observed in his budget speech this will help in making a substantial beginning. On behalf of my people I thank him for this allocation. I hope, the hon. Minister would not hesitate to release more funds if needed for a speedy completion of this vital project. In this connection, I request the hon. Minister to provide more employment opportunities to the local people. More responsible positions may be given to the deserving candidates of the region. I am confident that the hon. Minister would consider this request sympathetically.

Once again supporting this budget, I conclude.

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakasi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the maiden Budget presented by our hon. Finance Minister is before us. I am proud that he is from Tamil Nadu and in fact he is the fourth Finance Minister from Tamil Nadu. Considering the limitations that have been presented to him, everyone will agree that he has done a magnificent job trying to balance the handicaps with good assortment of taxation. I welcome on behalf of my

[Shri N. Soundararajan]

Party the concession he has shown for the common man especially in the reduction of the levies on some of the articles like soap, cycle, tooth-paste, life saving drugs, controlled cloth, sewing machine, pressure cooker, etc.

While on the one hand, the tax concessions amounting to Rs. 40 crores have been given, on the other hand, additional impost of Rs. 223 crores in Central excise and about Rs. 40 crores in customs duties have been imposed. This is over and above the recent hike in the prices of petroleum products and fertilisers, which would fetch more than Rs. 2100 crores in a year, I am afraid, the net burden on the people will push the prices of various commodities to still more higher levels. I hope the Government will take necessary steps to ensure stability in the prices, and to organise adequate supply and distribution channels, so that people are spared of avoidable inconveniences and sufferings.

In such a situation, where prices are allowed to rise, the States are put to much difficulties. My party, AIADMK believes in a healthy functioning of a federal system. In a federation like India the States and the Centre are partners in bringing a good administration and implementing welfare schemes for the down-trodden and the poor irrespective of the parties. I may belong to AIADMK and the Government in the Centre is under the illustrious leadership of Mrs. Gandhi and the Congress (I) Party. Still, once the elections are over, we should accept the verdict of the people and in the true spirit of federal democracy we are to cooperate with each other to bring the maximum prosperity to the people at large. As you are aware, in the day-to-day activities, it is the State Government that has to bear the burnt of many happenings especially in a situation of rising prices and scarcity of commodities.

When the prices are at the rise, the State Governments have to ensure distribution of essential commodities at subsidised rate to the poor sections of the society and also to give due relief to the working class and the Government employees.

Hence, in the present trend of the rise in prices, I as a member of AIADMK, would appeal to the Central Government to give adequate financial assistance to the State Governments to meet a situation caused by rising prices and inflation. I accept that the State Governments should also exercise their utmost caution and raise possible resources, but there is considerable limitation on the capacity and scope of the Governments to raise additional resources.

Regarding the plight of agriculturists especially of small farmers and cultivators, I would invite the attention of the House to the categorical assurances given by the Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr. R. V. Swaminathan, during his tour in Tamil Nadu, that early steps would be taken to wipe off the agricultural indebtedness. Some positive relief should be given by the Central Government and its financial institutions. While the costs of the inputs like fertiliser, electricity, implements are going up, no corresponding benefit has been given to them. This has caused the indebtedness of the agricultural class to mount up year by year. The Central Government should also clearly take a decision to write off the loans granted by the banks and other financial institutions for agricultural operations.

Coming from Sivakasi, I appreciate the hon. Finance Minister removing the restriction of production on the cottage sector. He has stipulated certain conditions also for availing of the excise concession of Rs. 1.60 per gross. These conditions have already led to the closure of about 2,000 tiny match units in Kerala throwing out

of employment thousands of people. I know for certain that the cottage units do requisite assistance in the matter of getting raw materials like potassium chloride, etc. I take this opportunity to bring to your notice that my Sivakasi is known as Tiny Japan. The small scale match sector is giving employment to 2,00,000 people in this area. The hand-made match industry in Sivakasi has broken the shackles of the mechanised sector—mechanised sector means only the multinational WIMCO—in India. The cottage sector and the hand-made sector in match industry are complementary to one another; the hand-made sector supplements the efforts of the cottage sector, not only in meeting the matches requirements of the nation but also in the generation of additional employment opportunities. There is no need to keep the excise differential of Rs. 2.90 per gross between the cottage and the hand-made sectors. If the Government want to keep some difference, let it be Rs. 1.60 per gross for cottage and Rs. 3.60 per gross for hand-made sector instead of the present rate of Rs 4.50 per gross.

Sivakasi earns crores of foreign exchange by the export of crackers throughout the world. Yet, it is really strange that the wagon requirements of Sivakasi are not being met. So far, an automatic telephone exchange has not been put up in Sivakasi, though all over India Sivakasi is remembered on the Diwali and other festive days when crackers are burst. Adequate facility should be created at Sivakasi for having telephone contact with overseas business people.

While I am happy that the income-tax exemption limit has been raised to Rs. 12,000, giving relief to 6 lakh assesseees, I suggest that Rs. 12,000 should be made an exemption limit for all. It should not be that one's income-tax liability starts from Rs. 8000 if his income exceeds Rs. 12,000.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA (Mandsaur):
Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak for the first time in this House.

The budget is a paper on the basis of which we have to realise in which direction the nation is to move. If the budget gives direction for more production, more efficient working and proper distribution, increasing chances of employment to the people and increasing facilities to the people and bringing prices under control, then all these things would mean that the budget is something which has given a direction to the country.

I would like to submit that in one year all problems cannot be solved. Therefore, we will have to take certain steps which are short-term steps and certain steps will have to be taken as a matter of long-term policy. I would submit, in this particular connection, that during the last three years production in the country has gone down and the economic situation has become worse. Therefore, in these circumstances, what has to be considered is whether we have taken steps to increase production or not, to increase national wealth or not and, if we increase national wealth, whether there will be proper distribution. If these features are present then, certainly, the budget will have to be appreciated and the Finance Minister will have to be congratulated for the same.

I would submit that the pivot of production, the pivot on the basis of which our economy moves, is power generation. The Finance Minister has allotted some amounts for three types of power generation namely, thermal, hydel and atomic. I would submit that hydel is always dependent upon water supply. If the rainfall is scanty, then hydel power generation is always a problem. Then, there is another factor also, which has to be taken into consideration.

[Shri B. R. Nahata]

Land is a factor which is very important for its production and land cannot be created by anybody, land cannot be increased by anybody. If we concentrate on hydel generation, much land has to be submerged and that submergence is bound to cost the nation a lot. Therefore, this is a very important feature which has to be taken into consideration before concentrating on hydel projects.

Another factor is that of thermal. Now, oil import has created a great problem for the country because the cost of oil imports has increased tremendously and it has upset the economy of the country. Therefore, in these circumstances, we have two alternatives at present. One is atomic energy and the other is thermal power. But I would submit that in this budget we do not find something which we have to do. Solar power, wind power and tidal power are the three powers in this country and we have an abundance of them. Therefore, as technology is progressing today, we have to make research to see that on these three types of powers much more concentration is bestowed. Then and then alone we will be able to see that the power required by this country will not be dependent and will be self-sufficient and will be able to make headway through the steps that we take for making progress.

14.24 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

I would submit that land—and particularly fertile land—should not be permitted to be submerged unless and until it is very essential. Therefore, we must concentrate not only on one type of power generation, but will have to concentrate on another type of power generation also. Now, we have got coal in abundance. Therefore, thermal projects must be multiplied in a greater number than

the amount that has been provided in the budget would suggest.

Now, with more of power, we will have to consider the fact that production must come up and when production comes up, the question of distribution will be there. In the case of production also, we have to see that we do not have to wait. The fundamental factors of production are the steel industry, the cement industry, the railway industry and other transport facilities. These are the main features which will aid or, in any way, deteriorate our position. In these three spheres I would submit that we have lost much on account of deterioration of production.

Talking of cement, about four years back the price was only Rs. 13/- per bag while today it is Rs. 30/- per bag. Even at this price it is not available. I cannot understand this. In my own district we have 700 million tons of limestone. I come from Madhya Pradesh, from the district of Mand-saur, where the lime-stone available is 700 million tons, but that is not being used. Some people wanted to establish cement Industry and even the CCI has made an application but, because of lack of railway facilities, nothing substantial has been done. Therefore, I submit that there must be coordination between the Railways and the Industry. Cement, steel and transport facilities should be such that these industries get priority so that nation building activities are not hampered in any way. I have found in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister that he has made a provision for survey of minerals. I would request that, immediately, without loss of time, we must get a nation-wide survey of mineral resources made and a plan should be prepared for development of these key industries throughout the country. Without that the country will not be able to progress fast.

Once we achieve this objective of developing these key industries, it

will solve the problem of unemployment on the one hand, and on the other hand the production also will increase, and that would mean, more of national wealth. And when there is more national wealth, the question of distribution will arise. We do not want that, under any circumstances, there should be exploitation of the people. We want that the system should be such that the national economy gives more benefits to the down-trodden people. We should take effective steps to see that the down-trodden people come up. In that circumstance, we have to see one thing more. There should be no wastage.

I would very respectfully submit that my district is practically a monopoly producer of opium in this country. Poppy husk worth crores of rupees is being wasted every year. Previously, four years before, the Congress Government had decided to set up a factory on the basis of availability of poppy husk in collaboration with Czechoslovakia. But in the Janata rule this had vanished. I have requested the Finance Minister to see that Rs. 200 crores worth of poppy husk is not wasted every year. I have written to him a letter suggesting an indigenous system also on the basis of which that industry can be set up. It will earn a lot of foreign exchange for us and will assist in improving the economy. It is a small item which I have mentioned. This has to be done in all walks of life, everywhere; wherever we find any possibility of any such industries coming up, we have to encourage them.

We have also to see that, wherever we are losing, wherever the economy is disturbed either by the public sector or the private sector—I am not concerned whether it is public sector or private sector; I am concerned only with one thing, namely, that people should get their requirements of life at cheaper cost and the prices should not be permitted to go up—it

must be put in order. We have to sternly deal with lossing concerns to avoid heavy losses, be it public or private sector.

When we say that the production will increase by five per cent, we have also to keep in view the increase in population; otherwise, that will upset the gain in production and will disturb the economy of the country.

We have also to look to the efficiency of the people. I will quote one instance. In 1952, a letter of intent was given by the Government of India for a cement factory in my district. In 1976, the foundation stone was laid, and it is coming to the completion stage now. So, 20 years should not be wasted like this. Yesterday I heard Mr. Daga; he was also talking about inefficiency at the level of services or executives. I would very respectfully submit that decisions must be taken quickly, immediately; there should be no loss of time, we should not waste time, in taking decisions; and whatever decisions are taken must be implemented quickly; the implementation must be done at the proper time. If you do not stick to time, the whole plan is found to be disturbed; and when the plan is disturbed, the economy is going to be positively upset.

We see that the whole Sixth Five Year Plan could not be prepared. But I congratulate the Finance Minister! he did not wait for the complete frame to be prepared; he has prepared the frame for one year, and this one year's plan has to be incorporated properly in the plan for the next four years which is to be prepared. As I have already submitted, priorities have to be given for key industries like steel and cement. We have also to see that the railways become an economic factor. In Railways, I would submit, there has been a tendency to concentrate on certain areas. If I get an opportunity to speak on Demands in respect of Rail-

[Shri B. R. Nahata]

ways, I would make my submission. But, one point I would make here. Wherever you find that the distances can be reduced and the tribal areas and backward areas can be developed, you should do it. We should not stick to whatever the surveyors have said. We have to look from the point of view of national interest. I would submit that I will not mind if a particular industry or a particular railway line cannot go to my area if that is not in the national interest or economical. But if it is in the national interest, at any cost it has to be done as the national cause is the supreme cause. From Bombay to Delhi the distance can be reduced by 70 km by one Railway line joining Kota, Singole, Jawada, Neemuch, Mandsaur, Banswara and Godhra, and there will be a saving of 7 per cent in the transportation costs and prospects of at least 5 cement industries will be opened. So, should we not do it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA: As the bell is ringing, I will take just half a minute to complete.

Sir, I have to submit that we have to take all steps. The tax system is such that though the reliefs the hon. Finance Minister has given are welcome, I would submit that further reliefs should be given so as to increase the production. And, at the same time, those who are tax-evaders should be punished with stringent penalties and nobody should be permitted to avoid or escape tax. We should see that the economy of the country becomes prosperous.

With these words, I find that a lot of direction has been given in this Budget which is bound to increase the production of the country, which is bound to bring down the prices and which is bound to create an atmosphere of progressive activity. It was a very bad situation and an economic crisis that we inherited from the previous Government and this Bud-

get gives a positive direction by which it is bound to create progressive activities in the country. Therefore, I support the Budget and congratulate the Finance Minister.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): At the outset I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on behalf of the DMK for having submitted a common man budget for the year 1980-81.

The Budget is widely welcomed by all sections of society. The simple reason is that it is beneficial to the entire community of this nation. I can see so many social transformation schemes, economic programmes, industrial growth activities and social uplift plans.

Some criticism has been levelled against this Budget saying that this Budget will have more bad effect on the common people because it has left a revenue deficit of Rs. 930 crores. This is what our former learned State Minister for Finance, hon. Shri Satish Agarwal has stated yesterday. But I want to emphasize one point. Deficit financing is not harmful to the society provided the deficit gap amount is invested in a proper way and utilised for the development of the country. It is said that it is not a budget of the common man just because some smaller concessions have been given. But we should not club these two issues—concessions given to certain sections and the tax levied from another section. This government is a government with the commitment to work for the welfare of the common people and the poorer sections of the society. Therefore, the government has got a right to provide some measures to the common people. That is why these measures have been enunciated right from the twenty point programme enunciated by the Government. So the government is thinking on proper lines to implement this programme. The second part is the tax proposals. No government can run the country without imposing taxes.

The tax is to be collected only from the corporate sector and the affluent sections and not from the ordinary people whereas the tax burden on the wage-earners is lessened in this Budget. So, I can say that it is wrong to say that the budget that is against the common man. The budget should be looked at from the following angles:

1. This aims at various welfare measures for the weaker sections of our society; and augmentation of growth in the field of agriculture;

2. Accumulated bad effect on country's economy is on account of illconceived notions on the part of the previous government;

3. There is a price escalation of petroleum products;

4. There is fluid situation in the monetary activities in India;

5. Government's efforts are in the direction of controlling the price and inflation.

6. Its efforts are also in lessening the burden of wage-earners.

and lastly, Government's Commitment is to the people—common people.

That is why I say the budget has to be looked at from the above angles. For example, yesterday, the Deputy Finance Minister had stated in details about the government's welfare measures as well as raising the growth activities. I want to endorse his views in this regard. Government has earmarked for Agriculture and Rural development a sum—of Rs. 2,247 crores as against Rs. 1,811 crores in 1979-80. The budget also aims at comprehensive special component plans for scheduled castes at the expense of Rs. 100 crores. For the tribal development, a sum of Rs. 70 crores has been allotted. For the family welfare programme, Rs. 250/- crores has been earmarked.

This is urgent and this should be implemented effectively.

There are special schemes to be initiated for the blind and handicapped. Provision has also been made in the budget for legal aid to the poor. Nutrition programme for children is also envisaged. For implementation of the National Employment Programme for Youth, Rs. 340 crores has been allotted in the budget. For drinking water to 35,000 villages Rs. 294 crores has been provided for in the budget. Also Rs. 40 crores has been provided for drought affected areas for the purpose of digging bore-wells. For the khadi and village and small-scale sectors, Rs. 150 crores has been provided for. Handloom Development Corporation has been established for the benefit of weavers. Four lakhs pump sets are to be given to the agriculturists. Electrification of 25,000 villages is also to be done within this year. Under the Rural Housing-cum-Hut construction Scheme for the landless workers, nearly eight lakhs families will be benefited. For the growth of the agricultural economy Rs. 158 crores has been provided for the small farmers' development agency, droughtprone areas programme, integrated rural development programme and agricultural research and education-oriented programme for provision of better seeds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you should conclude now.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I can take more time. I can speak for half-an-hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. You may continue.

SHRI -C. T. DHANDAPANI: Efforts are made for the augmentation of coal, energy, steel and fertilisers. Efforts are also made for lessening the tax burden of salaried people; encouragement is given to small and new entrepreneurs. Complete relief is given from taxes in certain cases. The twenty-point programme is meant for

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

development while the twelve point programme is for relief work. I must personally thank the hon. Finance Minister for having provided some amount for the 'Neyveli Lignite' and Rs. 57 crores has been provided for the Salem Steel Plant and Rs. 65 crores for the B.H.E.L. expansion programme. I am stating all this for this reason that Government is moving in a particular direction which is for the benefit of the common people. That is why these programmes have been initiated by Government. The critics have now been telling many things about the inflation and about the price rise. I want to ask my friends here as to what is their contribution? I do not deny here that prices have risen; the inflationary tendency is increasing. I admit that. But whose contribution was this? Who is responsible for all this economic crisis? Till 1979-80 the budgetary deficit during Janata period was Rs. 3,005 crores. This budgetary deficit was there because of no coordination and no development programme. That is why this budgetary deficit occurred during the Janata period. Now those ill-conceived notions of the Janata government are contributing some bad effects to our economy at present. Secondly, money supply during 1978-79 was 18.3 per cent—an increase of Rs. 3,643 crores. The national income was so poor—4.5 per cent. Expansion of reserve money 28.6 per cent. Bank credit to commercial sector expanded to Rs. 4,314 crores compared to Rs. 2,372 crores in 1977-78. The foreign exchange reserves declined to Rs. 50 crores. Price increase from March 1979 to March 1980 was 19.9 per cent. Sir, Shri Satish Agarwal stated that in the first week after the budget announcement the price index has gone up by 1.4 per cent. I would like to tell the hon'ble Members how it increased in 1979—March 2.4 per cent; April 3.4 per cent; May 1.5 per cent; June 2 per cent; July 4.6 per cent; August 3.2 per cent; September 1.2 per cent and October 0.5 per cent. After the Lok Sabha elections in January

the increase was only 0.2 per cent, in February 1.3 per cent, March 0.4 per cent and in April 0.6 per cent. So, after the Lok Sabha elections the price trend started to decline even though some international factors contributed for the price-rise.

Sir, the previous government envisaged a growth rate of industrial production of 7 to 8 per cent. In 1979-80 it was expected to be 4 per cent approximately but it showed a decline of 0.8 per cent in the first eleven months of 1979-80. Mis-management was the main cause for the poor performance of the industry. Funds earmarked for industrial development were diverted to some other activity.

Sir, our friends—particularly Shri Ramavatar Shastri—have also been raising many points about sugar very often. I would like to ask my friends who is responsible for the sugar price increase. *Economic Survey* gives a clear picture without hiding anything. Even something done by the Janata government has been appreciated by the *Economic Survey* but at the same time real picture is given here. I quote:

"That de-control of sugar in mid-August 1978 created a situation in which prices of sugar were left to find their own level. In a situation of record production of sugarcane the market prices fell to exceptionally low level. The wholesale price index fell by 15 per cent between August 1978 and 1979 which the producers found uneconomic. . . . The industry reacted to this situation by controlling releases from the month of March onwards and prices, thereupon, began to rise. To some extent this could have been tolerated as being a corrective for the unduly low levels prevailing as a result of over-production, but an increase of 20 per cent. in two months became cause for concern."

So, Sir, this was the reasons; Decontrol in mid-August, 1978 was a reason for

the price-rise in sugar. In 1973, the prices of petroleum products were increased. Not only India alone but the entire world has been affected due to increase in the price of petroleum products. Even the World Bank has given a report. This is their report on the performance of the Janata Government. I quote this. This is from the *Economic Times* It says:

“According to a World Bank note for the consortium members, India's economic performance ‘deteriorated’ during 1979-80. Agricultural production stagnated. Drought, serious power shortage and diesel shortage caused the decline in agricultural production...Gross National Product (GNP) fell by about 3 per cent. Industry was affected by Labour uprest and transport bottlenecks for coal. World inflation compounded India's economic problems.”

Even the World Bank has given a very bad picture about the performance of the Janata Party Government. At the same time, I wish to express my deep concern over the price rise in the petroleum products. Something must be done. Increase in the price of petroleum products has a very bad effect on our economy and our economic conditions. There are many factors involved here and I do not want to go into them in details. Every country has been a victim of this price rise in petroleum products. Even the UN survey has predicted ‘A slow growth in 1980’. It has been stated here and I quote:

“Both the developing and developed countries would go through a continued period of slower growth and it will be no better for the Soviet Union and other centrally-planned economies of Western Europe during 1980, according to a U.N. Global survey.

The need for an international dialogue on economic cooperation could not be over stated in the present context.

Under the present circumstances international cooperation must clearly include both the Oil-exporting and Non-Oil-exporting developing countries.

The Survey in a prospective analysis of the world economic situation in the next five years—1980 to 1985—says that the outlook ahead is also generally expected to be gloomy.

Inflation rates are likely to remain high in the years ahead.’

This is what the UN Global survey has revealed. Now, Sir, the price rise in the petroleum products is the primary concern of all countries of the world and they have to take proper steps in this respect.

As far as my party is concerned, I wish to say that the Assam problem has had a very bad effect on our economy. Oil production in Assam contributes actually to 40 per cent of India's domestic oil production. Therefore, we had to import oil from foreign countries. Thereby we have to lose much of our foreign exchange. Therefore, the Government of India should take special interest for exploring oil in our sea-shore and at other places. The Central Government constituted a Working Group on Energy, the National Transport Policy was constituted, Petroleum Conservation Research Association was also constituted. One of these studies indicated an annual saving of at least Rs. 55 crores. But the target of saving is Rs. 200 crores in a year. This has been stated there. I would like to request the Government to go into the recommendations of these committees and see how best the recommendations of these committees could be implemented and thereby save an amount to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. This would also help save an amount of Rs. 500 crores by way of foreign exchange.

It has been reported in the news papers that the work in Bombay High has been slowed down. At the same time I, am happy to know that we could find

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

some oil in the Godavari Basin. In this connection, I may point out that we have been demanding, for a very long time, that O.N.G.C. should explore the Kaveri Basin in Tamil Nadu. I am glad to know that we are able to find some gas in Gujarat. If such resources useful for industries are trapped properly, the price of petroleum products would not go up, which would ultimately not affect the common man.

I would like to mention one thing about economic activities of the banks. On the one hand, we are facing deficit finance and on the other we have to pay more and more for the petroleum products. As far as India is concerned, the banking activities are not upto the mark. I am not happy over the way the banking activities are conducted. The Reserve Bank of India has got no power to have control over the banking industry. How the banking industry, that too the nationalised banks, have violated the instructions of the R.B.I. is indicated clearly in the Economic Survey. I would like to quote the relevant para—

“Since the banks had defaulted in maintaining the stipulated Statutory Liquidity Ratio and Cash Reserve Ratio and had also not restricted credit expansion in accordance with the Reserve Bank’s guidelines, further measures to discipline the banks became necessary.”

So, no bank is following the instructions given by the Reserve Bank of India. But in this country the Reserve Bank thinks that it can control anything and everything.

Now, I would like to mention about the fiscal policy and monetary policy of the banking industry. The present policy adopted by them is not at all beneficial and it does not serve the needs of the people. The other banks

also like IDBI etc. have not been taking into consideration the urgent and immediate needs of the common man and they are not able to check the inflationary trend. It is better the Government have more control over the Reserve Bank and also the nationalised banks. The I.D.B.I. and other financial institutions get money from the Reserve Bank of India. The I.D.B.I. and other financial institutions give loans to the industries irrationally without taking into consideration the effect on the price and other fronts. There are 7 or 8 financial institutions, where the Managing Directors are appointed. The Managing Directors of I.F.C., etc. think themselves that they are the Maharajahs and they can do anything as they like. The I.D.B.I. and other financial institutions do not see if the financial activities are conducted properly. I would, therefore, like to request you to see that the I.D.B.I. and other financial institutions are brought under the control of the Government. Similarly, the major beneficiaries of IDBI assistance were only large companies large families, many falling within the MRTPC stipulations. Approximately, sixty per cent of the IDBI loans under Project Finance Scheme were given to projects cost of which exceeded Rs. 10 crores. Big monopoly houses covered under the MRTPA Act alone were getting a lot of assistance under various heads, for example under Project Finance Scheme, they got 27.7 per cent under Soft Loan Scheme, they got 43.5 per cent, under Technical Development Scheme 46 per cent under Rediscounting of Bills 25.9 per cent. I am quoting these figures for the simple reason to show that these financial institutions are only helping big people. I would, therefore, like to emphasise that proper Government control should be there in this respect. Only then, we will be able to contain the inflationary tendencies. And whenever the Reserve Bank issues certain instructions to exercise proper control over these credit schemes etc., the banking sector will always squeeze the small people and the small constitu-

ents, they will reduce the advances to the poor people, they will never touch the big people. This again is an act which helps inflationary tendencies. And secondly, it stops the small people from further development of their industries and their business.

Something was said about the concept of mixed economy. As far as our country is concerned, we have accepted the policy of mixed economy. I would like to add that the idea of mixed economy has developed even in the Communist countries also. Under the heading 'Chinese Economist Wants Capitalist Methods Revival', it is stated here and I quote:

"A radical revision of China's economic management system—including the revival of such long spurned capitalist methods and the restoration of trade agencies and exchange—is advocated by a noted economist in an article in the 'People's Daily' the official organ of the Chinese Communist party."

The article was by Mr. Xue Muqiao. It further says:

"The article calls for allowing some competition though within the guidelines of planning so as to do away with the bureaucratic nature of State-owned industry and commerce'.

"In brief, revival of a number of capitalist trade practices is advocated to both facilitate capital turnover and give scope to the regulating functions of the market to benefit the development of the country's socialist economy."

The policy of mixed economy is not at all bad for this country, but at the same time, we must have a disciplined economy. Government should have proper control over the entire economic activities of this country.

Further, as has been said many times, there is a lot of black money in the country and there exists a parallel eco-

nomy. Government should take strict measures to put an end to this black money.

Before I conclude, I want to make a small submission. The income-tax exemption limit has now been raised from Rs. ten thousand to Rs. twelve thousand. But if the income exceeds Rs. twelve thousand and it is Rs. twelve thousand and one, the income-tax exemption limit will be Rs. eight thousand. It will thus affect the ordinary small wage earner. This needs to be considered.

Secondly, I would suggest reduction in the price of fertilizers. Ours is an agricultural country and the agriculturists will be very much benefited if the price of fertilizers is maintained at a low level. Now about agricultural loans. Another Member from Tamil Nadu spoke about them. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has promised the agriculturists that whether the Central Government gives relief or assistance, or not, he will write off such loans to the extent of Rs. 420 crores. But it should not become 420. I will not speak about other less important points.

15 hrs.

Mr. Charan Singh, our former Prime Minister has said that the Finance Minister has given some concessions to the non-priority sector, just to get favours from the non-priority sector. I know Mr. Venkataraman since my students days. He was the Minister of Transport, and then of Industry in Tamil Nadu. Even though we were in opposition in Tamil Nadu then, no Member raised his finger against Mr. Venkataraman and said that he was corrupt. I do not agree with Mr. Charan Singh; but, at the same time one should not think that others will be like Mr. Venkataraman himself. The Finance Minister is doing his best.

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

About Rs. 34 crores have been provided for various welfare measures: This amount is not sufficient, but the Government has made a beginning in the right direction to help the people. So, we must appreciate it and congratulate the Minister. He is going in the right direction, according to the commitments made to the people. The Budget is a good one. I hope Government will try to control the price line, and check the inflationary tendencies in the country. With these words, I welcome the Budget.

SHRI CHITAMANI JENA (Bala-sore): While wholeheartedly supporting the Budget for 1980-81 presented by hon. Finance Minister in this House, I should say that this is a wonderful budget, with a socialistic touch and realistic approach. Of course, my hon. friends sitting in the opposition have described it in several ways, which I am not going to contradict since I have very little time in my hands—except to say only 1 or 2 things.

Sir, you might be knowing that the Janata and the Lok Dal Governments left the Government and the country in a state of bankruptcy; and this Government, under the leadership of our revered Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi has taken charge only 6 months back. What more can we expect from a child of 6 months, specially when the entire nation was in disorder and the Government exchequer was in a state of bankruptcy? I, therefore, praise our hon. Finance Minister and his Ministry for presenting such a realistic budget with a socialistic approach without levying more taxes from the common people.

The honourable opposition leader Shri Charan Singh is apprehending more inflation and price rise after this budget is passed by this House. But I am surprised how the ex-Finance Minister Chaudhury Saheb forgot so

soon regarding the inflation and price rise he has brought for this nation after his 2700 crores of deficit budget for 1979-80. He knows well how the prices had gone high after his budget presentation in this House. This all happened due to mismanagement, mis-handling of the situation and misuse of government exchequer. I would like to cite a few examples of their misutilisation of public exchequer. Sir, they are quoting indirectly the name of the great youth leader and rising sun of the country, Shri Sanjay Gandhi, but how they could forget so soon that Shri Sanjay Gandhi was leading the nation in a correct path to achieve our goal. Shri Sanjay Gandhi in his five point programme while placing before the nation, taught us that the illiterate mass of our country can be made literate by "Each one teach one" policy not spending a single coin from the government exchequer but the Janata Government out of annoyance vindictiveness and posing themselves as "SABJANTA" before the people, propagated that what the Congress government under the leadership of Smt. Indira Gandhi have done nothing but propaganda. They have spent crores and crores of rupees for adult education to literate the illiterate mass but of no result, except to give financial benefits to their party workers appointed as the teachers of such night schools meant to teach the illiterates. May I know from the hon. Minister of Finance, Mr. Venkataraman, how many crores have been spent from government exchequer for this so-called adult education for the last 3 years? If the government would have taken the policy of our great youth leader Shri Sanjay Gandhi, we would have saved these huge amounts which are gone on waste. Similarly, the youth leader, Mr. Gandhi in his 5-point programme gave a call to the nation "Plant a tree" but the Janata and Lok Dal govt. after coming to power, since this was the programme of Shri Sanjay Gandhi, the son of Smt. Indira Gandhi, have totally stopped the pro-

gramme and started spending huge amount on "Van Mahostav". The hon. Finance Minister can easily say how many crores of public money were spent for the last 3 years in the name of "Van Mahostav." In the States and also in Centre, but if we have followed the path of Sanjayji we could not have spent such huge amount from government exchequer on tree plantation. In this way the then Janata (Lok Dal) Government spent the money on flimsy grounds bringing the government exchequer into a standstill position which caused inflation and price rise etc. Similarly, I would like to cite another example of simple wastage of government exchequer. I am telling you about family planning. The biggest disciple of the then Prime Minister and Finance Minister Ch. Charan Singhji who is known as "Hanuman" of the Great Lord Rama. I am telling you about Mr. Raj Narain. When he was the Health Minister introduced a scheme to treat the rural people by some health workers appointed for every 2000 population. But what is the result? The result was nothing but to provide employment and give financial benefits to his party workers in the field with the hope that they would be of great help to mobilise election campaign for them in the coming election. The doctors after passing I.Sc. or B.Sc. taking 6 years course of training as well as practical training of one year are not able to render good treatment according to our expectation. How can these illiterate people getting only 3 months training from an MBBS doctor will treat the patients? It was nothing but sheer wastage of public money. I think the then Health Minister Shri Raj Narain, the great Hanuman who thought about this scheme, might have taken one thing into consideration. There is an absolute necessity to control the high increase in population in our country. Mr. Raj Narain knew it well but when our youth leader Mr. Sanjay Gandhi had included this in his Five Point Programme, Mr. Raj Narain and the previous Janata Government did not

like to accept it. But since there was necessity of controlling the increasing population, he discovered the scheme so that the people in rural areas may die soon by getting treatment from these so called basic health workers in the villages. Mr. Raj Narain could shoot down two birds in one shot i.e. appointment of his party workers and controlling the increasing population by increasing the deaths after getting treatment from the so called basic health workers. When the previous Janata Government had brought the Govt. exchequer to the stage of bankruptcy in which their leader Hon. Ch. Charan Singh was playing a vital role, should not have the inflation and price rise which are the creation of him as well as of his Government because we all know how the price rise could be curbed and inflation brought down in time of emergency when our revered Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi's Government was in power. This is not my version or the version of her party members. This is the version of a great international economist who had visited India at that time and they were surprised to notice that India under the stewardship of Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi span of one year could check inflation to the extent of zero so to say, which could not have been achieved by any other developed and developing country of the world. Within this short period of one year....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jena, you have exhausted your time. A Member is not expected to read out his speech.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: I have some more points to make.

Before concluding my speech I would request the Finance Minister that he will kindly look to the installation of a Fertiliser Plant in Orissa, the foundation stone of which was laid down by our hon. Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi in the year 1974 at Paradip. After the Janata Government came to power, they did

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

not spend even a single pie nor had they kept it in the Budget. Rather, they have thrown away the foundation stone. I would like to request the Finance Minister that he will see that this fertiliser plant should be installed in Orissa at Paradeep within the Sixth Five Year Plan. Apart from that I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that he will kindly see that economy is observed in the State Governments as well as at the Centre so that the price rise and inflation are checked.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE (Chandrapur): Sir, it is my proud privilege to support this budget. This budget has attracted almost all sections of the community. It has attracted the opinion of the press. Therefore, it is a very important budget. I must recall that on the day the budget was announced in Parliament, I met a businessman, a taxi-driver, a cinema house manager and a man on the street. I must assure the House that almost everybody whom I met has appreciated the budget and our esteemed hon. Finance Minister. They appreciated the measures taken because the lower middle-class which was deprived of its income has been mostly benefited. This House had expressed its opinion that by raising income-tax exemption limit from Rs. 10,000 to 12,000, some 6 lakh people have been benefited. I met one university teacher who was greatly relieved by this measure. Almost every section of the society has been benefited by this measure. I congratulate the Finance Minister for raising the wealth-tax exemption limit from Rs. 1 lakh to 1.5 lakhs.

I find it difficult to persuade myself to agree with the criticism that this budget does not give relief to the rural population. I need not stress this point, because you, Mr. Chairman, in your speech have already stressed it. Banks have been directed in the budget papers to extend their facility to block level centres and provide credit facilities to the poorest of the poor, ac-

cording to the spirit of the 20 point programme given by our esteemed Prime Minister. Our good friend and colleague and one of the opposition leaders, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, said that the 20 point programme is not a programme at all. Probably he is more interested in the academics of programmes rather than the results of the same. I would invite him to my own constituency where he can see how land and houses are given to the landless labour. He belongs to my state. He should come to my constituency and see for himself how the poor peasants and landless labour in the rural area have got houses and become owners of the houses. He can come and see how the poor people are reaping the fruits of the programme given by our dynamic leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

The detractors of the Finance Minister's proposals have not given much thought to the points mentioned in the budget proposals. The small farmers have been given relief in terms of agricultural inputs and bank credit facilities. The budget gives government priority for technological development. Our nation is a part of the world polity and world community. As such, we have to be at par in technological and technical advancement with other countries. I may point out that as far as technical advancement is concerned, our technicians are not lagging behind. This Budget gives relief to technological development. I agree with you when you said the other day that TV and radio is a powerful media of mass communication and it has got educative value. Now, an era has come when we should have even colour TVs with us. We cannot afford to lag behind in technological advancement of other countries in the world.

There was criticism about nationalisation of coal industry. The coal industry is under bitter attack that it is not giving the profit which is expected of that. But I must say that after nationalisation of the coal industry, so many welfare programmes have been started for the workers working in the collieries and they have

been greatly benefited by these programmes. Before nationalisation, the unscrupulous owners of the coal mines had always exploited the workers, the labourers in the collieries. Now, you can go to these collieries and see for yourself how they have been rehabilitated and how the welfare activities are going on.

Sir, today the nation's greatest need is generation of power. The Budget envisages that the power generation should be given more attention. I congratulate the Finance Minister for that. I would like to point out that some of the power projects should be taken over by the Central Government. I must point out one such example. In Chandrapur District of Maharashtra State, a super thermal power station is to be set up. But it has not yet been cleared by the Central Government. If it is left to the State Government, I fear it will take another 15 to 20 years to complete that project. I, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to take over this project as a central project, clear the project and give all the financial assistance so that power generation is started at the earliest.

Lastly, I draw your attention to the allocation of money for drinking water. I remember during the recent Assembly elections in Maharashtra in one of the villages in the constituency of my friend, Mr. Vilas Multemwar, there was no drinking water. People had to fetch drinking water from far off places. I remember a case where one person with tears in his eyes said that in the morning they had to work in the Employment Guarantee Programme and in the night they had to be awake to bring water from far off places.

I thank you for giving me time. With these words, I support the Budget.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, previously the Budget was used to balance

the income and expenditure. After independence it has been converted into an instrument to change the economy of the country and to narrow down the gap in income between the rich and the poor. It is also used to narrow down the difference between the rural and urban masses. I have to congratulate our Finance Minister for bringing a progressive Budget, and the Deputy Minister, Shri Barot, for giving a fitting reply to many of the criticisms levelled by the opposition?

In the name of freedom, the Janata Government encouraged indiscipline knowingly or unknowingly. That indiscipline is everywhere in the country. Now it has fallen to our lot to see that discipline is restored. This indiscipline is there in every field of life. Especially in industry in the name of freedom they have allowed labour to strike and also to go on under-utilising the machinery. Therefore, production fell. Everywhere we see under utilisation.

We used to export cement to Ceylon, Bangladesh and other countries, but now we have to import it. Formerly we exported steel worth Rs. 100 crores during the Congress Government, but during the Janata regime it fell sharply and now we have to import it. Similarly we have to import many other commodities. We were surplus in sugar during the Congress regime, but now we have to import it also. Like that, because of under-utilisation of our industries and our resources, we have no other go except to import the commodities which we were exporting.

We are facing power shortage. If we allow this power shortage to continue, it will be very difficult for us to improve our industries and our production. Therefore, our first duty is to have an integrated plan so as to improve power generation. In the morning there was a discussion about the power potential of the Himalayas. There is similar potential elsewhere

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

also. Therefore, we have to utilise all this potential and see that we become surplus in power.

It is said that we have to develop our industries. I agree, but then there is no purchasing power with the people and therefore it is impossible to develop industries. During the Congress regime, Shrimati Indira Gandhi realised that we had surplus in food-grains, but the poor rural people had no capacity even to purchase food-grains. She therefore thought it would be better to start the Food for Work Programme and through that to give work to the poor people in the rural areas. There are so many schemes. But if any one scheme has helped to improve the conditions of the rural masses, it is food-for-work programme. Under this programme, not only the poor people are getting work, but in the rural areas, roads and buildings are constructed, tanks are being repaired and so many other works are being done. This programme should be strengthened. During Janata regime, it was on an *ad hoc* basis. Now it has been placed on a permanent basis. Cash component is being given, as pointed out by our hon. Minister, Mr. Barot. But I am sorry to say that the allotment given is not as much as it was in the previous year. It must be raised. We must evolve a scheme and develop this food-for-work programme into food-for-full employment programme. If we can give full employment to the rural poor, they will have more purchasing power. Along with this programme, we have to take up rural housing also. By these two things only, we can increase the purchasing power of the rural masses.

Regarding the food-for-work programme, I can say that it benefited the rural areas very much. In my constituency itself, we were able to construct new roads upto 1500 miles, 500 school buildings, hundreds of tanks were repaired. So many works have been done within a period of

two years. It should be continued and continued 'for ever' because even though we may lay roads today, tomorrow we may have to repair them, we have to maintain them. Therefore, this food-for-work programme or food for full employment scheme should continue for ever and as it is now, it must be included in the Plan. In the rural areas we have to do certain things. Though the Congress Government has decided to distribute *banjer* land, it has not been implemented fully till today. We have to congratulate the Madhya Pradesh Government for taking a decision and promulgate an Ordinance to give away the *banjar* land to the poor people at a stroke. Other States have to follow suit. I have to congratulate Mr. Antulay, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra for writing off the loans which the small and marginal farmers had taken from the cooperative societies. If other States also follow suit, then certainly the rural masses will be benefited.

There is another thing. Our Government is committed to develop forests. But the landless poor in the rural areas are bringing pressure on the Government to dereserve forests and distribute the same for cultivation and to raise gardens. We cannot give away our forests. Therefore, we must follow a *via media* policy so that we can develop the forests and at the same time we can help the agricultural labourers and the landless poor to raise gardens in the marginal farms. Therefore, we must formulate a social security forestry scheme.

We have fixed ceilings on urban land. Now we have to fix ceilings on urban incomes also because only then we can wipe off the disparity between the urban masses and the rural poor. Therefore, it is imminent and urgent that the Government should bring in a legislation so as to have a ceiling on urban incomes.

Now, we are encountering natural disasters. Last year, about Rs. 300-400 crores of loss was incurred by farmers due to cyclone and floods. This time, in Himachal Pradesh only apple gardens were smashed because of hail-storm. Therefore, we must do something against natural disasters. There are laws in other countries so as to mitigate natural disasters. We must also bring in a law so as to fight natural disasters.

DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Central budget for 1980-81 presented by the hon. Finance Minister, Mr. R. Venkataraman.

This extraordinarily, excellent budget was acclaimed by one and all, particularly, by the economists, academicians and the dailies. If you care to remember, he was formerly a member of the Planning Commission and a very successful Industry Minister of Tamil Nadu. Taking these facts into consideration, we are not surprised with his performance, perhaps the best budget since Independence.

The most important and disturbing factor in the Indian economy is the steep fall of the Gross National product to the tune of nearly 3 per cent. There is a significant fall of 10 per cent in the agricultural production and 1 per cent in the industrial production. There are serious deficiencies in the performance of the core sector, particularly, power, coal and the railways. It is understandable that there is a fall of 2.2 per cent in the hydel generation due to drought but it is disturbing to note that, in spite of additions in the generating capacity of the thermal stations, there is an acute power shortage in the country.

According to the German Consultants, inadequate supply of coal and its poor quality, coupled with poor maintenance and management, are solely responsible for this disastrous

situation in the power generation. It is as low as 45 per cent in the percentage of utilisation of installed generating capacity.

It is the same old story as regards coal. We could produce only 106 million tonnes in spite of massive investments, which is almost the same as what we had produced nearly four years back.

So is the case with Railways.

These serious deficiencies, particularly, as I have said, in the core sectors of Railways, coal and power, reinforced one another in such a manner that they inflicted severe damage on the national economy. As a consequence of these deficiencies, there is a tremendous impact on other industries as well. As a result there is a decline in the production of steel, cement, aluminium, non-ferrous metals, cotton fabrics and even sugar. The production of sugar has deteriorated in such a way that it has fallen by 28 per cent and the net result is that the Commerce Ministry is forced to import nearly 1.2 million tonnes of sugar.

The Finance Minister has rightly pointed out that the need of the hour, of the country, is to devise ways and means, methods and mechanisms to stall this acute deterioration and set a pattern for improving the health of the economy.

Sir, it is equally distressing to note the grave situation regarding the balance of payments. Thanks to the massive invisible remittances, it is true that the actual fall in foreign balances is only Rs. 56 crores. But the net trade deficit is to the tune of Rs. 2,232 crores—which is double that of last year. How are we going to face this grave situation? Here, I must appeal to the Industrial community, that they should export more engineering goods, engineering services and consultancy services, particularly to the Middle East. In the

[Dr. M. S. Sanjeevi Rao]

Middle East countries, Korea is a very important competitor to India. Fortunately, there are some difficulties for that country and I feel that our engineering sector should take advantage of the situation and fill in the gap. Also, as you know, there is a trade embargo on Iran, and our country must take full advantage of the situation and export in a big way.

It is heartening to know that the annual plan for 1980-81 seeks to revive and restore the Indian economy to a proper shape by providing adequate funds. The Plan provides nearly Rs. 2,745 crores for energy, which is most important. They have given as much as 11 per cent more this year and I hope they will see that the four super thermal stations at Singrauli, Ramagundam, Farakka and Korba are completed as soon as possible. Here, may I suggest to you that in Andhra Pradesh we have two massive dams across the river Krishna, at Nagarjunasagar and Srisailem, and this is the most ideal place for pumped storage system and by installing reversible turbines, we can generate as much as a thousand megawatts. I would say that the Central Government should take this up immediately.

Even though they have provided adequate funds for power generation, they have given only Rs. 65.59 crores for nuclear power generation and for atomic energy industries, only Rs. 47.70 crores. I feel that it is a very small amount. In France, they are producing power, as much as 20 per cent of their requirement from nuclear power generation. They are going in such a massive way that, by 1985, they hope to generate 50 per cent of the required power from nuclear power stations. If you take the case of Sweden, they have actually taken a referendum, and in spite of the nuclear hazards, the people of Sweden have voted that they should go in for nuclear energy. With this

background and particularly if you remember that we have only 43,000 tonnes of uranium and we have nearly six lakh tonnes of thorium, there is urgency to develop the fast breeder technology so as to utilise thorium. I appeal to the Finance Minister that we should increase the allotment for nuclear power stations and atomic energy programmes.

Now I come to the Department of Petroleum. Here it is very encouraging to see that you have provided Rs. 837 crores—Rs. 215 crores more than that in the last year. You have provided Rs. 99 crores for the Bombay High platform. But I must tell you that there is no point in just giving enough funds for petroleum. Here I must say that the Government is not taking any effective steps to curb the use of petroleum products. This year the bill for the import of 19 million tonnes is going to cost us as much as Rs. 5,200 crores, I believe. Every country, including the United States, is taking effective measures to curb the consumption. I went to Brazil last year; there, they are using, for most of the cars gasahol, that is, 80 per cent petrol and 20 per cent alcohol. On top of it, they have introduced one lakh cars running on hundred per cent alcohol. What steps have we taken in that direction? I appeal to the hon. Minister that we should take immediate measures on this. Also I have come to know recently that in Australia they have developed engines which can run on sunflower oil instead of diesel oil. What is the use of our saying that we have any amount of technocrats or any amount of technologists if you do not utilise them? You proudly claim that you are giving Rs. 116 crores for science and technology. But what is the use if you do not implement these programmes?

What steps are you taking for development of solar energy? Two months back, I went to the Hannover Fair in West Germany, and I found that the entire Fair was full of solar

energy development exhibits. But here, except for one or two news items that we have developed solar power refrigerators and coolers in the country, we have done nothing on this. So, the Union Government must take up this question also effectively.

Now I come to ports. I am glad you have given Rs. 102 crores for port development. But I request you that you should allot Rs. 27 crores for Visakhapatnam for the development of oil berth because there again comes the question of regulation of petroleum. I know, I have taken enough time. Now I come to the last point about paper and pulp industries. I am glad that you have provided Rs. 77.1 crores. But here is an item—paper and pulp where there is a world shortage. There is one project which the FAO has recently recommended—that is to bring waste weed from the Andamans to Andhra Pradesh and, to be precise, in my constituency, Kakinada and make wood pulp. The FAO is funding it for giving the technical report I want adequate provision to be made for this project.

Lastly, about agriculture, you have given enough funds for agriculture, But when it comes to fisheries, it is very meagre. Please remember under the new law of Seas, we have extended our territorial waters by 320 km. That means that with a coastline of 5560 km we have acquired 1.79 million sq. km. This massive territory, if you do not utilise, what are we here for? We have given only Rs. 33 crores for fisheries. The Ministries of Agriculture and Industry have projected that we should acquire 100 trawlers per year which approximately cost about Rs. 100 crores. But how much are you providing? Just Rs. 1.2 crores. What for this meagre allotment? I hope Mr. Venkataraman, with his tremendous knowledge, will look into it and correct the imbalance.

Lastly, I congratulate the Finance Minister for his foresight in giving adequate relief for the electronics industry, and also, for removing the

licence fee for cheap radios. I once again congratulate the Finance Minister.

MR. CHARMAN: Mr. A. K. Roy—You will speak for 10 minutes, please.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad). But my minute should be of 100 seconds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This mathematics we are not going to accept in this House.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very very difficult to make some unwilling man hear something and it is for us absolutely impossible to make any unwilling Minister listen to us. One good thing is that the hon. Finance Minister has left his representative to listen to us....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is very short.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Why I am telling this is that I want to ensure that what we say must have some impact on the Ministers and the House. But our unfortunate experience tells us that no such thing happens.

People have supported and tried to define the Budget whether it is a socialist budget or whether it is a capitalist budget and what is the nature of the budget. Basically this budget looks like an iceberg. Only one-tenth of it is visible while the nine-tenths is under water. Not only that, an unalert sailor will have his ship wrecked by it. I am surprised at the Finance Minister receiving praises for removing some tax here or there. I was surprised at the lowering of the tax on tooth-paste and tooth-brush, some relief on pressure cookers, television, etc. That earned him so much praise. It appears that the people will soon start thinking and looking at this House and at us as something like foreign nationals talking something in a foreign language about something of which they have no idea. Sir, in an under-developed country like India no budget should be judged by this type of things.

[Shri A. K. Roy]

I would like to know from the hon. Minister or his representative sitting in the Treasury Bench, as to what is the number of people paying income-tax, what is the tax-paying assesseees here?

In a country like India, out of a population of 65 crores, only 25 lakh people are coming within the purview of income-tax payers. I would like to know what is your criterion of a good budget when Members praise this budget? In a country like ours budget is not only a simple arithmetics of some balancing of income and expenditure but it is an instrument to re-shape our economy and the entire structure of the society. What is needed to-day is not *status quo* but stability. When members talked about stability they meant *status quo*. In the present state of affairs, even *status quo* is worse than chaos. This is my reading about the present system of taxation. What should we aim at? We should aim at a budget which will lead us to a self-reliant growth-oriented and employment-oriented budget. If we look at 130 countries of the world whose income is lesser than India's, our position stands at 114th in these countries.. I want to know from the Minister of Finance as to what is the tool or instrument they want to use by which India's position can be elevated in the next five, ten or twenty years? You come out with a formula and you come with a time-table so that you can tell the people that this is our programme in the next few years, so that they need not be impatient for all times to come. For that you should come out with your time-table. The previous Janata Government did one good thing. They had no planning. That is because they knew that they cannot remain for more than two years. They used to tell that they would solve the unemployment problem within ten years' time. Now that you have come back to power, I would like you to tell us how many more years would you take to solve this problem.

Our budget should be growth-oriented. We have been seeing that even the percentage of investment this time is less than that of the previous year. Previously, the investment in terms of percentage used to be a little less. Now it has gone up to 37 per cent. This is what we find from the economic analysis. In an underdeveloped country like ours what we feel is that nearly 25 to 30 per cent of the national income should be invested.. If necessary we should give a call to the people to bear the hardships for some more time. Our economy should be a self-reliant economy. Looking from that angle, I find that our dependence is increasing but not decreasing. Previously we reached a point of self-reliant economy. In 1972-73 the net inflow of foreign exchange was only Rs. 159 crores. Last year it had gone up to Rs. 524 crores. This year it has been kept at Rs. 800 crores. That means our dependence on foreign aid is increasing. We are receiving more foreign assistance. That is not good for us. Sir, this Government is not in a position to tell us that India will have a completely self-reliant economy. Sir, today they say they are making a new start. I would like the Finance Minister to spell out in his reply the time-table by which India will come out as a self-reliant economy. It is also said that the budget is employment oriented. Now, if you see the figures, you will find the generation of employment is tapering off. I would like to know how they are going to generate employment.

16 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI A. K. ROY: They have come out with food-for-work programme and have kept Rs. 340 crores for the same. They say as a result of this programme 900 million mandays will get generated which comes to Rs. 3.5 to Rs. 4.00 per head per day. This amount is less for the rural poor be-

cause it is even less than the minimum agricultural wages fixed I want this programme to be expanded but simultaneously this entire calculation of Rs. 3.5 or Rs. 4.00 should be changed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI A. K. ROY: This outlook should be changed.

Lastly, a word about capital investment and capital formation. Sir, my constituency of Dhanbad was previously called garden of industries whereas now it has become a graveyard of industries. There are the sick units and the idle industry. There is one factory, Kumardubi Engineering Works which employs about 3,000 workers which is closed and the total capital is lying idle. The Finance Minister in his reply should enlighten us how they want to tackle the question of sick industry and open the closed industry, even if they are to seek the help of the workmen.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, पहली दफा आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया उसके लिए मैं आप का आभारी हूँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जिन खराब परिस्थितियों में यह बजट प्रस्तुत किया है और जिस तरीके से इस बजट को उन्होंने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं निश्चित तौर से यह आशा करता हूँ कि इस बजट के जरिए कीमतें घटेंगी, मुद्रास्फीति घटेगी और उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। हमारे बहुत से विरोधी भाइयों ने इस के सम्बन्ध में कहा है कि जो घाटे का बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है उससे मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ेगी और कीमतें बढ़ेंगी। मैंने इस सारे बजट को देखा है। जिन आंकड़ों के ऊपर जो खयाल इन्होंने दिया है उससे निश्चित तौर से यह उम्मीद बंधती है कि अगर हमारे ये कल-कारखाने चाहें पब्लिक सेक्टर में हों या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हों उन में जिस तरीके से हम उत्पादन करना चाहते हैं, उस तरीके से उत्पादन हो तो निश्चित रूप से उस उत्पादन की बढ़ोतरी की वजह से कीमतें घटेंगी और मुद्रास्फीति भी घटेगी।

जिस तौर तरीके से जनता पार्टी के शासन ने पिछले वर्षों में इस देश की व्यवस्था को खराब करने का काम किया है, उसकी जितनी भी बुराई की जाय या उस व्यवस्था को जितना भी खराब बताया जाय वह कम है। आप देखेंगे हर क्षेत्र में उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है। राष्ट्रीय आय में

3 परसेंट की गिरावट आई, कृषि आय में 10 परसेंट की गिरावट आई, इसी प्रकार के औद्योगिक उत्पादन में भी गिरावट आई और विप्लवी में 45 परसेंट कम उत्पादन हुआ। खेती में 28 परसेंट की कमी हुई है। पिछले शासन में 20 परसेंट मुद्रास्फीति होने से जो कीमतें वहीं उससे हम विभिन्न वस्तु पर कह सकते हैं कि जनता पार्टी को न तो शासन करना भाव्य और न ही विरोध करना भाया। इसलिए उस शासन की जितनी भी बुराई की जाए वह कम है।

श्री एम० राम श्रीराम रेड्डी (मिजापूर) : राजनीति में भी गिरावट आई।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : वह तो पहले से ही आई थी।

जो लोग कितनी ही राज करना नहीं जानते वे उनको यहां पर लाकर बिठा दिया गया था। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में कांग्रेस के शासन में जितना उत्पादन होता था, जिन जिन क्षेत्रों में होता था, जो चीजें हम बाहर भेजते थे जिससे हमारे देश को फारेन-एक्सचेंज मिलता था उसमें जिस प्रकार से गिरावट आई उसको देखने से अच्छी तरह मालूम होता है कि जनता पार्टी ने किस प्रकार से इस देश के विदेशी व्यापार को बर्बाद किया और इस देश के व्यापार को बर्बाद किया। इसी कारण हमारे देश के उत्पादन में गिरावट आई। यह सारी बातें हमें जनता पार्टी के शासन से मालूम होती हैं।

मैं जिस प्रदेश राजस्थान से यहां पर चुनकर आया हूँ, वहां पर हमारी सबसे बड़ी समस्या सूखे की रही है। वहां पर हर दूसरे तीसरे वर्ष भूकाल आ जाता है। जनता पार्टी के शासन में 1977 से 1979 तक दो साल तो अच्छे निकले, भगवान की कृपा से लेकिन 1979 में जब भूकाल पड़ा तो हम समझते थे कि कम से कम 20-25 लाख लोगों को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी लेकिन हमारा दुर्भाग्य था कि ऐसे ना-काबिल लोगों को गद्दी पर बिठा दिया गया था जो मुश्किल से 1 परसेंट लोगों को भी काम नहीं दे सके जिसके कारण लाखों लोगों को दूसरे प्रान्तों में जाकर अपना जीवन बसर करना पड़ा। इस प्रकार की स्थिति जनता पार्टी के शासन में उपस्थित हो गई। लेकिन जब से कांग्रेस पार्टी का शासन वापस आया है तब से राजस्थान में मैं समझता हूँ, जहां पहले एक लाख लोगों को भी गल्ले के बदले भनाज योजना और दूसरी योजनाओं में नहीं लगाया गया था, वहां अब 22 लाख लोगों को रोजी-रोटी मिल रही है। जिस काम को जनता और लोकदल सरकारों ने नहीं किया उसको अब कांग्रेस की सरकार कर रही है।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी के एक मिनिस्टर थे जिन्होंने कहा था कि हम सारे देश में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करेंगे लेकिन क्या किया उन्होंने? उन्होंने सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को बिल्कुल खूब में डाल दिया। इस देश में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में चीनी पदा होती थी और 2 रुपये 30 पैसे प्रति किलो के हिसाब से जनता को चीनी दी जाती थी लेकिन जनता सरकार ने बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों को पूरी छूट दे दी जिसकी वजह से आपने देखा कि किस तरह से चीनी की कीमतें बढ़ गई जब जनता पार्टी का शासन जाने लगा था तब आप न देखा कि चीनी की क्या कीमतें हो गई थीं और अब कांग्रेस को कोस रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) जनता पार्टी शासन में चीनी के ऊपर से कंट्रोल हटा दिया और मैं समझता हूँ बड़े बड़े कारखानेदारों से करोड़ों रुपये प्राप्त किए तथा उन्हें छूट दे दी कि वे करोड़ों रुपये लूटकर अपने खजाने भरें। गरीब लोगों को लुटाये, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था इस देश के अन्दर जनता पार्टी के शासन में हुई। इस प्रकार की वितरण प्रणाली इनकी है। हम तो समझते थे कि जितनी भी जनता की आवश्यक वस्तुएँ हैं, उनको सस्ते भाव पर जनता को दिलवायेंगे। जनता पार्टी के एक बहुत बड़े नेता श्री मोहन धारिया जी ने एक बहुत ही विशाल वितरण प्रणाली का प्रचार किया था कि हम छः महीने के अन्दर देश में इस प्रकार की वितरण प्रणाली की व्यवस्था कर देंगे, जिससे आम गरीब आदमी को उससे लाभ मिलेगा। हमने देखा क्या-खोदा पहाड़ और निकली चुहिया। इस प्रकार की स्थिति जनता पार्टी ने देश में वितरण प्रणाली द्वारा स्थापित कर दी। अब कांग्रेस की सरकार को फिर पहले जैसी वितरण प्रणाली को स्थापित करने में समय लगेगा। इस दिशा में कुछ काम हुआ है, मगर वह काम तेजी से होना चाहिए, जिससे आम गरीब आदमी को उससे फायदा मिले।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक बहुत बड़ा काम इन्होंने किया और वह यह कि इन्होंने स्मगलर्स को छोड़ दिया। यहाँ पर जब इमरजेंसी लगी थी, उस समय सारे देश के स्मगलर्स चाहे करोड़पति हो, चाहे अरबपति हो, सबको पकड़-पकड़ कर हमारी सरकार ने बन्द कर दिया था, क्यों कि उनकी वजह से देश में धन या अन्य प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएँ बिगड़ती चली जा रही थीं। मगर बम्बई के कुछ लोगों को, बड़े-बड़े अरबपतियों को जिनका वहाँ पर साम्राज्य स्थापित है, उस प्रकार के लोगों को इन्होंने खुली छूट दे दी कि खूब लूटो और खूब स्मगल करो, आपको कोई रोकने वाला नहीं है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था को हमारे देश में जनता पार्टी के शासन ने स्थापित किया। उनकी नज़ीर दुनिया

के किसी भी मुल्क में आपको नहीं मिल सकती है, किस प्रकार से इन्होंने बुजुर्ग नेता के जरिए इस देश को संभाला था।

अब मैं आप से राष्ट्रीय रोजगार योजना के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। राष्ट्रीय रोजगार योजना को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लागू किया जाए, जिससे जितने भी भ्रष्ट बेकार और बेकार गांव के लोग हैं, उनको जगह-जगह रोजगार मिले। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आप ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त कर देंगे, चाहे पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० हो, चाहे इरिगेशन हो, चाहे वाटर वर्क्स हो, चाहे रेलवे हो, चाहे कोई भी कार्यक्रम हो, वह सारे का सारा काम इस योजना के तहत कराया जाना चाहिए, ताकि करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। जब आप इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेंगे, तब जाकर हमारे देश से बेरोजगारी और भ्रष्ट-बेरोजगारी समाप्त होगी।

अब मैं आपसे काम के बदले अनाज योजना के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। कल हमारे उप वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि काम के बदले अनाज योजना कांग्रेस की योजना थी और इस योजना में इन्होंने क्या किया कि लाखों टन अनाज अपने कार्यकर्ताओं के जरिए स्मगल किया और लाखों टन अनाज इनके कार्यकर्ता खा गये, चाहे सरपंच हो, चाहे अन्य प्रकार के लोग हों। इन्होंने किस प्रकार से डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन किया, किस प्रकार से लोगों को काम दिया, इसकी विस्तृत जांच यदि हर प्रदेश के अन्दर करें तो आप को मान्य होना कि जनता पार्टी के शासन में काम के बदले अनाज योजना में किस प्रकार से लाखों टन अनाज का दुरुपयोग किया गया। देश में जो पचायत लेवल पर ईमानदार कार्यकर्ता थे, उनको भ्रष्ट किया और गलत तरीके से देश में काम किया, उसका उदाहरण आपको दुनिया में कहीं नहीं मिल सकता है।

समापति महोदय, वजट के अन्दर एग्रीकल्चर के अन्दर धन का काफी प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। डी० पी० ए० पी० कार्यक्रम के अन्दर अपने भीलवाड़ा जिले को नहीं लिया, जब कि अजमेर और उदयपुर जिले को इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लिया गया। भीलवाड़ा जिले में हर दूसरे साल अकाल पड़ता रहता है यदि इस जिले को डी० पी० ए० पी० कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लिया जाए, तो निश्चित रूप से वहाँ के गरीब लोगों को राहत मिलेगी और आर्थिक तौर पर भी उनकी उन्नति होगी। इसी तरह से भीलवाड़ा जिले में चार बांध हैं—मेजा, खाड़ी, अखड़ और मरेरी। जब कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, तब यह कहा गया था कि बर्लैंड-बीक के जरिए से इनको डेवेलप किया जाएगा, मगर दुर्भाग्य से जनता पार्टी का शासन आया और वह सारी की सारी

कोषणा विफल हो गई। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि उसी प्रकार के कार्यक्रम को फिर से हाथ में लिया जाए, जिससे इन बांधों को डेवेलप करके ज़्यादा-से ज़्यादा उत्पादन कर सकें। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए।

राजस्थान में पेय जल की बड़ी संकट है। वहां पर पीने का पानी चार-चार और पांच-पांच मील से लाना पड़ता है। आपने इस सम्बन्ध में जो व्यवस्था बजट में की है, वह बहुत कम है। 35000 गांवों में से सिर्फ 10000 गांवों में कुछ व्यवस्था की गई है। बाक़ी गांव वैसे ही पड़े हुए हैं। सरकारी सर्वे के अनुसार 200 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था केवल राजस्थान के लिए हो, तब जा कर वहां पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम हो सकता है। इस समय जो एमाउन्ट आप ने बजट में प्रस्तावित किया है उस से तो राजस्थान में मुश्किल से 100-50 गांवों में ही पीने का पानी पहुंच पायेगा। इस समय हमारी समस्या पीने के पानी की है और इस समस्या को यदि आप जल्द से जल्द हल करना चाहते हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से आप को इस काम के लिए ज़्यादा एमाउन्ट देना पड़ेगा।

अब मैं कुछ शब्द एडल्ट एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ . . .

सभापति महोदय : 15 मिनट हो गये हैं, अब आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दें।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : सिर्फ एक-दो एमाउन्ट और कहना चाहता हूँ। नर्बदा नदी के पानी के बारे में मैं पिछली दफा भी निवेदन करना चाहता था, लेकिन आप ने समय न होने के कारण बोलन नहीं दिया। राजस्थान और गुजरात के बीच में एक समझौता हुआ था, जिसके अन्तर्गत कडाना बांध का 5 लाख एकड़ फिट पानी राजस्थान के जालोर और बाड़मेर जिलों को देना तय हुआ था। लेकिन बाद में ट्रिब्यूनल ने इस के खिलाफ फैसला दिया। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह फैसला गुजरात और राजस्थान का सरकारों ने मिलकर किया था, लेकिन ट्रिब्यूनल के इस प्रकार के फैसले से राजस्थान की बहुत क्षति हुई है। राजस्थान के ये दो जिले बिल्कुल डेजर्ट जिले हैं, जिन में कुछ भी उत्पादन नहीं होता है। अब लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय, इस पानी के दिए जाने से निश्चित रूप से राजस्थान के इन दो जिलों को बहुत लाभ होगा। हमारे करोड़ों-लाखों लोग आप को धन्य देंगे।

मुझे बहुत सी बातें आप से निवेदन करनी थीं, लेकिन समय नहीं है, इस लिए आपको धन्यवाद।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : बेधरमन साहब, फैमिली प्लानिंग के लिए जो रक़मा रखा गया है, वह बहुत कम है, इस काम के लिए ज़्यादा पैसा रखा जाना चाहिए। आज देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है, जिस की वजह से रोज़ एक्सीडेन्स होते हैं और हर तरफ़ बुरी हालत है। आदमी कहीं जाय, तो वापस आना मुश्किल हो जाता है। रास्ते में साइकिलें चलती हैं, लोगों को रोड-सेन्स बिल्कुल नहीं है इसी लिए एक्सीडेन्स होते हैं। हमारे संजय गांधी जी की फैमिली प्लानिंग की जो स्कीम थी, वह बड़ी शानदार थी, अगर उसको सही तरीके से इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाता, तो इतने एक्सीडेन्स और लड़ाई भगड़े न होते।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा अपने इलाके की बात अज़ करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ श्री हरगोविन्द-पुर-व्यास योजना थी, जिसका सर्वे जब हमारी सरकार पंजाब में थी, तब उसने कराया था और उसके लिये पैसा भी एलाट हो गया था। लेकिन जब अकालियों की गवर्नमेंट वहाँ आई तो उसने उस योजना को बन्द कर दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस योजना को फिर से चालू कराया जाय।

लुधियाना से चण्डीगढ़ के लिये रेल लाइन का सर्वे किया गया था और उसको बनाने का सरकार का इरादा भी था। लेकिन उसको फिर से काट दिया गया है। मेरी दरखवास्त है कि उसको फिर से शुरू करना चाहिये।

आपने इस बजट में सड़कों के लिये जो 114 करोड़ रक़मा रखा है, वह बहुत कम है, इसको ज़्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिये। मेरे इलाके गुरदासपुर में एक "मस्तो ब्रिज" की योजना थी, उसके लिये आपने इसमें कोई पैसा नहीं रखा है। मेरा इलाका बहुत बैकवर्ड इलाका है—इसलिये इस ब्रिज का काम जरूर कराना चाहिये।

मेरे यहाँ (कोट जैमलसिंह, तहसील पठानकोट) 10-10 मील तक कोई डाकखाना नहीं है और वहाँ इतनी बुरी हालत है कि चिट्ठियाँ दस-दस दिन में पहुंचती हैं। हमारे मिनिस्टर—स्टीफन साहब—बहुत लायक आदमी हैं, मुझे उम्मीद है वे वहाँ पर जरूर डाकखाने खुलवायेंगे। कुछ काम तो उन्होंने किया है, लेकिन वह काफी नहीं है।

यह बजट जो तैयार किया गया है, सिर्फ 6 महीने के अन्दर तैयार किया गया है, लेकिन फिर भी बड़ा बैलेंस बजट है, इससे बेहतर कोई बजट नहीं हो सकता था। यह बजट तरक्की की तरफ एक कदम है। इससे हरिजनों को, गरीबों को और हरेक आदमी को तरक्की मिलेगी। यह एक बड़ा भारी शानदार बजट है। इससे बेहतर बजट नहीं हो सकता था।

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

मैं आपको एक बात टेलीफोन के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने परसों एक टेलीफोन फिरोजपुर रोड से दीनानगर के लिए बुक किया था। मैं तीन दिनों से उसके लिए कोशिश कर रहा हूँ लेकिन अभी तक वह फोन नहीं मिल सका है। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक्सचेंज में ड्यूटी पर जो ग्रहणकार लोग हैं वे अपनी ड्यूटी को पूरी तरह से भ्रंजाम नहीं देते हैं। इसकी तरफ स्टीफन साहब को ध्यान करना चाहिए। बड़ी बुरी हालत है। इसको जल्दी से ठीक करना चाहिए।

16.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Swami Vivekananda has said: "The right performance of duty in any station of life without attachment to results, leads us to highest realization of perfection of soul."

स्टेट्स की निस्वत यहाँ सेन्टर में आकर मैं हैरान हूँ कि यहाँ के ग्रहणकार अपनी ड्यूटी को भ्रंजाम नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसको फौरन ठीक करन चाहिए और एक्सचेंज में फौरन से काम होना चाहिए।

होशियारपुर जिले में नसराला में एक रेलवे फाटक है। उन पर केवल एक ही चौकीदार है। वह चौकीदार घंटे उस पर काम करता है। क्या एक आदमी 24 घंटे काम कर सकता है? वहाँ पर बड़ी बुरी हालत है। वहाँ एक की बजाय दो चौकीदार होने चाहिए। इसी तरह से शाहसिकन्दर (नजदीक दीनानगर जिला गुरदासपुर) में तो कोई भी चौकीदार नहीं है। वहाँ पर कई मौते हो चुकी हैं। वहाँ पर किसी चौकीदार के रखने का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए। लुधियाना से पठानकोट को रेल चलती है। वह पठानकोट में शहर के बीच से गुजरती है। जब वहाँ रेल गुजरती है तो ट्रैफिक बन्द हो जाता है। वहाँ पर पुल बनना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर गुरदासपुर जिले में मस्टो का पुल बन जाए तो उस बैकवर्ड इलाके की बहुत तरक्की हो सकती है। मैंने इस बारे में बाबू जगजीवनराम जी और सरदार स्वर्णसिंह जी को लिखा था। कई चिट्ठियाँ लिखी थी लेकिन उन्होंने मुझे लिखा कि यह सिविल का काम है, हमारा काम नहीं है। इसलिए सेन्टर को चाहिए कि वह इस काम को करे। इससे वहाँ की बैकवर्डनेस दूर हो सकती है। इसी तरह से फिरोजपुर जिले में माको में भी पुल की बड़ी जरूरत है। वहाँ भी पुल होना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक हरिजनों का सवाल है, हमारी पार्टी के लोग भी हरिजनों का नाम लेते हैं

और जनता पार्टी वाले भी उनका नाम लेते हैं। लेकिन हरिजन पार्टी की हुकूमत के दौरान जो हरिजनों के साथ सुलूक किया गया वह हमें हमेशा याद रहेगा। उन्होंने बड़ी बुरी हालत की थी। मैं नहीं भ्रब वे किस मुँह से उनका नाम लेते हैं? उनकी हुकूमत में तो हरिजनों को और गरीबों को बोट डालने तक नहीं दिया गया था। जब समय बड़ी बुरी हालत थी। हमारी सरकार के जो बजट बसाया है उसको देख कर लोग खुश हैं और कहते हैं कि अब आपको एक रोक्की नजर आती है, एक शुभा नजर आ रही है और आपको लग रहा है कि उनका भला होगा और उनकी जो इच्छा है वह पूरी होगी।

एक बात मैं रेल मंत्रालय के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे गांव के नजदीक से एक सड़क जाती है और रेलवे लाइन जाती है। वहाँ पर एक फाटक है। वहाँ पर एक चौकीदार होना चाहिए। वहाँ कई दुर्घटनाएँ हो चुकी हैं और कई मौतें भी हो चुकी हैं। यह रेलवे का काम है। बूटा सिंह जी जब रेल मंत्रालय में थे तब मैंने उनको भी लिखा था। अब त्रिपाठी जी हैं और उन से मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वहाँ चौकीदार रखने की वह व्यवस्था करें ताकि ये जो दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं ये बन्द हो सकें।

हरिजनों को उनके जो हक हैं वे मिलने चाहिए। ये सब जनता पार्टी जब बरसरे इन्तदार आई थी तो छिन गए थे। एक एम० एल० ए० ने मुझे कहा था कि तुमको कांग्रेसियों ने सिर पर चढ़ा रखा है, अब हम तुम को तुम्हारी जगह बताएंगे और आने वाली जगह पर लाएंगे। इनके राज्य में यही कुछ हुमा है। इस वजह से पता चलता है कि हरिजनों का अब क्या होगा और दूसरों का भी भला होगा।

एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ। इसमें जो स्कीमें बताई गई हैं उनका प्रापर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिये जैसा कि अभी हमारे एक मित्र के साथी श्री समीनुद्दीन ने कहा है। मैं उनकी तारीफ करता हूँ। आपको इम्प्लीमेंटेशन और प्रापर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन पर जोर देना चाहिये।

"The right performance of duty in any station of life without attachment to results leads us to the highest realisation of perfection of soul."

हर किसी को अपनी ड्यूटी ठीक से करनी चाहिये।

"Every duty is holy and devotion to duty is the highest performance of the worship of the God. It is the source of great help in enlightening and emancipating the debilitated."

and ignorance encumbered soul of the Buddha, the bouna one. By doing well, the duty which is near to us which is in our hands now, we can make ourselves stronger and improve our strength in this manner. Step by step we may even reach a stage where we shall have the privilege to do the most coveted and honoured duty in life and society. Every successful man must have behind him somewhere tremendous integrity and, tremendous sincerity. That is the cause of his signal success in life. He may not be perfectly unselfish yet he was tending towards it. Had he been perfectly unselfish his would have been as great a sacrifice as of Buddha and Christ. The degree of unselfishness marks the degree of success everywhere."

यह चीज संजय गांधी में मौजूद थी और इसलिए तमाम दुनिया उनकी इज्जत करती है। वह भी इसको समझते थे और इस के मुताबिक चलते थे, इस पर भ्रमल करते थे, अपनी इयूटी करते थे। आज देखने में आ रहा है कि लोग इयूटी नहीं करते हैं। मैं एक मिनिस्टर के एक भ्रूलकार को जानता हूँ जिस पर मिनिस्टर का कोई असर नहीं था और वह जो चाहता था करता था। वह त्रिस्तुल्य अपनी इयूटी नहीं करता था। यह सब सिलसिला ठीक हो जाएगा अगर हर एक आदमी अपनी इयूटी करे और जो कानून हमने बनाए हैं उनका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन हो।

मुझे बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी बातें कहनी थी लेकिन आप बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं और मैं पज्जल हो गया हूँ। मैं कुछ बोल नहीं सकता हूँ।

अब मैं मैं भग्न प्रोजेक्शन के लायक दोस्तों को एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ :

"A knowledge without character is power for evil only as seen in so many talented thieves and gentlemen rascals in the world."

(Mahatma Gandhi)

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि जो आदमी चालाक होता है वह हमेशा दूसरों को एक्सप्लायट करता है और अंत में आप भी एक्सप्लायट हो जाता है। इसलिए हमारा दर्शन होना चाहिए :

"I prefer to be cheated by others than to cheat others."

यह दर्शन होना चाहिए। यह स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने भी कहा था। आप एक्सप्लायट भी करें और हरिजनों की सिमथी भी लें ये दोनों साथ-साथ नहीं चल सकते हैं। हरिजनों की जो हालत थी 10 वर्षों में ने की उसको हम भूल नहीं सकते हैं। जितने हमारे आदमी मारे उनका बदला ले कर हम रहेंगे। बदला लिए वगैरह हम लोग दम नहीं लेंगे। हमारे खून में भी जीव है।

जितने आदमी मारे गए हैं बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर उनका हमें बदला लेना है। मैं कहूंगा कि तमाम हरिजन इकट्ठे हों और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के हाथ मजबूत करें। बिना उनके हाथ मजबूत किए कोई शुभा नजर नहीं आती है, कोई हमें बचा नहीं सकता है। इस चीज को हमने देख लिया है।

मैं आपका मुकिया ब्रदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलन का मौका दिया। बाकी बातें मैं फिर किसी मौके पर कहूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Finance Minister will reply to the debate at 6 P.M. to-day. Therefore, I would request all the hon. Members to stick to time—not more than five minutes they will take.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Eulogies and encomiums are showered on the Finance Minister for some reliefs announced in the budgetary proposals. The Finance Minister has won enconuums and faurels, *prima facie*, on presentation of Budget; but people stand enlightened and have second thoughts about the Budget. Even people in business, industry and even economists are having second thoughts.

As far as the reliefs that he has granted to the common man to a certain extent are concerned, they are welcomed, taking a detached view, we shall welcome reliefs as far as they go. But here, the Finance Minister, I wonder whether he has acted as a Finance Minister or he has acted as PRO—Public Relation Officer of the ruling party. He has performed a very artful gimmick and that is like the one we have in Bombay. There we have got light fin-

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

gered gentry i.e. the pick pockets who touch pockets and take out something without being noticed. That art and craftsmanship of pick-pocketing has been mastered by our Finance Minister in a very masterly manner, very nice manner. He deserves encomiums, if at all any for that. I am prepared to give him congratulations, encomiums and shower eulogy on that score.

Some people have described this Budget as illusory. Some people have stated that his Budget is a 'Kalp Vriksh'. Some people have said that this is the best Budget after Independence. My opinion is that this Budget could be likened with Bikini. It is a Bikini Budget. Bikini Budget means 'whatever it reveals is alluring, whatever it conceals is vital and significant.' He has played tricks with the common man of this country. It is said by Benjamin Franklin—"In this uncertain world only two things are certain—Death and Taxes". The present Budget is nothing but a populist Budget and people do not know what hardships they shall have to undergo in months to come. The inflationary trends the Finance Minister would not be able to contain and because of that the people shall have to groan in future under the present budgetary proposals. He had already raised duties on petroleum, petroleum products, fertilisers and had increased the railway fares, which amount to more than Rs. 2400 crores. This had happened three days prior to the presentation of this Budget. This has become a clever tricky, populist exercise. The Ruling Party's P.R.O. man has not applied his mind to make basic structural changes. When the economy is in the morass, when the economy is in the rut, what is required is to make structural changes, fundamental changes. The Finance Minister has lost the golden opportunity—had he done that, he would have won encomiums from the en-

tire country. But that has not been done. Merely a populist slogan, which is the way of the Ruling Party, has been resorted to.

Outwardly Budget is replete with tax-concessions after quietly raising massive sums outside the tax-net. We come to the choice of excise duties. Within the short span of time, I cannot do justice to the entire subject, but I shall give some examples. The scheme of surcharge will raise Rs. 214 crores per year. In terms of the PRO ship only exemptions given to essential commodities are mentioned and not the full list of dutiable products. Thus he appears to be giving benefits while mulcting the masses.

Coming to the reversal of series of excise duties on items of common use like toothpaste, controlled cloth, light bulbs, drugs, soap and bicycle parts, he has made a huge amount of political capital out of this, but the actual value of duty concessions is a mere Rs. 15 crores—a small fraction of the additional tax burden which he himself has imposed this time. The question is whether these concessions would benefit the common man. Will the manufacturers pass on the benefit to the consumers? The answer is a complete 'No.' The manufacturers are not going to pass on the benefits of these concessions to the consumers.

Coming to the taxation proposals and the so-called relief that he has given to the corporate sector etc., the test of any budget would be (a) whether it would contain inflation, (b) whether the price line could be checked, (c) whether it would stimulate capital formation and (d) whether the budget is growth-oriented. If we ask each of these questions and examine in a very detached manner all the proposals of the Finance Minister, we shall come to the conclusion that the inflationary trend would go up. I would not be surpris-

ed if it goes beyond 25 per cent. Some economists have calculated that it may be between 15 to 25 per cent but I feel the incidence of inflation would be of the order of about 25 to 30 per cent.

How is the Finance Minister going to cover the deficit? He can do it either by reducing the plan outlay or by mulcting more money from the taxpayers' pockets or by pruning non-essential Government expenditure. No serious effort has been made by the Finance Minister on this score. The inflow of foreign aid is estimated at Rs. 800 crores and he is borrowing Rs. 540 crores from the IMF Special Trust Fund. So far the practice was quite different. This time the Finance Minister has resorted to a new practice. Formerly the practice was that IMF loans were considered budget receipts. If the Finance Minister had stuck to the past practice of excluding IMF loans from the budget, the deficit would have been very large, say of the order of Rs. 2500 crores, which he has hidden from the common man. In this way, he has created illusions of relief, as if he is giving great relief to the people.

Economic stability was once defined as the attainment of full employment and a stable price level. Today its objectives are more modest. Economists are now content with measures that prevent prolonged and substantial unemployment and prevent the small but steady upward movement of prices that constitutes creeping inflation. Growth once meant the gradual improvement of the economic condition of the people, but now it means something more specific and self-conscious—a continuing increase in the real value of the gross national product at a predetermined rate and by measures that simultaneously promote stability.

As I said in the beginning, in the very short span of time it is impossible to do justice to the subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have definitely done justice to the subject.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: As I said, this budget can be likened to a bikini and I am reminded of one couplet. My friends on the other side have been praising this budget as if it is a *Kalpa Vriksh* and it will bring heaven on earth. But a *shair* has said:

मत रीझिये कभी ऊपर की सफाई पर

These small reliefs and small mercies showered on the common man—

मत रीझिये कभी ऊपर की सफाई पर

There is nothing in this budget—

रक सोने का चिपकाया है गोबर की मिठाई पर

श्री उत्तम भाई एच० पटेल (बलसार) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वर्ष पेग किए गए बजट का हम हादिक स्वागत करते हैं। समाजवाद की ओर अग्रसर होने वाली यात्रा से आम प्रजा के दिलों को चैतन्य करने वाले बजट के लिए आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री सारे देश के अभिनन्दन के पात्र हैं।

सचमुच, इस बजट से विजाल जनसमूह जिस ने जनता पार्टी के शासन में तीव्र वेदना का अनुभव किया था, मुक्ति का अनुभव करेगा, साथ ही समाजवाद की सब से ऊंची चोटी तक पहुंचने की भागे की कूच में महत्व का हिस्सा प्रदान करेगा।

सत तुलसीदास ने सच ही कहा था कि :

रघुकुल रीति सदा चलि आई।

प्राण जाय अरु वचन न जाई।

जिसके अनुरूप कांग्रेस ने जो वचन दिए थे उन्हें परिपूर्ण करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री बचनबद्ध हैं। यह बजट भगवान वामन का एक छोटा सा और पहला कदम है और भागे और कदम उठाना है। इस दृष्टि से प्रधान मंत्री जी से हमारी अपीलें हैं कि गरीब और विजाल जन समूह के हित में राष्ट्र की समृद्धि का उपयोग बड़े पैमाने पर किया जाय। उन्हें देश के अग्रगण्य चोटी के अमीरों से अधिक धन निकालने के लिए टैक्सों का आयोजन करने के लिए बड़े साहस के साथ भागे आना होगा।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोठरमा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले तो आपको धन्यवाद दूंगा कि आपने मुझे अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करने का मौका दिया। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो केन्द्रीय बजट इस सदन में उपस्थित किया है, 1980-81 के लिए, उसके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने घोषणा की कि हमने बहुत सी राहें ग्राम जनता को दी हैं, किसान, कामगार और अन्य कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को भारी राहत पहुँचाई है जिसके लिए उनके दिल के सचस्थों ने धीरे धीरे प्रशंसा की। किसी ने कहा कि यह आतिशायी बजट है, किसी ने इसको अभूतपूर्व बताया और किसी ने इसको समाजवादी बजट कहा। लेकिन अगर सच्चाई के परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखा जाए तो यह केवल अंकगणित का जादू सा है कि कुछ टेक्सों को इधर से उधर कर दिया, कुछ पर राहत दे दी और कुछ पर लगा दिया, इस प्रकार से मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को राहत देने का ज्यादा प्रयास इसमें किया गया है। नरीन्धी की रेखा से नीचे जो 60 प्रतिशत लोग हैं, हरिजन आदिवासी लोग, उनके प्रेशर रीक्टर,

टेलीविजन, टुथपेस्ट, सिलाई की मशीन- इन चीजों की क्या जरूरत है ? बेकारों जो लोग जंगलों में धीरे धीरे की शोपीखोरी में रहते हैं उनको इन ऐसी चीजों की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । इससे तो केवल मध्यमवर्ग के लोगों को ही राहत पहुंचाने की बात है । जो लोग आसानी से करते हैं उनकी धन के रूप में या उनकी मनाने के लिए एक अनुमान दे दिया गया है लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि गरीब लोगों पर कामगारों पर तथा किसानों पर व्यापक रूप से महंगाई का भार बढ़ा है ।

जहां तक इस बजट के लिए कुछ एग्जीशिएट करने की बात है, हम माननीय मंत्री जो की धन्यवाद दे सकते हैं कि उन्होंने जनता सरकार द्वारा चलाई गई कुछ योजनाओं को, जिनके द्वारा जनता को भर्जाई के लिए बहुत सा काम हुआ और आम जनता उससे प्रमन्न है, जारी रखते हुए प्राचीन योजनाओं के लिए धन का प्रावधान किया है । अन्यथा यह बजट कोई आतिशारी बजट नहीं है क्योंकि इसके कारण जो अभी हैं वह अभी रहेंगे और जो गरीब हैं वह गरीब रहेंगे । इस बजट में केवल स्टेट्सको मेन्टेन करने पर ध्यान रखा गया है ।

मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि आयकर में छूट दी गई है जिससे लोग आसानी और स्वेच्छा से कर दे देंगे । जनता सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित 10 हजार की सीमा को बढ़ाकर 12 हजार किया गया है लेकिन मुद्रास्फीति की जो दर है उसके अनुसार यदि आप देखें तो इस सीमा को 13,100 होना चाहिए था । 1977-78 में जब 10 हजार की सीमा निर्धारित की गई थी उसके बाद आज की मुद्रास्फीति के हिसाब से यह सीमा 13,100 से भी अधिक बैठती है । यदि 15,000 रु० भी होता तो कुछ बात समझ में आती कि आपने जनता को कुछ राहत दी है । जो आयकर के विभिन्न प्रकार के अफसरों से मिलकर कर वसूली की जाती है, कर की वसूली नहीं होती है, मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी भी इसमें आप का 7 हजार करोड़ रु० से भी अधिक इनकम टैक्स बकाया है । देश में अभी 7 हजार से 9 हजार करोड़ रु० तक काला धन समानान्तर चल रहा है । इसी तरह से फिल्म उद्योगों से भी 7 हजार करोड़ रु० के लगभग की राशि बकाया है, जो अभी तक वसूल नहीं हो पाई है । सरकार ने नए नए करों की व्यवस्था की है, लेकिन अगर आप कर की वसूली मस्ती से करते तो कहीं ज्यादा अच्छा होता और देश की अर्थ रचना में एक नई दिशा मिलती और जो नए नए करों से जनता पर बोझ डालना पड़ता है वह न डालना पड़ता ।

बजट तो आश्चर्यजनक है । समाजवादी और अभूतपूर्व सभी इसको मान सकते हैं । जब आय व्यय दोनों बराबर होते हैं, जब दोनों समान होते हैं, तो एक बात समझ में आती है कि वह बजट बिल्कुल बैलेंस है, संतुलित है, लेकिन दोनों ने

असंगतियां हैं । किसी कर को बढ़ा दिया, किसी कर में घटा दिया अप्रत्यक्ष करों में इतनी बढ़ि हुई है कि आम जनता पर काफी भार पड़ेगा ।

बजट आने के पहले डीजल, पेट्रोल और खाद के दाम इतने बढ़ा दिए गए, जिससे आपको 21 सी करोड़ रु० का फायदा हुआ । यदि हम 21 सी करोड़ रु० में कुछ कैमिकल प्रोडक्शन को जोड़ दिया जाए तो 3500 करोड़ रु० का प्रतिरिक्त बोझ आम जनता पर पड़ेगा और जो 1417 करोड़ रु० का घाटा दिखाया गया है, वह कुल मिलाकर 5,000 करोड़ रु० होगा, जिससे हर व्यक्ति के ऊपर 55 रु० से अधिक बोझ पड़ जाता है । जबकि इस देश में अभी भी दरिद्रता की स्थिति में जीवन बिताने वालों की संख्या काफी है और इतना बोझ अगर पड़ता है और आम लोगों में राहत की बात कही जाती है, तो यह मजाक सा लगता है ।

वास्तुतः अभी जो देश में अर्थ रचना है, वह बहुत ही दोषपूर्ण और गलत है । अभी भी हम प्राचीन लीक पर चले जा रहे हैं । अगर कुछ आतिशारी कदम उठाना होता है तो इस दिशा में विचार किया जाता है और नये ढंग से हम काम करते हैं ।

मैं एक दो उदाहरण आपको बिहार के सम्बंध में बताना चाहता हूँ । हमारे बिहार में अभी भी जितने सरकारी उपक्रम हैं, वे सब घाटे में चलते हैं, उन को देखनेवाला कोई नहीं है । वे घाटे में क्यों चलते हैं, इस की रेस्पोंसिबिलिटी किस पर लादी जाय, किस पर इस का उत्तरदायित्व डाला जाय अभी हमारे पेट्रोलियम मंत्रों ने बताया कि जिस सिन्दरी के कारखाने को कोल के आधार पर 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये में लगाया गया था, वह केवल 7 करोड़ रुपये में नीलाम कर दिया गया और उसे अब पेट्रोलियम बेस्ट बनाया जा रहा है, जब कि देश में पेट्रोल का अभाव है । इस तरह से सरकार नई नई पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग्स की स्थापना करती रहे और वे सब घाटे में चलती रहें तो क्या इस तरह से देश चल सकता है ?

बिहार के गया जिले के बगल में 10 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर एक पंचानपुर गांव है । वहां पर एक सी० आई० का एक छोटा गोदाम है । आप ने पिछले मई महीने में सुना होगा कि उसमें 10 करोड़ की लागत का गैरु जल गया । यह एक बड़ी रहस्यमयी घटना है । वहां पर कुछ इस तरह के गिरोह, बेस्टेड इंटरेस्टवाले लोग घुमते हैं और सारा माल खोर दरवाजे से ले जा कर उन्होंने अगल बगल के जमिनियों को 80 रुपये बिंटल में बेच दिया और इस तरह से श्रीराम का सारा माल लूट कर दिया, बांध में उसमें आग लगा दी । वहां पर सी०, आई० पी० की कोर्स लगी हुई

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा]

बी, दो-दो दमकलें लगी हुई थीं। दमकल वालों का कहना था कि उन को पेट्रोल नहीं मिल सका, इसलिये समय पर नहीं आ सके। दमकलों को पेट्रोल न मिलने से 10 करोड़ रुपये का शोदा म जल जाय-यह कम दुखद घटना नहीं है।

इस तरह के घाटों की पूर्ति हम जनता पर टैक्स लगा कर, उन से टैक्स वसूल कर के करें, इस तरह से देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता। इस लिये बजट में जितनी बातें कही गई हैं, सब पुराने ढंग की बातें हैं। इस तरह का बजट आने पर कुछ लोग सरकार को घन्यवाद देते हैं, कुछ उस की आलोचना करते हैं—यही परम्परा शुरू से चली आ रही है, लेकिन इसमें कोई नई गति हो—या जिस तरह से हमारे सत्तारूढ़ दल के भाईयों ने इसकी प्रशंसा की है—ऐसा कोई तथ्य इसमें दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है। इस में गरीब लोगों को कुछ नहीं मिला है, केवल मध्यम वर्ग और धनी वर्ग के लोगों को मिला है। इस बजट से गरीब गरीब रह जायेंगे और धनीर धनीर होते जायेंगे।

आप की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि पंजाब में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 1688 रुपये है, जब कि बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति आय केवल 679 रुपये है। अन्य प्रांतों की भी यही हालत है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ—इतना बड़ा अन्तर, किसी प्रांत की आय 2000 रुपये और किसी की आय 500 रुपये—क्या यह कोई सही अर्थ रचना है? हमें देश के लिये कोई ऐसा नक्शा तैयार करना होगा, जिस में हर व्यक्ति की आय बढ़े। आज भी हमारे गांवों में 5 करोड़ से ऊपर असंगठित कृषि मजदूर हैं, बंधुआ मजदूर हैं—इन लोगों के लिये हम बजट में क्या प्रावधान किया गया है? इन लोगों के रहन-सहन का दर्जा बढ़े, इनकी मजदूरी बढ़े, इन के परिवार के बच्चों को उत्तम शिक्षा मिले—इस के लिये आपने इन बजट में क्या प्रावधान किया है? क्या हम तरह से देश का कल्याण होगा, कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को फायदा होगा? केवल पुरानी परम्परा के अनुसार ज्यों-का त्यों इस बजट को यहाँ रखने का प्रयास किया गया है।

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Kaira): My Deputy-Speaker, Sir, never in the history of Indian Parliament, the country has seen a Finance Minister who was so lavishly and loudly greeted and cheered by the House, the press galleries and the public galleries as Mr. Venkataraman was, when he presented his Budget. The people, the press, various leaders of the Opposition parties, labour leaders, various economic and social institu-

tions, middle class men, the housewives, the labourers, the agriculturists and the industrialists, all have showered greetings on the Finance Minister for presenting this unique Budget. I also congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for this Budget.

17 hrs.

The deficit financing has become a routine feature of budgetting since India has become independent. But Mr. Charan Singh presented his budget last year, with such an all-time record of deficit of Rs. 2700 crores that left inflation to 23 per cent, giving an exorbitant price rise of 25 per cent within a span of only 9 months, crippling national economy and making the common man bitterly unhappy. This inflation can be checked only by increased production and investment. These two, in turn, can be increased by strengthening machinery is also intended to promote agriculture. The hon. Finance Minister has rightly made more allocations in the annual outlay to strengthen the infra-structure, both agricultural and industrial.

The hon. Finance Minister has presented a scheme of various fiscal concessions. For example, he has reduced the capital tax on profits by 25 per cent for 7 years. The reduction of import duty on capital goods and industrial machinery including printing machinery is also intended to promote more investment. New industries have been given tax-holiday. All these may appear to be a loss to revenue. But if the country's economy responds to this healthy touch of the Finance Minister, then increased economic activities will certainly lead to more tax yields.

The middle-class has always been the largest contributor to savings and equities of industrial undertakings. Yet, this is the class which has been hardest hit by the growing tax burden and the soaring prices of essential commodities. Inflation has eroded saving and tax-paying capacity of the middle-class. Therefore, the middle-class is bound to congrate-

tulate the hon. Finance Minister for raising income-tax exemption limit from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 and reducing surcharge from 20 per cent to 10 per cent.

The indiscriminate levies by Mr. Charan Singh, last year, had boosted up the prices of essential commodities by 25 per cent with a span of 9 months. Therefore, the reduction of excise duty proposed by the Finance Minister on articles like soap, cheap toilet, tooth paste and complete exemption of excise duty on life-saving drugs, cycles and other things and also the abolition of licence fee on one and two-band radios would certainly make the common man happy.

Over years, the Central Government has come to rely on indirect taxes. The hon. Finance Minister has also relied on indirect taxes. But he has exempted essential commodities from the net. Instead he has taxed cigarettes and levied import duty on certain items which are produced internally. The proposal to reduce the excise duty on TV sets and other electronic articles, are necessary for promoting Indian production as that would certainly boost their demand in this country and also their export; and this, in turn, would increase investment in higher export building activities. The small scale industries have also come in for a series of concessions for their expansion and growth. The cooperative sector has also come in for a complete tax holiday.

Sir, if you look to the rural economy, a fine effort has been made by the Hon. Finance Minister to sustain and develop the rural economy. The proposed massive national rural employment scheme and the provision of Rs. 342 crores would certainly infuse new blood into the arteries of rural economy. The provision to give cash assistance to the States to implement the Food for Work Programme would certainly go a long way in building up our rural eco-

nomy. The allocation of Rs. 100 crores to help the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes is a right step in the right direction. More allocations for power, steel and coal are certainly necessary for the growth of economy and it has also not escaped the notice of the Hon. Finance Minister that unless more allocations are made for science and technology, the country cannot develop.

So far as the budget is concerned, I should say that it is a budget for the development of the country. This budget bears the distinct stamp of the versatility of the Hon. Finance Minister Mr. Venkataraman—Mr. Venkataraman who was Industries Minister of Tamilnadu, Mr. Venkataraman who was a Journalist and had edited the *Swaraja* and Labour Law journal, Mr. Vankataraman who was, for years together, a member of the Planning Commission of our country, Mr. Venkataraman who was seven times sent as a member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations and who had also the honour, to be a member of the Administrative Reforms Commission of the United Nations.

Last year the Janata Party Government had levied a record indirect taxes of Rs. 606 crores. Again, adding Rs. 59 crores of direct taxes by that Government and Rs. 204 crores sought to be raised this year by the Railway Minister, the burden of direct taxes on the common man has come to about Rs. 263 crores.

In the background of last year's raging inflation, the fall in industrial and agricultural production, the deficit in foreign trade and the exorbitant price rise have completely tied down the hands of the Hon. Finance Minister. He had very limited scope. If you look at the Budget of the Janata Government's Finance Minister, you will find that his Budget had taken out whopping Rs. 675 crores by way of taxes and yet he was able to increase the capital and

[Shri Ajitsinh Dabhi]

revenue expenditure by only Rs. 100 crores, the year ending with all time record deficit of Rs. 2700 crores. In contrast to this, Mr. Venkataraman has been able to increase the capital and revenue expenditure by Rs. 3,000 crores with just Rs. 285 crores by way of taxes, leaving a deficit of Rs. 1,470 crores only. Therefore, Mr. Venkataraman has dexterously designed this Budget with the deftness and imagination of an artist to meet the daunting challenges ahead, internal, external, social, economic, political, man-made or caused by nature's vagaries. I, therefore, congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for exhibiting to the economists of the nation that budgeting is not a dry book-keeping, but it is an art.

With these words, I support the Budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. G. S. Reddy. Not present. Mr. Rasabehari Behera. Not present. Mr. Mahendra Prasad. He is also not present. Mr. A. T. Patil.

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget for the year 1980-81. During the general discussion on the Budget, I am conscious of the fact that I am restrained by some limitations. My discussion will be confined to only two aspects of the Budget. One is mobilisation of the resources and the other is allocation of funds to different sectors of activities. So far as sectors of activities and allocation of funds to different sectors of activities are concerned, this Budget has certainly taken strides over the budget of the previous year.

The criticism that has been levelled against this Budget has been generally directed on one point, and that is, the Budget does not provide for the welfare of the common man. That is the first criticism that has been levelled against the Budget. Now, the assessment of the Budget can be made on

the basis of the examination of the allocation of funds to different sectors, especially the outlays on planning. So far as the present Budget is concerned the total outlay on planning is Rs. 7,340 crores—so far as the Central Plan is concerned. Out of this amount of Rs. 7,340 crores, I may point out to this House—if we analyse the various spheres, we can find this—that Rs. 340 crores are for the national rural employment programme. I am referring to this programme, particularly, at the first stage because, to my mind, the problem of unemployment is perhaps the biggest problem that faces this country and it is the biggest issue and will be the biggest political issue in every election unless it is solved at the earliest stage. So far as the present figures are concerned, as we received the figures from the Employment Exchanges, we are told that about 15 million applicants are on the live register of the different employment exchanges. We, under this plan, envisage that we will be creating about 850—900 million mandays. Before analysing this particular aspect further I must point out, as my learned and hon. friend from Gujarat has said, that all your political philosophies and all your social philosophies are of no use unless the man gets, unless the citizen gets a living and here is such a vast population which yearns for a living and is not able to get a living. All your talk about fundamental rights, constitution, democracy or dictatorship and all your social philosophy will be irrelevant unless a man gets a living. Here is a problem of living and here you will find that Rs. 340 crores have been assigned for the national rural employment programme.

We, in Maharashtra, have undertaken a scheme called Employment Guarantee Scheme about which much has been said by earlier speakers. There is a guarantee. We have given a guarantee. I will urge upon the Central Government to enter a clause of guarantee that those who demand work will be given the work within a specified time of there is a definite number of people demanding work. Some guarantee like

that must be given. Sir, the difference between the earlier budget and this budget is that the earlier government was not in a position or had no will to accept this guarantee, this responsibility they were not prepared to shoulder.

The then government at the Centre was not ready to assist the scheme of Maharashtra State. They said, 'We cannot give any guarantee. It is a society of competition. Those who will be able to survive may survive and those who are not in a position to survive may die.' This was their philosophy. It was an outdated philosophy and in fact it was a thrown-out philosophy. The philosophy of the survival of the fittest was being followed by the previous government whereas this government says, 'It is our responsibility. It is the State's responsibility, it is the society's responsibility to see that every member of the society survives.' Sir, that makes the difference between a definite philosophy on the one hand and *ad hocism* on the other hand, the will on the one hand and absence of will on the other hand a policy on the one hand and absence of policy on the other hand. That is the difference. Therefore, if anybody wants to judge a budget which makes a great impact on the destiny of the society, he will have to judge it in this particular way and then let him say that this Budget does not show any policy, this budget does not take any comprehensive step towards realisation of a particular goal which has been pre-determined by the ruling party. If that is the view of anybody or any member of this House, let him put it that way. Then we can understand that it is a proper criticism of the Budget, but that is not being done. Only some figures are being taken and thrown at our face saying that this is meant only for the middle class, that this is meant only for the upper class. But here is a programme. I am not talking about the figure. The figure is a tentative figure. Although it is there in the Budget, it is not such that we cannot go beyond that. If necessary, we can go beyond that. This Rural Employment Programme envisages creation of 850—900 million man-

days which in terms of employment will mean—if we take 300 days a year as working days for one man—that we will be giving full employment throughout the year for 3 million people. Although we have got 15 million people on the live register of the Employment Exchanges, we will be making a provision for 3 million people, that is, 20 per cent of the unemployed will be absorbed under the National Rural Employment Programme alone. This is not the only programme under which employment is sought to be created. There are many other programmes also under which employment can be generated for the people of this country. Those who are unemployed in the country may be thus, provided with a sort of living or employment.

I may also point out that Rs. 100 crores has been provided for as Central Assistance to the States for helping the scheduled castes to acquire income-generated assets. Now the criticism that has been made about the budget is that it does not have any definite direction. These are the figures. These show that there is a definite direction to a definite section of the people who require this assistance. This is the desired policy of this party. Our party's policy is that these down-trodden people, the weaker sections of the society, should be protected. If this is to be done, then some definite provision must be made in the budget and steps should be taken in that direction. That is what is being done here. Rs. 70 crores has been given for the tribal sub-plan and Rs. 50 crores provision is made for the house sites to those who are houseless. Rs. 100 crores is for drinking water schemes and Rs. 150 crores for Khadi and Village industries. These go to make a total of Rs. 810 and odd crores. Adding to that some smaller schemes, it will go to about a thousand crore. In addition to this, Rs. 2,247 crores has been provided for agriculture and rural development consisting of S.F.D.A., D.P.A.P., I.R.D.P. Fishing Flood, operation etd. etc. Taking all these together, a sum of Rs. 3,247 crores has been provided for in the budget. So taking some other

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factors into consideration, because there are many, 50 per cent of the total outlay in the Plan has been directed towards the uplift of the masses in the villages of this country. This has been done not on an *ad hoc* basis but with a definite determination. This has to be done; we are going to do that and we shall continue to do that and according to the Plan. If this is to be done, is there no direction; is there no progress; is there not a particular direction which we desire to follow and for which we have given promises to the people? Therefore, I say that the budget, as has been rightly described, is a budget for social development with growth. We propose to achieve a growth rate to the extent of 5 per cent. I may point out to you one more instance. It is expected that about 1.25 per cent of the total expenditure should be ordinarily utilised for the purpose of generating employment. If you see this figure, in this budget, you will find that it comes to 1.50 per cent. It is more than ordinary. Therefore, you will find that there is a definite direction, a pre-determined direction, in the budget. This is a budget which gives the direction to the people and asserts that we are marching towards that direction.

Much has been said by the Opposition Members that this is a deceptive budget in that though the Government has raised the prices of the petroleum products and the fertilisers, the amounts raised thereby are not shown in the budget. I must very humbly say, as has already been stated on behalf of the Government, that as far as that aspect is concerned, these transactions out of which an amount of Rs. 2,800 crores or thereabout is expected to be raised comprise of commercial transactions wherein the amount that is recovered from the consumers goes towards the price of imported products or feedstock which go into the manufacture of all the necessary oil products and the fertilisers. Therefore, that cannot be taken as part of the regular budgetary system and, as such, nobody should calculate that figure saying

there is such a big gap and thus the biggest deficit in the budgetary history. My submission would be that at least those who are aware of the economic problems and the economic policies and philosophies should not unnecessarily try to make confusion out of things which do not exist at all.

So far as the other aspects of the Budget are concerned an allocation of Rs. 2,466 crores is meant for the Power sector whereby four lakh pump sets will be energised and twenty-five thousand villages will be electrified. Does part of this outlay not go to the common man and the poor section of the country? Rs. 319 crores have been allocated for chemicals and fertilisers; Rs. 836 crores for petroleum sector, etc. All these allocations point towards the definite development of the country which is highly essential and without which the country cannot sustain its economy.

There is another point to be taken into account, namely, the will of the Government to implement it. Last year when the Budget was presented the Finance authorities had predicted that at the most there will be a rise in prices to the extent of 1 per cent. Actually there was 20 per cent rise in prices. Then there was dispute between the two high personalities—one was the ex-Prime and the other was another ex-Prime Minister. The ex-Prime Minister said that well, this rise in prices was due to the budget of the then Finance Minister and the other day the then Finance Minister—also the ex-Prime Minister—retorted back saying that it was the budget of the whole Cabinet. If at all there is rise in prices the entire Cabinet is responsible therefor. Therefore, when some of the hon'ble Members from Opposition try to justify their earlier budget and policies let me tell them with all humility that it is now an admitted fact and there will be no use trying to deny it; and that their prime leaders have accepted it that there was something wrong with that budget and, as such, there was rise in prices during that year. To my mind the reason

was that although the allocations were made as usual yet there was no will behind it to give a thrust to the implementation of the programmes envisaged in that budget and the result was that there was a total confusion. The reason was very simple. There was a conglomeration of different powers led by a sense of negativism rather than a sense of positiveness that we have to do it. As usual they thought that it will be done. It requires a will and thrust. Therefore, when this budget says that it is going to achieve 5 per cent growth I am sure this Government and this country will achieve that growth at the end of the current financial year because there is a will behind it. That makes the difference. Having will on the one hand and absence of will on the other hand—that makes all the difference.

I would now like to draw the attention of the House to two more important points. This is regarding the way in which the Government desires to proceed in the direction of progress, in the direction of social development.

One point which I would like to bring to the attention of the Government is about the rise in the prices of fertilizers. Fertilizer prices have risen now by 40 per cent. During the year 1974-75 prices had gone up by 90 per cent. Immediately there was a fall in production. We are thinking of growth. We must achieve growth. If growth is to be achieved the major obstructions in the process of growth must be eliminated. All out efforts must be made in that direction so that we can achieve the growth. There was a fall in production to the extent of 20 per cent to 25 per cent in respect of agriculture in the year 1974-75. That was because the agriculturists were not in a position to purchase the full quantity of fertilizers at the higher prices. That is why it happened. For the subsequent season in 1974-75 the Agricultural Prices Commission fixed the prices for the agricultural produce. Prices were enhanced only to the extent of 5.5 per cent in respect of paddy. The price was raised from Rs. 70 to Rs. 74 per quintal whereas in the case of urea

(which was being sold at Rs. 1050 per tonne) the price was raised to Rs. 2,000 per tonne during the same period. So, when there was a 90 per cent rise in the case of fertilizers, there was a consequent fall in the production of agricultural produce. Today the price of fertilizer has been increased by 40 per cent. From 1975-76 onwards the prices of fertilizers continued to fall and reached a stage in 1979 of Rs. 1450 per tonne, which was say 40 per cent above the original price of 1973-74. Now fertilizer prices have risen by 40 per cent. I think that enough attention should be given to see that growth in agricultural production does not fall. This requires some re-thinking in the matter of fertilizer prices in relation to the prices of agricultural produce. They should think whether the fertilizer price should be reduced or whether some subsidy is to be given at least to the small and the marginal farmers, or whether there should, therefore, be immediate declaration of increase in the prices of agricultural products. This is my submission in this regard.

I now come to the point of rural indebtedness. We have got rural indebtedness of the order of Rs. 2,000 crores in the country today and this should be wiped off. The reason is very simple. We should break the shackles of indebtedness of persons who are really the instruments for the development of the country. We should break this shackle in the social structure in which there is vast indebtedness especially among the weaker sections of the society. So this amount of Rs. 2,000 crores of rural indebtedness should be wiped out and liquidated. For this, vigorous efforts have to be undertaken. I don't see that there is any difficulty in doing this. If we have really to make progress we must give strength to the people who are the instruments of progress of the nation. These common people, poor people, who work hard, are, really speaking, the instruments of the progress. If these instruments are to be strengthened their burden must be done away with. They should be helped in every way. That can be done by removing the burden of indebtedness to the

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extent of Rs. 2,000 crores. It is not a difficult job if we decide to take it upon our shoulders. The Maharashtra State has done it. Maharashtra has already announced a scheme in this regard. I don't know how the RBI and Finance Department will look at it. There was a certain reaction last year to such a proposal. I don't know what reaction shall be there just now. I impress upon the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India to see a brighter future in these measures that had been adopted by the Maharashtra Government. I would insist upon the Central Government to find out ways and means to liquidate the rural indebtedness. I do not mean to say that the same measures as have been adopted by the Maharashtra Government should be followed by the Central Government. The Central Government may take some other measures so that the common people, the poorer sections of the society get rid of the rural indebtedness.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me time to speak on the Budget.

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on 1960-61 Central Budget. For the past thirty years there were annual Budgets. But this 1960-61 Central Budget has attracted the attention of all sections of our society. It has received universal acclaim and encomium from different strata of society in our country. On behalf of D.M.K, I welcome this Budget and wish to say a few words.

In India 10,00,000 people are reported to be totally blind. Every day on an average 10,000 people die in our country. It has been medically found out that the eyes of dead people keep up their power of vision for six hours. So within this period if through operation they are remov-

ed, they can be re-fixed on the blind people. The eyes of dead people can thus be used for giving vision to the living blind. The blind people can become useful citizens for the society. The Family Welfare Programme should start campaigns for this purpose and eye-banks should be set up immediately. For this purpose special funds should be allocated. In the interest of 10,00,000 blind people in our country, I appeal to the hon. Minister of Finance to provide special funds for such campaigns in this year's Budget itself so that eye-banks are set up, with the help of the blind in our country can get back their vision.

I would have welcomed appropriate allocation in this Budget for the linking of Ganga and Cauvery, which has been the long-standing dream of a vast majority of our people. Every year due to ravaging floods in the Ganges, the loss is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500 crores. For the linking up scheme the investment required is about Rs 2,000 to Rs. 3000 crores. In the canal system that will have to be taken up under this project, 10,00,000 people will get employment opportunities. It is estimated that 1,00,000 acres of land can be brought under irrigation after completing this project. India would become a granary and we will be exporting grains to other countries of the world. The World Bank has conducted a survey and prepared to give loans for this purpose.

In view of the manifold benefits that will accrue if this linking of Ganga with Cauvery is undertaken, I request the hon. Minister of Finance to provide funds in 1960-61 Budget itself. Even with a token allocation the preliminaries of this massive project can be undertaken.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री विलीय सिंह भूरिवा (भाबुआ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काफी इन्तजार के बाद आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिये आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं 1980-81 के बजट का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी आज की परिस्थितियों में हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के सामने जो बजट पेश किया है, तमाम लोगों ने, मजदूर, गरीब, आदिवासी हरिजन, सब ने इस बजट का स्वागत किया है। पिछले तीन सालों के जनता पार्टी के शासन में इस देश के अन्दर मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ी है और 67 परसेंट के लगभग बढ़ी है। जनता पार्टी ने 13 टन सोना बेच कर 86 करोड़ रुपये वसूल किया। जिस से उन्होंने मोसा में बन्द अपने भाइयों की मदद की। यह उसी का परिणाम है कि देश के अन्दर मुद्रास्फीति हुई और हम को उन से जो शासन की बागडोर मिली वह इतनी खराब मिली कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने उसे सुधारने का प्रयत्न किया है।

मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री श्री वेंकटारमण साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी के नेताओं के भाषणों को मैं सुनता रहा हूँ। उन सबने ही इस बजट के बारे में एक ही बात कही है और वह यह है कि यह बजट आँकड़ों का जाल है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हमारे देश में 9 विधान सभाओं के चुनाव हुए। इन चुनावों में विरोधी दलों ने हम को राष्ट्रीय मुड़ा बना कर यह कहा कि आने वाले दिनों में बजट में बहुत टैक्स लगेंगे। आज ये यह कहते हैं कि यह आँकड़ों का जाल है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि विरोधी दल के नेता लोग खुद इन आँकड़ों के जाल के अन्दर फँस गये हैं। अब जनता के सामने इन के पास कोई शब्द कहने के लिये नहीं है क्योंकि उन्होंने पहले झूठा प्रचार किया था।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री श्री वेंकटारमण साहब ने 1417 करोड़ रुपये का डेफीसिट बजट पेश किया है। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में पूँजीपतियों के ऊपर 11 सौ करोड़ रुपये को जो आयकर की राशि बकाया है उस पर भी उन की निगाह पड़नी चाहिए। इस देश के कालाबाजारी और धनी लोग इस 11 सौ करोड़ रुपये को राशि को दबाये बैठे हैं। यह रकम उन से वसूल होनी चाहिये। और सक्ती के साथ वसूल की जानी चाहिए। अगर यह रकम उन से वसूल कर ली जाती है तो हम का उपयोग इस देश के विकास में किया जा सकता है। यह आयकर की राशि पूँजीपतियों से वसूल कर के गरीबों के विकास में लगायी जानी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में 60 प्रतिशत राशि गैर-योजना कार्यों पर खर्च की जाती है और 40 प्रतिशत राशि ही योजना कार्यों पर व्यय की जाती है। इस के बारे में भी हिन्दुस्तान की संसद को सोचना चाहिए कि हम इस तरह से प्लानिंग करें जिस से कि हम योजना कार्यों में 60 प्रतिशत राशि खर्च करें और गैर-योजना कार्यों में 40 प्रतिशत राशि खर्च करें। अगर हम अपने देश का जल्दी से विकास करना चाहते हैं तो हमें इस प्रकार से योजनाएँ बनानी होंगी और इस प्रकार से वित्तीय व्यवस्था करनी होगी। हमें दूसरे खर्चों को

कम करने की योजना बनानी चाहिए और उसे संसद के सामने लाना चाहिए।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी जो पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ आज तक बनायी गयी हैं वे सब घाटे की अर्थव्यवस्था को आधार बना कर बनायी गयी है। आज तक की हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में 17,820 करोड़ रुपये की घाटे की अर्थव्यवस्था रही है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें घाटे की अर्थव्यवस्था को हमेशा हमेशा के लिए दफना देना चाहिए। हम को उत्पादन पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर किसानों की बात कही गयी और आदिवासियों की बात कही गयी। आज किसान पूरी तरह से यूनाइटेड नहीं है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश के अन्दर 80 प्रतिशत लोग किसान हैं। हमने उन के लिये क्या किया? हमने फटिलाइजर मँहगा कर दिया, डीजल मँहगा कर दिया। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने सारे लोगों को राहत देने की बात कही मगर किसानों की बात करना बेभूल गये। आज उन को यूरिया 105, 110 रुपये प्रति बोरी से कम में नहीं मिलती है और उसके लिये भी उन को लाइन में खड़े रहना पड़ता है। 80 प्रतिशत लोग किसान आज इस देश को बनाने में लगे हैं, इस देश का विकास करने में लगे हैं। उन पर आज इस देश का विकास निर्भर है। उनके बारे में भी हमें सोचना चाहिए और कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए। रिजर्व बैंक की स्टडी टीम की रिपोर्ट है जिसमें लिखा है कि बैंक के फाइनेंस में हमारे देश के 60 प्रतिशत किसान कर्ज में दबे हुए हैं और डिफल्टर हैं। अभी यहां पाटिल साहब ने कहा कि 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये किसानों से वसूल करना है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों की इकोनॉमिक व्यवस्था इतनी खराब है, खास कर के उन पिछड़े हुए भाईयो आदिवासियों की जो सिर्फ खेती करना जानते हैं। दस-पन्द्रह साल पहले उनको जो कर्ज दिया गया था वह फर्जी था क्योंकि उनके नाम के झूठे अगूटे लगाये गये थे। ये जो कर्ज है इसको माफ किया जाना चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो उनकी स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हो सकेगा और वे पहले जैसी स्थिति में बैठे रहेंगे मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनके बारे में आपको सर्वे करना चाहिये और उनका कर्ज माफ किया जाना चाहिये। यदि आपने ऐसा किया तो वे किसान भी देश की राष्ट्रीय धारा में आगे बढ़ सकेंगे और आपके साथ कदम मिला कर चल सकेंगे।

मैं इस माननीय सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा किसान बहुत मेहनती है और अगर उसको सुविधाएँ दी जाएं, उसकी कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जाए तो वह आपको इतनी शक्कर और इतना गैहू दे सकता है कि आपको इन वस्तुओं की विदेशों से मँगाने की कमी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। इसके लिए शर्त यही है कि आप उसको फौसिलिटीज दें।

[श्री विकीप सिंह भूषा]

अब मैं सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत जो कंट्रोल की दुकानें खुली हुई हैं उनके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हम आदिवासियों, हरिजनों, कमजोर वर्गों को ये कंट्रोल की वस्तुएँ इन दुकानों से पहुँचाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन ये उन तक नहीं पहुँचती हैं और ब्लैक मार्किट में बिकती हैं। वहाँ होता यह है कि जो दुकानदार होता है वह हाथ पाव के फर्जी ग्रंथे रजिस्टर पर चढ़ा लेता है और सारी की सारी शक्कर ब्लैक मार्किट में बेचता है। आप इन आदिवासियों का भला चाहते हैं तो मैं एक सुझाव आपको देना चाहता हूँ। मैं भी आदिवासी हूँ। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासी कोई खास शक्कर नहीं खाता है। बस प्रतिशत आदिवासी ही शक्कर खाते होंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो इसकी मार्किट वेल्थ है उतना पैसा आप उनके नाम में पोस्ट ऑफिस में उनका खाता खोल कर जमा करवा दें और उसके बदले में उसको आप सस्ता कपड़ा और मोटा अनाज दें। तभी उनका आप सही अर्थों में भला कर सकेंगे। इसमें उनको काफी राहत मिलेगी।

देश के आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में पूर्ण विश्वास है और उनको अब यह भी विश्वास हुआ गया है कि इस बजट के माध्यम से वे आगे बढ़ सकेंगे। मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया और वित्त मंत्री जी को मैं धन्यवाद देना हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा बजट पेश किया है।

श्री रामेश्वर नीखर (होशंगाबाद): सब से पहले मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की जनता में एक विश्वास की भावना पैदा की है। पिछले तीन साल में हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने केवल विश्वासघात ही देखा था। आम जनता ने यह देखा था कि जनता पार्टी के लोग किस तरह से महात्मा गांधी की समाधि के सामने गए और उनकी कसम खाई, देश की जनता को विश्वास दिलाया लेकिन काम बिल्कुल उसके विपरीत किया। अपने घोषणा पत्र में जनता पार्टी ने एलान किया था कि देश में जितने बेरोजगार हैं उनको हम रोजगार देंगे। उसने यह भी वादा किया था व्यापारियों के साथ कि हम सैल्स टैक्स माफ करेंगे, देश को स्वच्छ प्रशासन देंगे। लेकिन वास्तव में उसने देश की जनता के साथ विश्वास के बदले विश्वासघात किया। अब पहली बार इस बजट के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को विश्वास दिलाया गया है कि हम उसके विश्वास के साथ विश्वासघात नहीं करेंगे और जो वादे हमने अपने घोषणापत्र में किए हैं उनको हम पाँच साल में पूरा करेंगे। घोषणा पत्र में जो आदर्श प्रस्थापित किए गए हैं, जो बातें लिखी गई हैं, उनको पूरा करने वाला यह बजट है ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ।

इस बजट की आलोचना हमारे और वामपन्थी साथियों ने की है, इसकी आलोचना हमारे और दक्षिणपन्थी साथियों ने भी की है। वे भूल जाते हैं आलोचना करते समय कि देश में प्रजातंत्र कायम है,

संविधान प्रजातांत्रिक मान्यताओं को सँकर बनाया गया है और उस संविधान के अनुसार देश को चलाने का काम जो भी पार्टी सत्ता में आती है उसको करना होता है। संवैधानिक मान्यताओं की इस में रक्षा की गई है और हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने ऐसा एक बजट प्रस्तुत किया है जिस में देश के सभी वर्गों को राहत दी गई है, आम आदमी को राहत दी गई है। यहाँ पर बारबार यह बात कही जाती है। हमारे माननीय श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त, जो इस सदन के वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने श्री श्री चरण सिंह जी ने भी इस बजट की आलोचना की है। दोनों सदस्यों वामपन्थी और दक्षिणपन्थी ने इसकी आलोचना करते हुए इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा कि इस देश में मिक्सड इकनामी है। माननीय गुप्तजी से प्रार्थना है कि वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के हैं जिस दिन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का शासन इस देश में आ जाये उस दिन वह अपनी व्यवस्था कायम करने की बात कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जब तक इस देश की जतता ने प्रजातंत्र को स्वीकार किया है; तब तक उनको मिक्सड इकनामी की व्यवस्था को स्वीकार करना होगा।

इसी प्रकार हमारे श्री चरण सिंह जी ने काँग्रेस के राष्ट्रीयकरण से लेकर हिन्दुस्तान के पब्लिक सेक्टर तक की आलोचना की। मझे दुःख होता है जब मैं देखता हूँ कि लोकदल के नेता तो आलोचना करते हैं और लोकदल के उप नेता माननीय श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव चुपचाप मिर नीचा कर के बैठे मुनते रहते हैं। एक जमाने में राष्ट्रीयकरण के वे सबसे बड़े वकील थे। काँग्रेस का राष्ट्रीयकरण जब किया गया था तो सबसे बड़ी वकालत उन्होंने की थी। मैं माननीय चरण सिंह जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो मिक्सड इकनामी की व्यवस्था है, उसके तहत जो बेसिक उत्पादन का काम है वह पब्लिक सेक्टर के माध्यम से ही हो सकता है और अन्य कार्य प्राइवेट सेक्टर के माध्यम से ही हो सकती है। जो छोटी छोटी फाटेज इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, जो राजमर्मा के सामान बनाती हैं, उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के, राष्ट्रीयकरण के माध्यम से पब्लिक सेक्टर के माध्यम से उन फाटेज इंडस्ट्रीज द्वारा उत्पादन नहीं किया जा सकता है। इन दोनों गटों ने जो आलोचना की है वह हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के लिये स्वीकार नहीं होगी।

यह कहा गया है कि कामन आदमी के लिये इस बजट में कुछ नहीं है। मैं आप सबसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कामन आदमी की परिभाषा तय कीजिये। माननीय चरण सिंह जी को हिन्दुस्तान के अन्ध काम करने वाला चपरासी भी कामन आदमी समझ में नहीं आता है जो कि साइकिल चलाता है। आज साइकिल पर

बल्ले वाले को जो राहत दी है, वह शायद उनको बुरी लगती है। जो प्रेशर कुकर का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, छोटे-छोटे कलकें हैं, निम्न और मध्यम वर्ग के लोग उपयोग करते हैं उनके लिए राहत दी जाती है। तो उनको बुरा लगता है। वह इस बात की भी सराहना नहीं करते हैं कि देश में प्राण रक्षक दवाइयों की कीमतें जो बहुत अधिक बढ़ी हुई थीं, उसके लिए भी सरकार ने राहत दी है। इस का एक मात्र कारण यह है कि पिछले साल जब उन्होंने यहां बजट पेश किया था तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने सोचा कि शायद अपने घोषणा-पत्र में दी गई बातों को पूरा करने के लिए बजट में कुछ राहत प्रदान करेंगे, पर राहत की जगह श्री चरण सिंह जी ने, जो कि उस समय वित्त मंत्री थे, इस देश को जनता को भारी करों में लाद दिया, करोड़ों रुपया इजारेदारों की गोद में सौंप दिया। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो चीजे पैदा होती थी, जो विदेशों में भेजी जाती थी, उनका भी उन्होंने आयात किया। विदेशों पर जी-पतियों से मिलकर यह तमाम चीजे हिन्दुस्तान में लाई गई। जो बजट उन्होंने पेश किया था, उसमें चाय, काफी, कपड़ा, बल्ब, ट्यूब, दवाइयां आदि सभी पर टैक्स बढ़ा दिया था। इस तरह से बड़े टैक्स लगाने वाला आदमी कभी इस बात की सराहना नहीं कर सकता है, कि जो बजट आज इस सदन में पेश किया गया है, उसमें इन सब चीजों पर राहत प्रदान की गई है।

मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री जी को सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने निश्चित ही ग्रामीण बेरोजगार योजना के तहत कुछ सुधार किया है। ग्रामीण योजना में एक बहुत बड़ा करप्शन होता था। सरकार ने काम के बदले अनाज की योजना दी लेकिन उसके तहत वहां बिल्डिंग बनाई जाती थी, सड़कें बनाई जाती थी, उनको अनाज ही दिया जाता था। बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिए सीमेंट और सोहा खरीदने के लिए पैसा नहीं दिया जाता था जिसकी वजह से बहुत कड़ा करप्शन गांव गांव में पैदा हो गया था। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने काम के बदले अनाज योजना के तहत काम दिया और साथ ही साथ उन्होंने इन तमाम चीजों को खरीदने के लिए अलग से रुपया देने की व्यवस्था भी की है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्रामीण बेरोजगार योजना के तहत जहां उन्होंने ग्रामीण मजदूरों के लिए काम की व्यवस्था की है, वहां प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह उन शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए भी जिनकी बहुत बड़ी संख्या है, जो बहुत हतोत्साहित हो चुके हैं, घर भी लौटना उचित नहीं समझते हैं, जो बड़ी मेहनत से पढ़े-लिखे हैं, लेकिन उनको रोजगार नहीं मिलता है, जो काम के न मिलने पर आत्महत्या तक करते हैं, उनकी योग्यता और क्षमता यों ही समाप्त हो जाती है, ऐसे बेरोजगारों के लिए निश्चित ही बजट में कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करें और आज आप स्पष्ट घोषणा करें जिससे हिन्दुस्तान का डेढ़ करोड़ जो बेरोजगार है, उसको राहत मिल सके।

भले ही यह व्यवस्था काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के माध्यम से हो या किसी और तरीके से हो। ऐसा भी किया जा सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो लाखों एकड़ जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है, वह जमीन शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को दे दी जाये। इस प्रकार हम एक बहुत बड़े वर्ग की क्षमता का उपयोग कर सकेंगे।

मैं वित्त मंत्री से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने सब के साथ न्याय किया है, लेकिन बीड़ी के छोटे छोटे कारखानेदारों के साथ न्याय नहीं किया है। उन्होंने अनलेबल्ड बीड़ियों की एग्जेंप्शन लिमिट को 60 लाख बीड़ी से घटा कर 30 लाख कर दिया है। बड़े बड़े कारखानों ने इस बारे में गड़बड़ी होने की जो शिकायत की है, उस स्वीकार नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। दस पंद्रह आदमी मिल कर बीड़ी बनाते हैं। एक आदमी एक दिन में तीन हजार बीड़ी बनाता है और दस आदमी एक दिन में तीस हजार बीड़ी बना लेते हैं। इस प्रकार तीस लाख बीड़ी तो वे 90 दिनों में बना लेंगे तो फिर साल के बाकी दिनों में उन्हें क्या रोजगार मिलेगा? इसलिए एग्जेंप्शन की सीमा घटा कर वित्त मंत्री ने बीड़ी के छोटे निर्माताओं के साथ अन्याय किया है। अगर उस सीमा को 60 लाख से बढ़ा कर एक करोड़ भी कर दिया जाये, तो वह ज्यादा नहीं होगी, लेकिन उसको कम न किया जाये।

वित्त मंत्री ने टयपेस्ट और साबुन पर जो रियायत दी है, वह सोडा ऐश और कास्टिक सोडा पर एकसाइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने से समाप्त हो जाती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि वित्त मंत्री इन दोनों चीजों पर एकसाइज ड्यूटी की वृद्धि को समाप्त कर दें ताकि उनके द्वारा दी गई रियायत आम आदमी तक पहुंच सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं जिन्होंने इस देश की मानसिकता को समझ कर इस देश के विश्वास को कायम रखने के लिये इस बजट को पेश किया है।

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दो चुनावों ने यह साबित किया है कि इस देश के लोग दल के कार्यक्रम और नीतियों में विश्वास रख कर अपना मतदान करते हैं। जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी, तो उस समय जनता पार्टी के नेताओं ने मात्र यही समझा कि भारतवर्ष के लोगों ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ मतदान किया है। वे लोग यह बात भूल गये कि जहां जनता ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ मतदान किया था, वहीं जनता पार्टी में विश्वास भी प्रकट किया था। जनता पार्टी ने युवकों को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि गरीबों पर बैठने के बाद हम बेरोजगारी दूर करेंगे, रोजगार मुहैया करेंगे और शिक्षा में ग्रामोन्नति करवर्तन करेंगे। उसने मजदूरों को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि हम उनकी मजदूरी में बढ़ोतरी

[श्रीकृष्ण प्रताप सिंह]

करेंगे। परन्तु गरीबों पर बैठने के बाद उसने किया क्या? क्या जनता पार्टी ने बेरोजगारी को दूर करने और शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन करने के लिए कोई योजनाएँ बनाई? मेरे मित्र ने ठीक ही कहा है कि उसने लोगों के साथ विश्वासघात किया।

आज सत्तासीन दलों को यह बात समझने की आवश्यकता है कि जहाँ लोग जनता पार्टी या कांग्रेस पार्टी के खिलाफ मतदान करते हैं, वहाँ जो पार्टी सत्ता में आती है, उससे कुछ आशा और उम्मीद भी रखते हैं। मैं यह बात जोरदार शब्दों में इसलिए कहता हूँ कि आज हम सत्तासीन हुए हैं तो हम पर यह दायित्व आया है कि हम जनता की आशाओं तथा आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करें। यह पहला चरण, पहला कदम है। हमारा जो बजट पेश हुआ है, वह भारतवर्ष की इच्छाओं और आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप पेश हुआ है। आप चाहे इसकी लाख शिकवा और शिकायत करें, लाख निन्दा करें, आलोचना करें, परन्तु यह मानना होगा कि भारत सरकार का यह जो बजट है इसका सभी क्षेत्रों में स्वागत हुआ है। स्वागत किया है इस देश के नीजवानों ने, इस देश के हरिजनों ने और इस देश के किसानों ने।

18.00 hrs.

चौधरी चरणसिंह जब आलोचना कर रहे थे तो उन्होंने एक मुद्दा उठाया था कि एलेक्ट्रानिक्स में छूट दी गई है उससे कितनों का लाभ होगा, एलेक्ट्रानिक्स का कितने लोग इस देश में उपयोग करने हैं? चौधरी चरणसिंह तो काफी विद्वान और अनुभवी हैं, उनको यह पता होना चाहिए और होगा भी कि एलेक्ट्रानिक्स में जितनी कम पूँजी लगाकर जितने अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार दे सकते हैं उतना दूसरे किसी क्षेत्र में नहीं दे सकते हैं। अगर हम एक करोड़ रुपये लगाएँ एलेक्ट्रानिक्स में तो उससे तीन हजार लोगों को रोजगार दे सकते हैं। इसलिए जो एलेक्ट्रानिक्स पर छूट दी है और जो इस तरह के उद्योग हमारे देश में बैठाए जायेंगे उससे बेरोजगारी दूर होगी।

आलोचना और प्रयास आलोचना करते समय चौधरी चरणसिंह को कम से कम एक बात की प्रशंसा करनी चाहिए थी कि कृषि क्षेत्र में जो परिव्यय आपने उस समय 1979-80 में रखी थी..... (व्यवधान)..... कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास क्षेत्र में आयोजना परिव्यय जहाँ 1979-80 में उन्होंने 1811 करोड़ रुपये रखा था वहाँ हमारी सरकार ने इस वर्ष की योजना में 2246 करोड़ रुपये रखा है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की योजना में हम 35 हजार नये स्थानों में पेय जल की सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने जा रहे हैं। इस दिशा में जहाँ उन्होंने 25 करोड़ रुपये का

उपबन्ध किया था वहाँ इस वर्ष हमारी सरकार ने इसमें सौ करोड़ रुपये का उपबन्ध किया है। सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में जहाँ पिछले वर्ष 1258 करोड़ रुपये रखे थे वहाँ हमारी सरकार ने 1300 करोड़ रुपये की बढ़ोतरी की है। क्या इस उपबन्ध से गांवों के किसानों को, मजदूरों को और देहात के गरीबों को लाभ नहीं होने वाला है जो इन योजनाओं में हमारी सरकार ने बढ़ोतरी की है? निश्चित रूप से इसका लाभ उनको होगा। आप चाहे इसकी आलोचना करें परन्तु मैं इस बात के लिए वित्त मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उससे गांव के किसानों को, मजदूरों को और हरिजन और आदिवासियों को काफी लाभ पहुँचा है। चाहे इसकी आलोचना कोई कुछ भी करे हमारे देश के भोगोंन इसका स्वागत किया है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं एक बार फिर धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री कल्याण बत्त (शिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट इस सदन में पेश किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बजट में हरिजनों के लिए, ट्राइबल्स के लिए और हर क्षेत्र की तरक्की के लिए जो प्रावधान रखा गया है वह स्वागत के काबिल बात है। लेकिन मैं यहाँ इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर ऐसे सोर्सज है पानी के, नदियाँ हैं कि जिन पर बड़े डैम लगाए जा सकते हैं। मैं मांग करूँगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी उस तरफ तवज्जह दें क्योंकि पहाड़ी इलाके के अन्दर पानी बहुत है और यही वजह है कि वहाँ पर जो प्रोजेक्ट बने हैं उससे हमारे बहुत से लोग बेदखल होकर कुछ राजस्थान में, कुछ मध्य प्रदेश में गए हैं। वहाँ पर उनकी जमीन को जरखेज करने के लिए हमारे यहाँ से पानी आता है। इसलिए भारत सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश की तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह दे और यह ध्यान करे कि इन नदियों का सही उपयोग हो और उन पर बड़े बड़े डैम लगाए जायें। उसके लिए भारत सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसे दे।

जहाँ तक इस बजट का ताल्लुक है इसके द्वारा बहुत सी अच्छी बातें हुई हैं जैसे छोटी मिलाई की मशीनें हैं, गरीब स्त्रियों के लिए और घरों में काम करने वाली जो लड़कियाँ हैं उनके लिए इससे लाभ हुआ है। इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय बधाई के पात्र हैं। इसी तरह से रेडियो जो छोटे आदमी रख सकते हैं, एक बैड या दो बैड वाला इस पर लाइसेंस फीस माफ हो गई, यह भी काबिले तारीफ बात है। उस ओर के जो हमारे माननीय सदस्य हैं उन्हें तो हमेशा नुकताचीनी ही करनी है। अगर सरकार कोई अच्छा काम भी करेगी तब भी उसकी नुकताचीनी ही होगी। जब उनकी सरकार यहाँ पर थी या अन्य प्रदेशों में थी तब उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी की समाधि पर जाकर कसमें खाई थी कि हम गरीबों की, हरिजनों की भलाई करेंगे, दस साल में इस देश से बेरोजगारी को समाप्त

करेंगे, गरीबों के लिए इलाज की व्यवस्था करेंगे जिससे सभी लोग खुशहाल हो जायेंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने सारे देश का बेड़ा गर्क कर दिया और अपनी पार्टी का भी बेड़ा गर्क कर दिया। इन नेताओं की वजह से इस देश की यह स्थिति हुई है। आज हमारी सरकार का बजट इनको अच्छा नहीं लग रहा है। शायद हमारा बजट इनको इसलिए बुरा लगता है क्योंकि इन्होंने जो बजट बनाए थे उससे इस देश की खुशहाली हो गई थी और देश में दूध की धारायें बहने लगी थी।

जहां तक हमारे प्रदेश का तात्नुक है, मैं मांग रखूंगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में डाउट या बारिश की वजह से लोगों को अनाज पहुंचाना कठिन हो रहा है। हमारी सरकार ने 10 हजार टन दिया है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि 60 हजार टन की मैंने मांग की है उसको पूरा किया जाय। हमारे प्रदेश में कहीं पर बारिश है और कहीं पर बर्फ पड़ रही है, अनाज को इधर से उधर पहुंचाना मुश्किल है। मैं मंत्री जी से मांग करूंगा कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा हिमाचल प्रदेश को फूड फार वर्क योजना के अन्तर्गत दिया जाए ताकि गांवों में जो गरीब लोग रहते हैं उन तक इसका पूरा लाभ पहुंचाया जा सके।

जहां तक विरोध पक्ष की मुखालिफत की बात है, उससे डरने की कोई बात नहीं है क्योंकि इन्हें तो हर समय प्वाइन्ट पर मुखालिफत ही करनी है। हमारी नेता इन्दिरा जी ने और सजय जी ने कोई भी नेक काम किया उसको इन्होंने कभी अच्छा नहीं माना। मैं समझता हूं इनका काम, ऊपर की लाबी को खुश करने के लिए, मुखालिफत ही करना है ताकि वे समझ सकें कि अपोजीशन वाले बड़ा काम कर रहे हैं। इनको तो देश में कोई भी काम नहीं करना है। काम करती है तो हमारी पार्टी कांग्रेस (आई) ही करती है। उसे ही इस देश को आगे ले जाना है। मैं समझता हूं यहां केन्द्र में और 9 राज्यों में जो अच्छी सरकार बनी, वहां के वोटर्स ने निर्णय दिया कि यह जनता की सरकार है और जनता को इसमें विश्वास है तथा यह सरकार उनकी भलाई के काम करेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ तथा उनको बढ़ाई भी देता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the House for the very kind and sympathetic attention it gave to the Budget. I am also thankful to the Members who have participated in the discussion; and they have made very valuable suggestions.

18.09 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

In a Budget discussion, naturally different points of view would be expressed. As long as they were expressed honestly and with sincerity of conviction, they are entitled to the greatest respect. I shall certainly give the highest consideration to all the suggestions that have been made on the floor of the House.

My task has been rendered somewhat easy by the earlier participation of my distinguished colleague, Shri Maganbhai Barot, in the debate. He made a very valuable contribution and met many of the points raised during the course of the debate.

Sir, from the promise which he has shown to the House I am sure he is training himself to take my place some day.

In a budget debate naturally I will have to concentrate attention on the various criticisms levelled and reply to the points raised. That does not mean that the people on this side of the House have not made very valuable contribution to the debate on the budget. Therefore, I will briefly mention some of the useful contributions made in the course of the debate least they should feel that they have been left out that attention has been directed only towards those who had criticised and not those who had supported. I would particularly like to mention the brilliant contribution by Shri Shivraji Patil immediately after Shri Charan Singh spoke. He was meeting all the points raised by Shri Charan Singh and in that task he was really competing with a veteran. I should say he did it very successfully.

A number of other Members on my side have contributed, and I may briefly mention their names—Prof. K. K. Tewary, Shri Dhandapani from DMK, Shri Chandra Shekhar

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Singh from Bihar, Shrimati Krishna Sahi, Shri Appalanaidu, and a host of others. I thank them for the very valuable contribution they made to the debate.

The main criticism of this debate came from two groups based entirely on their economic philosophy—the one represented by Shri Charan Singh with his emphasis on rural development and his particularly antiurban bias, and the other coming from my esteemed friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, and also from the Marxist group who criticised this budget for showing undue consideration and concessions to the industrialist class. The criticism also sprang from their economic philosophy. I am using this expression 'economic philosophy' lest I should hurt Shri Indrajit Gupta by saying his class fixation.

Now, Sir, each one of these groups criticised me for not carrying out their policy and their philosophy. Mr. Charan Singh said: 'You have given concessions to the urban population, you have given concessions to the middle-class tax-payer, additional depreciation allowance has been given to the rich people and the industrialists, you have raised the wealth tax exemption again benefiting the urban population and the rich people. Even the exclusion of the agricultural land from wealth tax has been given to the rich people. Your reduction of excise duties all helps only the multi-nationals', and so on. This, in short, summarises the tenor of his speech. My submission to the House is that we have been elected to this Parliament on the basis of an election manifesto which we are duty bound to implement.

The same answer would apply to Shri Indrajit Gupta as well as our Marxist friends. They said we have shown undue concessions to the industrialist class, we have given them depreciation allowance, tax conces-

sions and so on. Again, I would like to say that it is their philosophy which I cannot implement. I can only implement the election manifesto which we have placed before the country, and on the basis of which we have returned to Parliament. (Interruptions)

I cannot be deviated from my line of thought.

I will briefly mention what we have said in the election manifesto in order to show how we have completely implemented the election manifesto on the basis of which we have been returned. We said in the election manifesto that we would restructure the tax system so as to reduce the burden on the middle classes, and this we have done. We have enhanced the exemption limit from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000, and in this not only the middle classes, but even the skilled workers have benefited. Immediately after the Budget I had occasion to go to Madras, and a large number of workmen in the BHEL and others came to me and thanked me because they said they were, under the existing system of Rs. 10,000 exemption, liable to income-tax. The skilled workers are getting Rs. 900 to Rs. 1000 when you take into account their overtime and other allowances. They said it had come as a great relief.

Somebody said this was not much of a relief at all. I wish to remind the House that six lakhs of people go out of tax assessment as a result of this one single concession that we have given. If you think that six lakhs of income-tax assesseees in our country do not constitute a good proportion of the population, then I do not know what arithmetic you depend upon. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You would have noticed that even when some of the harshest things were being

said against me, I did not open my mouth, I heard patiently. I want that the same courtesy should be extended to me.

The second thing which we said in the election manifesto is that we would give a stimulus to savings and investments in order to revive the economy, and there again we have restored the old concessions which existed for long-term savings by way of insurance, cumulative time deposits and provident fund. We have also introduced new elements such as giving interest on compulsory deposits which are retained with the bank after they have matured. So far as investment is concerned, we have given considerable facilities for new investment both in the large and in the small-scale industries. As long as we are committed to a philosophy of a mixed economy in which there will be both private and public sectors, we must give the necessary encouragement for the private sector to develop and grow in a manner which will subserve the economic interests of the country. If we do not give these facilities, then the private sector will not be able to grow. There has been a lack of investment in the country in the last three or four years. That is why we felt that it is necessary to provide incentives for investment. If you look at the response from the industry, Mr. Indrajit Gupta would realise that they are not happy like Oliver Twist, they are asking for more. The rich are avaricious. If they were not, they would not be rich. The more you give, the more they ask and what little concessions we gave has induced them to come forward and ask for more. The market itself behaved in a funny way the next day after the Budget. All these are usual tactics of that class in our economy. But merely because some class behaves in a particular way, I am not going to be harsh or hard on them. On the other hand, it is the policy of this Government to see that the role which has been assigned to the private sector is duly discharged by that sector within the parameters which we have fixed for them. We will

not allow them to become monopolistic, to be a great leviathan, which will control the production and distribution in the country. With a large public sector in our hands, the place that we assign to the private sector as a complementary one to the public sector will be maintained. In any event it is on the basis of this election manifesto that we have been returned and nobody can question the investment incentives that we have given, as we have taken the sanction of the people for this policy. You know that the encouragement to the small scale industries was a part of the election manifesto. Here again, the small scale industries have been given not only what they wanted, but even a little more, in the pre-Budget era, people come and make representations in respect of what they would like to have by way of concessions and the utmost that the small scale industries at that time wanted was that the first clearance up to 30 lakhs of rupees should be exempted from excise duty. We have given not only what they wanted, but we have gone one step further that in respect of the scheduled items 1 to 70, we have said that in respect of clearance from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs, they need pay only 75 per cent of the normal excise duty. That alone will cost the Government about Rs. 6.5 crores. This is a concession which we gave on our own because we have committed ourselves to the country that we will encourage the small-scale industries. We have also said that we will promote labour intensive industries in order to solve the problem of unemployment. For this purpose, we have not only given encouragement to small-scale industries, we have also asked the banks to finance the entrepreneurial class by giving seed capital and loans without security. We had selected the items of industries which have large employment potential like the electronics industry. I am surprised—I am sorry, Mr. Charan Singh is not here, I am told that he is not well, I am sure he will recover and be fit again, he said that the electronics industry is one for

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which we have given concession and this shows that we are helping only the bigger and the richer industrial class and so on. Probably, he is not aware of the full potential of the electronics industry. Electronics industry is a labour-intensive industry. Many things have got to be done by hand. In fact, it gives the highest employment to women in the country.

If you look at any of the electronic industries in this country or anywhere else, it gives the largest employment to women. We have given this facility, the various concessions, to the electronic industry in order that that section of community which finds it difficult to find employment may also get reasonably well-paid employment in the country. What is more attractive about the electronic industry is that there is no pollution and it is good for the women to work in that industry.

We have said a number of things. We have said that for cycle rickshaws we will give concessions; that for taxis to convert them from petrol to diesel we will give concessions. All these things I have provided in the budget. We also mentioned in the election manifesto that there is frustration among the scientific community and we have provided for the scientific community considerable relief. We mentioned about the deprived sections like the blind and the handicapped and we have provided for them also. We talked of pensioners in the election manifesto and we have provided relief to the pensioners. In fact, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were mentioned and we have provided Rs. 100 crores for them every year. We have also said that we will utilise large rural manpower and we have provided for this rural employment programme Rs. 340 crores and, if it picks up, we will provide for more during the next year

and even during the current year. All these things have been done.

Some people criticised the rural employment programme as being nothing more than the "food for work" programme. I do not pretend that I discover new things. But if I can improve upon something and make it worthwhile, make it work for the benefit of the people, I do not grudge accepting what has been done before. After all, Government is continuous. If some good has been done in the past under the "food for work" programme, to that extent, I am grateful and I am thankful to them. But what we have done must be appreciated. Over and above the "food for work" programme, we have now introduced a cash element of nearly Rs. 70 crores which with further investment by the States will make it really into a "work employment" programme. Here, they can use cash component for buying steel, cement, get some of these things in order to make durables. They can have minor irrigation works; they can put up culverts; they can have permanent roads instead of *kacha* mud roads; they can improve the assets in the villages. I must say, I drew the inspiration from Maharashtra. Maharashtra has done an excellent job of this particular programme. When I found that they had used Rs 80-90 crores for the purpose of rural employment, I thought this was a scheme which must be extended, not only extended but must also be improved upon. And that is how we have given cash component. The whole programme, I am sure, will go a long way to relieve rural unemployment.

Some people have criticised and I have also seen the planning Commission's report that there has been some misuse. I beg to submit to this House that in a vast country like ours, 2000 miles, in length and breadth, with 660 million population, there will be some mistakes somewhere, some lapses somewhere. It is my humble submission that the good scheme should not be defeated merely because there are some lapses in some places. But

wherever there are lapses we have to correct them. We cannot throw away the baby with the bathwater merely because there has been some mistake, some corruption, some manipulation, somewhere. You cannot give up a very good scheme and, I do hope, the scheme will derive further impetus and strength in its implementation.

Then, we have also got the rural water supply scheme. We have said in our election manifesto that the handloom industry will be protected. Therefore, what I want to submit to the House is that we are here to implement our election manifesto and not to implement Mr. Indrajit Gupta's economic philosophy or Mr. Charan Singh's economic philosophy. In our opinion and in the opinion of the country, these two philosophies will not serve the country, and that is why they have put you in that place.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): We have also been sent here by the people, not by anybody else.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I agree. They have sent us to administer and they have asked you to criticise. That is all the difference.

MR. SPEAKER: The role that has been assigned.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): They have been clapping for the propertied class!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have already said that this kind of a gibe will not go down with us because the propertied classes are also people of this country, they are also citizens of India, and they have a right to exist as well as others. Merely by talking this kind of sneers and gibes, you cannot really bring about any improvement in the country. It is all good for a public discussion, some tub-thumping oratory, just to carry the masses for a while but not when you are really put in the job of administration as you had been done. And you did not do anything better than what we have done.

I will now proceed to a few more important items. A lot of criticism was directed towards the Government on the fact that the petroleum prices and

oil prices were raised about ten days before the Budget. Well, adjustment of these administered prices is nothing new and has nothing to do with the budget. Suppose we increase the price of coal. Suppose we raise the price of steel. Do we take it in the Budget? Do we do it? Oil is one such commodity and, therefore, to say that increasing the prices of oil and oil products ten days before the Budget is something which is a crime or, as Mr. Charan Singh put it, it is a contempt of the House, is to exaggerate things beyond all reasonableness. Not only that, I would like to remind the House that the Janata Government, on a prior occasion, raised the price of petroleum products, including those of kerosene and cooking gas on the 17th August, 1979, only three days before the Parliament met....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): There was no Janata Government then.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Please hear me patiently for one minute.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There was no Janata Government. There was a Government which you supported and put in power.

AN HON. MEMBER: It was an offspring of Janata.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I amend myself, there was a nameless Government....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You supported it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You are missing the point. That was done three days before the Parliament met and even before securing the vote of confidence of Parliament and acquiring the moral authority to govern. That is the most important thing. The raised the price before getting the vote of the people, before securing the vote of confidence, when they did not even have the moral authority to govern. In spite of that, they raised the prices and they tell me that I have committed contempt of Parliament. What did they do? In fact, the charge, to say the least, is contemptible.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): You are following in their footsteps.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: As I have said, Government continues, it is a continuous structure. If you did commit some mistakes, we are entitled to point out to you that this is what you did, and you have to right to complain. That is what we have done.

There is another thing which I must remind the House about. Nobody can buy dear and sell cheap. If he does it, he will become a bankrupt. And this is true not only of individuals but of Governments and countries. Now, to buy oil at the price ruling in the world and to sell it at a price which is lower by so much is really to take the country to ruin. And this Government does not propose to do it. Therefore, this is a matter in which there is no room for any complaint. Oil like an other commodity, like coal, steel or any other commodity, is one which is subject to market variations and subject to import costs and it must be treated as a commercial transaction and as a commercial transaction, if the prices go up, it will go up and if the prices come down, it will come down and it has nothing to do with the Budget.

The next point which has been raised by a number of people is that the Budget is inflationary. Here, again, I would like to deal with this subject in a little more details. Before the Budget I had a series of discussions with a large number of economists, industrialists, administrators, men of experience and so on, individually and some of them did point out to me that in an inflationary situation any tax concession that you give will only augment the money supply and accentuate the inflation. Now, my esteemed friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, a radical otherwise in thinking, also said the same thing to my very great surprise. Inflation can be handled in two ways—either by control of demand or by increase of supply. I thought it would be a risk worth taking to attempt to increase the supply in order to absorb the liquidity in the country and, in order to increase the

supplies, it is necessary to give tax incentives and tax reliefs. That is why, in order to increase the supplies, we have given even at a time when there was a lot of liquidity in the country and in the economy, a considerable amount of tax relief. The tax relief I have given is: by way of 10 per cent in surcharge of income tax—about Rs. 80 crores. The tax relief that we have given in the enhancement of the taxable limit from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 is Rs. 16.5 crores. The relief in respect of additional depreciation allowance which I have given again comes to about Rs. 60 crores. All these are massive amounts of money. I am sure Mr. Gupta is going to use all this against me some time later. But all this is massive money which I have given and left with the people of the country for the purpose of enabling them to produce more and in order that we may ultimately absorb the liquidity by increased production of commodities and services in the country. . . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Do you think they will do that?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Well, I take the risk. If I fail, I go. I have no qualms of conscience about it. This is a risk which I have taken. I do feel that it is in consonance with the Keynesian doctrine where during depression Keynes advises greater investment in order that we may put purchasing power in the hands of the people, to stimulate demand and thereby get over the depression. It is an extension of that doctrine to put in more commodities at the time of inflation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Keynes is out of date now.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Now, with regard to liquidity, what we have done is to attack it from two sides. So far as the liquidity is concerned, we want to reduce the liquidity in some form and for that purpose one of the ways is to reduce the bank credit.

This is a well known classical way. It is nothing new, all over the world, they have done it. A month or two before the budget was presented that

is in early February, the Reserve Bank of India suggested to me that they should increase the rates of interest in order that they may have some control over the money supply. It was then that I conceived of the idea of levying an interest tax in order to absorb the liquidity by controlling it, through it, by increasing the rate of interest in this way. They say that it will retard the investment. Well, if Rs. 60 crores additional depreciation and Rs. 80 crores by way of income-tax relief is not going to lead investment and the interest rate of one per cent is going to reduce the investment, I am afraid, the people do not know economics.

Now it is well known that the rate of interest has a negligible effect on the prices of commodities, on the cost of production and investment. Therefore, on the one hand we wanted to increase the supplies of commodity and, on the other hand, we wanted to reduce the money supply. In order to reduce the money supply, we have levied a tax of 7 per cent. I will read out that particular portion because I want to be precise in respect of this matter. What we have actually done is this. We have said that this 7 per cent tax will be levied on the interest earned by the scheduled banks and they will be entitled to pass it on but they will be able to pass on to the extent of this interest tax. I have taken care to see that they do not increase the D.R.I. rates. Even though this increased interest rate will be made in respect of other loans, the differential rate of interest to the weaker sections of the society will not be raised. That will be absorbed by the banks and it will take care of them. That is a very important thing. The second thing which we have done is that the co-operative banks will be exempted from the interest tax so that they do not have to pay this to the Government. If they get a little more resources of their own by raising the rate of interest on par with the other people, then those resources will go to the benefit of the cooperative societies themselves. Therefore, this is the way we have tackled the question of money supply on the

one side and supply of raw materials, goods and services, on the other. And I am quite sure these two pronged attacks will certainly help to keep in check the inflation. It will be idle for me to deny that there are no pressures or to say that there are no pressures on the economy. There are. But the pressures are not brought about by me. The pressures are largely imported. The only great pressure which I won't be able to handle, which I cannot resist really is the pressure which arises out of the increased cost of oil from time to time. But, otherwise, whatever I have done in the matter of the budget will not accentuate or create an inflationary spiral. On the contrary this Rs. 2,000 crores which the people will have to spend for buying oil and oil products at higher price will bring about a reduction in the money in circulation. People say that this will add to the inflation. On the contrary, it will bring about reduction in the monetary circulation. Therefore, if on the one hand you reduce the monetary circulation by way of absorbing some of it, you will find that the economy will not be attacked by the spiral of inflation.

I only appeal to the hon. Members not to create a scare of an inflationary trend in the country and in the market.

I am quite positive that the budget proposals by themselves will not add to the inflationary spiral. On the contrary, they will be able to control it.

The next point which I would like to deal is about the matter raised by my esteemed friend, Shri Satish Agarwal. Satish Ji said that the revenue deficit has increased. Well, it is true that it has increased, but in assessing a country's budget you must take the overall deficit and not only the revenue deficit or deficit in one particular sector. He knows also why it has increased. We are spending Rs. 500 crores more on Defence than what we did last year. In the current context of the international situation nobody will grudge this expenditure. The whole country, I am sure, will support this amount.

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The second item which has added to the revenue deficit follows from the Seventh Finance Commission's recommendations by reasons of which we will have to pass on Rs. 90 crores more to the States. The third one is the major employment programme, namely, Rs. 340 crores which we have set apart for rural employment.

Sir, I had said in the course of my speech that I have spread the tax liability very thinly over a very large set of commodities. I never said in the course of my speech that I have not taxed at all. A number of people have attacked this budget by saying that I have taxed and I have taxed that. Yes, I have taxed. I never said I did not but the difference between the previous savage taxation and the present taxation is that it is very light. It is one-twentieth of the excise duty spread thinly over a large mass of commodities and excluding those of common consumption. That is how I have raised Rs. 280 crores. This I thought should have received a certain measure of approbation rather than condemnation from this House.

By spreading is thinly, I still hope that since the excise duty in cases where it is Rs. 20, the addition will be only Re. 1, the manufacturers themselves may be able to absorb this one rupee and not pass it on. If we had spread it thickly, if we had on the other hand made it 15 per cent excise duty or 5 per cent of the whole excise duty, 5 per cent extra, then no manufacturer no producer will absorb it and he will pass it on. Therefore, in the hope that if the duty is spread very thinly we will be able to induce or provide opportunity for the manufacturer to absorb, we have spread the duty very thinly and I am quite sure this excise duty will be absorbed, I am sorry I want to correct myself, and say I do hope, I did not want to say I am quite sure, that the manufacturers will absorb this small increase in the excise duty

themselves and not pass it on to the consumers.

There was one mistake made, and even by my friend, Mr. Satish Agarwal, that the special excise duty which I have levied is not sharable with the States. I do not know if I got him correctly. On the contrary, if he had looked into the papers, he would have found the special excise duty is sharable with the States. It is the additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax which is not sharable with the Centre. The special excise duty is sharable. What surprises me is that the Finance Minister to the West Bengal Government and who was himself an Economic Adviser to the Ministry of Finance has stated this that they have increased the special excise duty in order to deprive the States of their share in the excise. I want to correct the impression. The special excise duty under the law under the Seventh Finance Commission's recommendations is sharable and if anybody said otherwise well I only pity his ignorance.

Then, Sir, Mr. Satish Agarwal said: Why do you continue the ten per cent surcharge on income-tax? I am glad that he has inherited lot of wisdom after going to the other side. Because, when I said the same thing from that side, he fought very bitterly and wanted that this 20 per cent surcharge should be maintained.

Now, from 20 per cent surcharge I have reduced it to ten per cent surcharge and thereby I have forgone nearly Rs. 80 crores of revenue to the Centre. I want to make it clear that the revenue forgone is by the Centre and not by the States. The surcharge goes to the Centre. I have myself been Minister in a State for 10 years and I know the problems and difficulties of States. Therefore, even though it was open to me to reduce income-tax and thereby deprive the States of their share of income-tax I specifically took care to see that I re-

duced the surcharge and not the basic income-tax. The basic income-tax is shareable with the States whereas surcharge goes to the Centre. I thought the Centre can manage, with its enormous resources and so on, but the States cannot afford to lose money. That is the reason why we thought we could absorb the reduction in the surcharge on income-tax.

I will conclude in a short time. There was one matter on which there has been considerable criticism both in this House and outside, particularly outside, and that is, in respect of the tax-holiday, what they call, the retro-active character of 80J of the Income-Tax Act. Sir, the tax-holiday was originally given in the year 1948. From 1948 to 1968 the tax-holiday was given on this basis, that is, it provides for exemption from income-tax of profits derived from a new industrial undertaking, ship or approved hotel up to a specified percentage of the capital employed in such undertaking, ship or hotel. The exemption is available for the initial seven assessment years in the case of co-operative societies and five assessment years in the case of other categories of tax payers. Right from 1949 the basis of computation of 'capital employed' was not specified in the Income-Tax Act, but was left to be prescribed by the rules. Up to 1968 the capital employed was calculated on the basis of owned capital and reserves only, that is, with reference to the value of the total assets of the taxpayer as reduced by the liabilities including long-term borrowings, and the position in this regard was never questioned. This I can explain here. If a company has own funds of say, Rs. 1 lakh and reserves of another lakh of rupees, then, if it borrows another 3 lakhs of rupees from long term lending institutions, what we said was that in respect of the 2 lakhs of rupees, that is capital plus the reserves, the tax-exemption will be available. This was the position prior to the amendment in 1968. An amendment was made in

these Rules in 1968. As I said, the definition of the capital employed was so amended as to include long-term borrowings from the specified sources. What happened in 1968 was that the rules were so amended that not only in respect of the capital employed, not only this Rs. 1 lakh which was the capital, not only Rs. 1 lakh reserve, but the Rs. 3 lakhs which were borrowed were also taken as capital employed. Now, the position was however reversed in 1971 on the consideration that there was no justification for including long-term borrowings in the capital base as interest paid on such borrowings is allowed as deduction in computing the taxable income. In respect of these Rs. 3 lakhs which have been borrowed from long-term lending institutions, the Income-tax authorities allowed deductions of the interest paid to the term lending institutions. Therefore, if you now give this interest deduction and also give 6 per cent as the tax holiday on that Rs. 3 lakhs again, we thought that it was unfair.

Now, the Government's intention in this regard was clearly spelt out by my distinguished predecessor, Shri Y. B. Chavan, in his Budget speech for 1971-72. That is the year in which the change was made. I quote here—

"At present, in the case of new industrial undertakings ships and approved hotels, profits up to six per cent of the capital employed are entitled to tax exemption for a period of five years. Since debentures and long-term borrowings do not, in any manner, represent risk capital and interest thereon is, in any case, deducted, it was generosity on the part of the Government to extend the 'tax holiday' provision even to such constituents of capital. I now propose that in calculating the limit of 6 per cent of the capital for purposes of tax exemption, debenture and long-term borrowings will be excluded."

This is what he stated in 1971. On the basis of this, the rule was changed saying that the capital employed would

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mean only the owned capital as well as the reserves and nothing more.

The relevant Income-tax rule was amended to give effect to the above decision. Some High Courts have, however, taken the view that the Rule providing for exclusion of the borrowings from the capital employed is *ultra vires* of the provision in the Income-Tax Act. The present Finance Bill seeks to clarify the position in this regard by incorporating the provisions currently contained in rule 19A of the Income-tax Rules in Section 80J of the Income-tax Act itself. This is proposed to be made effective from April, 1, 1972, that is, the date from which the modification announced by Shri Chavan was given effect to.

The proposal in the Finance Bill only gives effect to the manifest intention of the Government as announced on the floor of this House in August, 1971. I would also like to mention that the Income-tax Officers would have, in all cases, computed the 'tax holiday' profits on the basis of this Rule. It may be that in some cases, the appellate authorities have taken a different view but such adverse orders would normally have been subject to further appeal. The general state of affairs would, therefore, be that the assessments have been completed on the basis of the Rule though in some cases demands may have been kept in abeyance due to adverse decisions in appeal. The industry has no right to complain about the retro-active nature of the amendment, because our Rules were quite clear and they should have ordered their affairs according to the position as set out in the Rules. If the proposed amendment is not applied retroactively from 1-4-1972, there will be litigation in this regard and a number of demands will remain locked up and amounts already collected may, in some cases, have to be refunded.

19.00 hrs.

I would like to remind this august House that this is not the first time

that tax laws are proposed to be amended with retrospective effect to get over difficulties caused by court decisions in order to give effect to the true intentions of the legislature. To quote only one example—but a telling example—following a Supreme Court decision in Arundhati Balakrishna's case that personal jewellery would be exempt from wealth tax, the intention of the legislature was given effect to through an amendment with retrospective effect from 1983.

Shri Charan Singh has observed that the Bill seeks to extend 'tax holiday' to non-priority industries, but before I come to that, I want to explain this position. A lot of song and dance is being executed by people unnecessarily over this 80-J provision. The exact situation is that as early as 1971, in the Parliament, Shri Chavan stated very clearly that capital employed means only the owned capital plus the reserves, and on that basis the rule was amended. On that basis the assessments have gone on for a number of years. Some courts took a different view. We had been advised by the Law Ministry even at that time that it was enough if it was brought in by way of a rule and it was not necessary to put it in the Act itself. The Law Ministry has as competent men to advise as any other. Just because a different view was taken in some courts to say that the Government should pay back all the collections which it made in accordance with the true intentions approved by Parliament is to ask for something which is totally unreasonable. Therefore this is the correct position and we do not think that there is any justification in respect of the criticism that Section 80-J which is made retroactive will make people pay Rs. 150 crores or so many crores extra to the coffers of the Government. In fact, if really Rs. 150 crores have got to be paid to this Government, it shows how much tax avoidance an evasion is going on in this country.

There is another thing in respect of this tax holiday. This goes upto 1981.

From 1981 onwards, I have changed the method of calculation of the tax holiday. The Dandaker Committee said that even these laws are all weighted in favour of capital-intensive projects and they are not in favour of labour intensive, labour-oriented and employment oriented schemes and they specifically pointed out this. If you give a tax holiday on the basis of the capital employed, then people are tempted to employ more capital, inflate the capital also, and get advantage of it. Taking cue from that and finding that this has landed us in a difficulty, I said that from 1981 onwards for a period of four years I will give tax holiday on the basis of 25 per cent of the profit which they get. It will not be on the basis of the capital employed but it will be on the basis of the profit earned. The tax holiday upto 1981 is for five years; now I have said in respect of these industries it will be for seven years. In respect of the co-operatives, it will be ten years. Therefore, I have made it liberal one way, but plugged the hole of evasion in the other. It is possible that some people are affected by this and, therefore, they are making a great deal of hubbub about it. But I am quite sure Parliament will completely support us, irrespective of the side to which individual Members belong, in this approach to this problem.

Mr. Charan Singh said that he had given tax holiday only in respect of non-priority industries, and that we have given tax holiday even in respect of priority industries. This is not correct. I have given tax holiday in respect of non-priority industries, so far as the small scale industries are concerned. Whether priority or non-priority industry, is a small scale industry, it is entitled to concessions. But in respect of industries other than small scale industries, the bigger, larger industries will not get tax holiday, if they are in the Excluded List, i.e. Schedule II. Therefore, it is very clear. I am sorry he did not fully understand, or look into, the papers when he made this criticism.

I will take only a few minutes with respect to the excise duties. What I said in the course of my speech was that I have given a lot of relief in respect of articles of consumption. I did not say that I have reversed every one of what Mr. Charan Singh did. If you look at para 111 you will find that I have said this: Last year's budget had levied excise duties on a large number of consumer items. I have reversed this trend. Mr. Charan Singh got angry and said: "I did not levy tax on sewing machines or cycles. Can you show me? When I have not done it, you must apologize and withdraw your words." The point is: he did levy the tax on sewing machines. Only he did not know it. When he increased the tax under item 68 from 5 per cent to 8 per cent, the tax on those items like sewing machines etc. got increased to 8 per cent. And so, these were liable to 8 per cent. And even up to the moment he made the speech, he did not realize that it came under item 68. I have reduced the entire tax on sewing machines, from banians, hosiery etc. In fairness to him, I must say that so far as cycles are concerned, he did not raise it, he let it remain at 5 per cent. Now I have abolished even that 5 per cent.

There are 1 or 2 points I would like to mention, in conclusion. I do not want to leave out my friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. One point which he made was that the Janata Government really implemented the principle or policy of self-reliance better than the Congress Government did and that they had actually reduced their foreign borrowings. The facts are these; the Congress Government, in 1976-77 in their Budget provided Rs. 1013 crores of foreign aid. Actually, their utilization record was Rs. 1278 crores—more than what they provided, because they were able to utilize the funds. The Janata Government in 1977-78 provided for Rs. 1126 crores of foreign aid. And their utilization record was Rs. 696 crores. In 1978-79 again, they provided for Rs. 1214 crores—more than what the Congress Government provided. So, the theory that they wanted to

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

have self-reliance and, therefore, had not provided for foreign borrowings, is totally negated by the statement which I am making—and the utilisation was Rs. 651 crores. What Dr. Subramaniam Swamy did was that he read the figures of under-utilisation. As a debating point I appreciated you because even when you were making it, I thought you were clever but you were not correct. You may be clever, but absolutely you are not correct.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Say something about the public sector. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am going to conclude on that note. I shall be concluding in one or two minutes, and I am going to conclude on that note. There is another thing. We are sitting late. I wanted to have a little fun, but if he is going to mistake me, I would not do it. Again, like the magician....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you refer to the contribution of the World Bank, it would be better.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The International Monetary Fund has provided some assistance to the developing countries in respect of their deficit in the foreign trade due to factors including oil import. This is an entitlement to those countries which show that they have really suffered on account of the oil import and they have suffered a deficit. Until last year, we could not show that we had a large trade deficit. Now we pointed out that we have suffered a larger trade deficit, and therefore, we are borrowing Rs. 540 crores from IMF Trust Fund. There is a difference between this borrowing, that is, IMF trust fund borrowing and the usual drawing from IMF. This comes to us as something like a money contributed and therefore it goes into the Budget. In the case of other IMF drawings, the Reserve Bank pay rupees in order to buy the foreign exchange and therefore it will not go to reduce

your Budget deficit. In this case, this will go to reduce the Budget, because this is something like LIC loan of Rs. 100 crores which I have taken it is something like other aid for which we do not have to pay rupees. And that is why it has been taken and taken correctly as a budgetary resource, I quite agree that if we have not been successful in this Rs. 540 crores borrowing from the IMF, our position would have been very difficult. You may pass, on at least a compliment to me for this.

Now this clears your apprehension that this which is not generally treated as a budgetary support has been wrongly taken as a budgetary support; it is not so.

The last point is about the public sector. Everybody feels that the investment of Rs. 15,000 crores or more in the public sector has not yielded the return that is expected of it. It is true that it earns a certain depreciation and all that, which goes, to a large extent, to cover their further expansion; but we are really worried that the public sector performance is not up to the mark. What we have now decided to do is to set up a committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Fazil, who is a Member of the Planning Commission, who is himself in the Engineers India and so on. He will go into each one of these units and then look at the problems. It will be a sort of person who is a trouble-shooter, who will go immediately and look into the problem and come and recommend to the government what exactly should be done in order to see that these public sector projects will improve their performance. In my opinion, the way to judge a public sector is not by the profit or loss it makes, but only by two tests—one is, are they working to their rated capacity? If they are working to their rated capacity, then the prices are all adjusted prices. They are administered prices. You can administer it in such a way so as to give profit or loss. That would, not really represent the proper functioning of the Public Sector. The first test is—is it producing according to its rated capa-

city? The second test is are they producing according to comparable cost or if there is no comparable industry, are they producing according to standard cost which they will have to work out? These are some of the ideas on which we are working.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How long will the Committee take?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We are not going to wait. They will take each one of the items and go on giving the report. They are going to sit and write the report after six or eight months. They will go to one unit, take it up immediately and submit a report and then they will go to another unit.

AN HON. MEMBER: Will they go to the small units also?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We are not going to do it in that way and go to every one of the small units. We will have a tackle some of those on priority basis

The next point is a new innovation which I have introduced, i.e. the Public Sector should go into the market and get deposits as the private sector does. I am quite sure the House will approve of this proposal. Here the public sector like the BHEL, Telephone Industries and a number of others are functioning very satisfactorily and they are giving an excellent account of themselves and if they go into the market, I am quite sure, they will be able to raise all these funds. The public sector, in my opinion, should depend less and less on budgetary support and should become self-sufficient. And in this process I would like all the trade unions to help because it is their co-operation which is urgently required in this matter and I do hope that I will have an opportunity to meet them and impress on them the need to improve the public sector because our entire policy will in future depend on the performance of the public sector. I do hope that we will have more co-operation of sections of the House.

I have done. I thank the House for the patient hearing that they have given.

19.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

NOTIFICATIONS RE. CUSTOMS DUTY ON UNWROUGHT COPPER AND EXCISE DUTY ON COPPER AND COPPER MANUFACTURES

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Barot.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table of the House

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am on a point of order.

Direction 116(2) says:—

“(2) Papers received from Ministries shall generally be included in the agenda for laying on the Table after two days unless a specific date has been suggested by the Ministry concerned.”

(3) says:—

“(3) Papers to be laid on the Table shall ordinarily be sent by Ministries two days in advance....”

I would like to know what extraordinary situation has arisen for this to be laid on such a short notice?

MR. SPEAKER: We received prior intimation to that.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of Notification Nos 127/80-Customs and 128/80-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding continuation of the existing duty of Customs on Unwrought Copper, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(2) A copy each of Notification Nos. 116/80-CE and 117/80-CE (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding continuation of the existing basic excise duties on copper and manufactures thereof, issued under the

Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-982/80]

19.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 2, 1980/Asadha 11, 1902 (Saka).